Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. LVIII.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1875-76.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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ERRATA.

Page 18, line 6, from below, for "100" read "66-10-8."
Page 109, line 6, from above, for "62,780" read "62,710."
Page 123, line 11, from below, insert "of" after "consisting."
Page 147, column 11, from left, for "33" read "30."
Page 160, column 1, line 8, from above, for "Result" read "Results."
Page 177, line 5, from below, for "XII" read "VII."

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No. 2,850.

From

COLONEL R. M. MACDONALD,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE HON. W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1875-76.

Introduction.

In the preparation of it I have been guided by the directions conveyed in the following extract from Government Order, No. 222, of the 10th June 1876 :—

"Para. 23. With a view to the numerous changes which have taken place in the Educational Department since its first constitution, and to the further changes which may shortly occur under the proposals of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to revise educational statistics, the Governor in Council desires that the opportunity of the next yearly report may be taken for giving an account of the department as it stands with reference to its present administrative and financial constitution. The yearly reports of the Educational Department have given an excellent account of each year's operations; but they necessarily fail to give much information regarding the internal constitution of the department, its nomenclature, mode of working, financial system, and similar matters of administrative detail. The Governor in Council desires that this may be put on record on the occasion of the next report sent in to Government."

As a good deal of the matter contained in this report is necessarily a mere compilation from debates, acts, rules, resolutions, orders, and reports, with which Government are already acquainted, I have not deemed it necessary to indicate by inverted commas every sentence or part of a sentence which has been taken, abridged, or altered from such well-known sources.

I.—PRELIMINARY SKETCH.

Constitution of the Department.

2. The Department of Public Instruction is administered by an officer styled the Director of Public Instruction, aided by six Inspectors of Schools, under whom are two distinct grades of subordinate Inspectors called Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters. The institutions

in connection with the department may be divided into two classes, those for general and those for special or professional instruction. Under the former head come Colleges educating up to the B.A. Degree, Collegiate schools educating up to the First Examination in Arts, Higher-class schools educating up to the Matriculation Examination, Middle-class schools occupying an intermediate position between Higher and Lower class schools, and lastly Lower-class schools. These institutions may be sub-divided again into institutions for young men or boys, institutions for girls, and mixed institutions for boys and girls. Under the head of institutions for special instruction come Colleges, Schools, and Classes in which instruction is imparted in Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering, in the Fine Arts, in the Industrial Arts, in Agriculture, and in the Theory and Practice of Teaching. Most of these institutions are attended only by male students, but there are a few female Normal schools, and the Medical College has now become a mixed institution. All these institutions may be sub-divided again into four great classes, *viz.*:—

(*a.*) Public Institutions under the direct management and control of the Educational Department, and maintained from Provincial Funds, supplemented in a few cases by endowments and in most cases by fees, which are paid into the Treasury and credited either to Provincial Funds or the School Fee Fund.

(*b.*) Public Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, or of Committees acting under the control of Government, and mainly supported from public funds, Local, Municipal, or Provincial, but in which the fees are not credited to Government.

(*c.*) Private Institutions receiving (1) salary grants, (2) results grants, or (3) special grants from Provincial, Local, or Municipal Funds, supplemented in most cases by fees and in some cases by private subscriptions and endowments.

(*d.*) Private Institutions which, although under inspection, do not require aid from public funds, or which, from various causes, have not received it during the year.

Supplies of such books as are required for the use of these schools are obtained by an officer styled the Curator of the Central Book Depôt and despatched to the District Book Depôts. All books which are published in this country for the use of the department are printed at private presses under the supervision of the Curator. This officer also holds at present the office of Registrar of Books, and in that capacity submits periodical reports, through the Director of Public Instruction, for transmission to the Government of India, on every book published in the Presidency and registered under Act XXV of 1867. There is also a Translator who prepares translations and adaptations of books for the

department under the supervision of the Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Educational Officers on the Graded List.

3. Certain superior officers of the department are graded in classes, and their salaries rise by annual increments from the minimum to the maximum prescribed for their class. A scale of salaries for general adoption throughout India was embodied by the Government of India in their Financial Resolution, No. 100, of the 13th January 1869, and received the approval of the Secretary of State. It was not, however, fully carried out in this Presidency. The Madras Government, in Government Order, No. 232, of the 14th August 1871, stated that they were not at that time in a financial position to give full effect to the Resolution, and a lower scale than that proposed was adopted in this Presidency. The following statement shows the details of the intended and actual scale. I have included in this list the appointment of Professor of Physical Science which was sanctioned in Government Order, No. 312, of the 21st October 1873.

Officers.	Scale sanctioned by the Secretary of State.				Scale sanctioned by the Madras Government.			
	Class.	Salary.		Years for reaching the Maximum.	Class.	Salary.		Years for reaching the Maximum.
		Minimum.	Maximum.			Minimum.	Maximum.	
		RS.	RS.					
Director of Public Instruction.	None.	2,000	2,250	5	None.	2,000	2,250	5
Inspector of Schools	1	1,250	1,500	3	1	1,000	1,250	5
Do. do.	2	1,000	1,250	3	2	800	1,000	5
Do. do.	3	750	1,000	4	2	800	1,000	5
Do. do.	3	750	1,000	4	3	700	800	5
Do. do.	3	750	1,000	4	3	700	800	5
Do. do.	4	500	750	5	4	600	700	5
Principal, Presidency College.	2	1,000	1,250	3	1	1,000	1,250	5
Professor, do. ..	3	750	1,000	4	4	500	700	4
Do. do. ..	4	500	750	5	4	500	700	4
Do. do. ..	4	500	750	5	4	500	700	4
Do. do. ..	4	500	750	5	4	500	700	4
Do. do. ..	4	500	750	5	4	500	700	4
Do. Vernacular Literature.	4	500	750	5	..	300	500	5
Principal, Provincial College of Combaconum.	3	750	1,000	4	3	700	800	5
Total ..	..	12,000	15,750	..	..	11,100	13,850	..

Government have the power, under a Resolution of the Government of India recorded in Government Order, No. 113, of the 7th April 1873, to allot places in the different classes according to their own discretion among the Professors, Principals, and Inspectors, on the understanding, first, that no new post is admitted into the classified list; secondly, that the aggregate number of Inspectors, Principals, and Professors remains

unaltered; and, thirdly, that no person is admitted to the graded list who has not entered it in the lowest class. Under the warrant of precedence the Director of Public Instruction ranks with Civilians of 20 years' standing and Colonels, Educational Officers of the first and second grades with Civilians of 12 years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels, of the third grade with Civilians of 8 years' standing and Majors, and of the fourth grade with Civilians of 4 years' standing and Captains. In this Presidency, under Government Order, No. 293, of the 3rd October 1871, the grades correspond with the classes according to the Madras scale, which is not identical with the scale of the Government of India.

Graded officers who have been appointed in England by the Secretary of State, or in India with the sanction of the Secretary of State, come under certain special leave rules which are more favourable than the Uncovenanted Civil Service Rules. This privilege is also conceded to certain educational officers, whose names appear in a list approved by the Secretary of State and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 1st April 1876, but, owing to some unascertained cause, not a single officer of the Madras Educational Department is named in this list. The omission has given rise to a good deal of disappointment, and has been the subject of correspondence during the current year. Many of these officers are also somewhat disappointed at finding that after so many years they are still in receipt of salaries lower than those pronounced suitable by the Government of India. The Professors of the Presidency College have twice unsuccessfully addressed Government on the subject. My predecessor was of opinion that their request could not be complied with, because there were other officers in the department whose claims were still more pressing. I should myself be very glad to see this source of discontent removed. It appears impolitic, if not unjust, to give lower salaries in Madras than are given in the other Presidencies for work of the same kind. It must be remembered that prices are continually rising, and that the heavy loss on exchange with which all remittances to England are now attended has practically lowered the value of official salaries in this country. Middle-aged men, near the close of their service, with families at home, have now a severe struggle to make both ends meet on salaries of Rupees 700 or 800, which is in many cases all that they have to look forward to. The duties of a Professor or an Inspector in this climate are exhausting to most Europeans after a certain age, and the efficiency of an officer who has these duties to perform is impaired if his mind is harassed by pecuniary cares. I was in hopes that I should have been able to submit proposals for placing the superior officers of this department on the same level as those in the other Presidencies in such a form as might have induced Government to reconsider the question, but all that I have been able to do as yet has been to obtain a personal allowance of Rupees 200 per mensem for Mr. Porter, the Principal of the Provincial College of Combaconum, and one of Rupees 83-5-4 per mensem for

Mr. Evans, the senior Professor of the Presidency College, both of whom have lost considerably by the modification made in the original scheme.

Educational Officers not on the Graded List.

4. The graded list does not include the Principal and Professors of the Medical College, who belong to the Indian Medical Department, nor the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, who is an officer of the Corps of Royal Engineers. These gentlemen are subject to special regulations which will be noticed elsewhere. The Head Master of the Normal School of Madras, whose salary is Rupees 600, the Head Masters of Provincial Schools, the First Assistant Master in the Civil Engineering College, and the First Assistant in the Provincial College of Combaconum, all of whom receive salaries of Rupees 500, are also excluded from the graded list. Some surprise has been expressed at the exclusion of the Head Masters of Provincial Schools, who may be, and sometimes are, graduates of English Universities, but the Government of India have explained in the Resolution already referred to that it is the policy of Government to employ native agency in the Educational Department more extensively than has been hitherto the practice, and that the salaries of such posts as these are in consequence not regulated with any special object of attracting to them gentlemen from English Universities. Details regarding the salaries of the various subordinate educational officers will be found under their appropriate heads in other portions of this report. The department has not hitherto been a popular one, but I believe that it would be much more so if the subordinate branch were divided, as the upper branch is, into grades with salaries rising by increments in each grade. It will be seen elsewhere that the salaries of the Head Masters of all Zillah schools, of the Madrasa-i-Azam and of all the Masters of Government Middle-class schools have been now ordered to be placed on this footing, and I hope in course of time to obtain the sanction of Government to similar proposals for remodelling other sections of this branch of the department. The question of regulating promotion among these officers has also been under my consideration during the year. In a general way an officer's promotion ought to depend partly upon his seniority, partly upon his qualifications, and partly upon the mode in which he does his work, but it is not easy to frame rules providing for the mode in which this principle is to be applied to every individual case. The mere ventilation of the question, coupled with the changes which have been already referred to, seems however to have been productive of some effect.

All the officers of the non-graded branch are not on the same footing with regard to claims to pension, but in order to explain how this matter stands, it will be necessary for me to go back to the early history of the department. The original scheme of establishments submitted by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, the first Director, in his letter of the 9th August 1855, provided, *inter alia*, for the establishment of

four Provincial schools, eight Zillah schools, and a hundred Taluq schools at an aggregate cost of Rupees 13,342 per mensem. Each Provincial school had seven masters, a writing master, a clerk, and a fixed establishment of servants, with library and prize allowances. Each Zillah school had five masters, a writing master, and a smaller establishment of servants, with smaller library and prize allowances. For the Taluq schools a fixed allowance was sanctioned, the distribution of which was left to the Director's discretion, the allowance for a first-class school being Rupees 50, for a second-class school Rupees 40, and for a third-class school Rupees 30 per mensem. When the schools came to be established, it was found that some had a large and some a small attendance, and that the sums which remained unspent in the latter could not, under the arrangements sanctioned, be utilized in the former. After three years' experience of this system, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot proposed that there should be 216 masters of different grades, on salaries ranging from Rupees 500 to Rupees 20, and that the manner of their employment should be left to be determined by him according to the requirements of the department. "The Head of the Department," he observed, "having a certain number of masters at his disposal, will be able to locate them wherever their services may be most wanted. It will enable him to adapt the school as nearly as possible to the wants of the place, and will admit of local exertions and local funds being brought to bear upon schools partly or, perhaps, principally supported by Government, but which it may not be possible to bring under the operation of the grant-in-aid rules, or to place entirely under local management. For instance, if the inhabitants of a town desire to have a Government school established in it, and are prepared to contribute towards its cost either in the shape of schooling fees or of subscriptions, the Director of Public Instruction will be competent, upon the plan which I now propose, to assign to the school in question such number of masters as may seem requisite in addition to those whose stipends are to be provided from the local funds. The school will be essentially a Government school and under the entire control and management of the Educational Department, and it is this which will constitute the distinction between a school so organized and one under local management receiving a grand-in-aid." Government thought very highly of this scheme, which was sanctioned in Government Order, No. 1,607, of the 24th December 1858. It proved exceedingly successful. The staff of each existing school was adjusted to its requirements. From time to time fresh schools were opened. As the schools grew, additional masters, known as school assistants, were appointed and paid out of the school fees, and additions were also made in some cases out of the school fees to the salaries of the original masters, while all charges for servants and other incidental expenses were defrayed from the same source. All this was done without any reference to Government. This system came to an

end under Government Order, No. 187, of the 9th May 1871, which directed the abolition of the School Fee Fund and the transfer to Provincial Services of the amount standing at the credit of the fund. All charges hitherto met out of the School Fee Fund were ordered to be budgeted for. Mr. Powell was under the impression that the effect of this change was to constitute the school assistants members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but Government in their Order, No. 347, of the 20th November 1871, declined to sanction the proposed scales of establishment as permanent, on the ground that it would entitle 84 men to pension who were not previously eligible, besides giving claims to compassionate allowance to 232 inferior servants. The scales were accordingly sanctioned as only temporary. Under Government Order, No. 84, of the 20th January 1874, the School Fee Fund was reconstituted under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, but subject to the submission of regular Budget Estimates, and Government, in Government Order, No. 197, of the 1st June 1874, again declined to enter into the question of bringing the officers paid from the School Fee Fund on the permanent establishment. In giving the details of establishments, I shall treat each school as having a distinct staff of masters, although theoretically most of the masters still belong to a general list and there are no sanctioned scales for individual schools.

Director of Public Instruction.

5. My salary has been already stated. My travelling allowances are the same as those of the Inspectors of Schools. The cost of my office establishment is Rs. 1,030 per mensem, as shown in the margin. The salaries of the Manager, Accountant, and Third Clerk were raised, on the late Director's recommendation, in Government Order, No. 604, of the 18th March 1875. Mr. Powell also recommended that the Assistant's salary should be increased from Rs. 371-8-0 to Rupees 500, but this was disallowed by the Government of India on the ground that the salary was already higher than that assigned to the Uncovenanted Assistant to the Bengal and Bombay Directors. My office is held in the upper portion of the Old College, the lower part being occupied by the Library of the Madras Literary Society and

Office Establishment.

	RS.	A.	P
Assistant	371	8	0
Manager	150	0	0
Head Clerk and Accountant ..	100	0	0
Second Clerk	70	0	0
Third do.	60	0	0
Fourth do.	40	0	0
Fifth do.	30	0	0
Sixth do.	25	0	0
Seventh do.	25	0	0
Mudhi	14	0	0
1 Duffadar	10	0	0
4 Peons at Rs. 7	28	0	0
Sweeper	3	8	0
Scavenger	3	0	0
Press establishment (distribution, left to the Director's discretion)	100	0	0
Total ..	1,030	0	0

Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society and by the Dramatic Society. One of my rooms is assigned to the Registrar of Books, and the Central Book Depôt fills nearly all the out-houses. Under the orders of Government one of my clerks is required to reside in one of the out-houses, and a night peon is kept who receives Rupees 3-8-0 per mensem. There is also a gardener who receives Rupees 5 per mensem from a small fund which accrues from renting out the fruit trees. I entered on my duties a few days before the commencement of the official year, and on the 6th July I went to England on three months' privilege leave. During this period Mr. Thompson, Principal of the Presidency College, acted for me and wrote the Administration Report for 1874-75. A few weeks after I had relieved Mr. Powell I was requested by Government to proceed to Ootacamund for the purpose of affording information in connection with a measure proposed by the Acting Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., for the extension of elementary education in this Presidency. I was five days at Ootacamund, during the course of which I visited the Lawrence Asylum and the Breeks' Memorial School, but during the rest of the year I have found it impossible to leave the Presidency. For many years past the Director has been tied to his office much more than is desirable. An officer moving about and coming in contact with district officers, missionaries, and native officials learns a great deal which cannot be gathered from official reports. During the course of the year reports have been submitted on a number of important questions which have been pending for a long time, but the main incubus at present is the growing complexity of the annual administration report and statistics, which are scarcely completed before the report of the next year is due. The correspondence also is continually increasing. The Government of India have recently inquired whether the correspondence could not be reduced and the returns be simplified. The general question of revising the forms of statistics for the annual reports of all the Presidencies has been under the consideration of a Committee assembled under the orders of the Government of India, and after consulting the Principals of the Presidency and Free Church Colleges and the Inspector of the Presidency Division, I have recommended the adoption of the forms proposed by the Committee. But the question of correspondence has still to be dealt with. Its growth is mainly due to the abolition of the School Fee Fund in the form in which it originally existed, the establishment of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, and the development of the grant-in-aid system. In Government schools many matters which were formerly disposed of by the Director or even by the Inspectors now require the sanction of Government. In the Local Fund schools nearly every question, however small, is sent up to the Board of Revenue and eventually reaches Government, with a recommendation from the Director after a reference

back to the Inspector. It seems doubtful whether this highly centralized system can be really necessary, and the remedy seems to lie in giving more power to the Local Fund Boards in matters of trifling importance, and requiring a reference only when there is a difference of opinion between the Local Fund Board and the Inspector. There was until lately a good deal of correspondence relating to individual Results schools. Every certifying memorandum showing the grant earned by a Results school required the Director's countersignature, and as frauds and irregularities are sometimes committed or attempted in connection with the examinations of these schools, reports were frequently coming in from one Deputy Inspector or another on the subject, accompanied sometimes by bulky attendance registers in various vernacular languages, in which suspicious alterations in the entries, or in the colour of the ink, indicated, or seemed to indicate, that the registers had been tampered with. It is very desirable that cases of this kind should be carefully investigated, but scarcely necessary that they should be gone into by an officer at Madras. I, therefore, suggested that the duty of countersigning certifying memoranda should be transferred to the Inspectors of Schools in the case of grants payable from Provincial Funds, and to the Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities in the case of certifying memoranda payable from Local or Municipal Funds, and this was sanctioned by Government.

Inspectors of Schools.

6. The salaries of the Inspectors of Schools have been already given. Their office allowance is fixed at Rupees 130, of which Rupees 40 is the fixed salary of the Head Clerk and Rupees 10 is a personal allowance for office rent. The remainder is at the discretion of the Inspector, subject to the submission of a quarterly account, for copyists, peons, stationery, the carriage of records, repairs of tents, and other contingencies. The salary of the Head Clerk can also be augmented from this source. When moving an Inspector receives a travelling allowance of 8 Annas a mile, or if travelling by rail of 3 Annas. When halting he receives a daily allowance of Rupees 4 a day, provided the halt does not exceed twelve days, or, with special sanction, sixteen days. The Madras Government submitted for the consideration of the Government of India the desirability of permitting every officer who is granted a daily allowance in addition to mileage to draw the former when absent from head-quarters. This is allowed in some departments, but sanction was refused by the Government of India in their Resolution, No. 144, of the 12th January 1870. The daily allowance cannot be drawn for any day on which a journey has been either completed or begun. Thus an Inspector having two days' work to do at a station can draw no daily allowance if he arranges his movements so as to reach the station at day-break on one day and to leave it on the following night, although it is obvious that, in the case supposed,

the officer, if staying at a travellers' bungalow or a hotel, incurs precisely the same expense as if he had halted for forty-eight hours. It is for the advantage of Government that an Educational Officer should as far as possible travel by night and work by day, and the expediency of modifying this rule was suggested to Government, first by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and afterwards by Mr. Powell, but without effect. Inspectors of Schools are not allowed the privilege, which is conceded to some departments, of carrying horses and tents by rail. The Inspectors' clerks receive a travelling allowance of 4 Annas a mile in addition to batta at three-tenths of their salaries, and this batta is drawn whether they are halting or moving. The following statement shows the area and population of each Inspector's division. The increase in the first division is owing to the transfer from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency of the Bhadrachellam and Rakapilli Taluqs, with an area of 873 square miles and a population of 27,695 souls according to the last census taken in January 1872 :—

Inspector's Name and Head-quarters.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
First Division.			
Mr. W. R. Kershaw, B.A. .. Head-quarters, Waltair	Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088
	Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199
	Godavery	7,097	1,620,634
	Kistna	8,036	1,452,374
	Total ..	41,790	6,752,295
Second Division.			
Mr. H. Fortey, M.A. (Europe), Mr. J. Bradshaw, M.A. (Acting) .. Head-quarters, Ramandroog ..	Bellary	11,007	1,668,006
	Kurnool	7,358	959,640
	Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194
	Nellore	8,462	1,376,811
	Total ..	35,194	5,355,651
Third Division.			
Mr. J. T. Fowler .. .. .. Head-quarters, Madras	Madras	27	397,552
	Chingleput	2,753	938,184
	South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817
	Total ..	7,653	3,091,553
Fourth Division.			
Mr. E. C. Caldwell (Europe), Mr. T. Gopala Row, B.A. (Acting). Head-quarters, Trichinopoly ..	North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278
	Salem	7,483	1,966,995
	Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731
	Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408
	Total ..	21,791	7,156,412

Inspector's Name and Head-quarters.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Fifth Division.			
Mr. T. Marden, B.A. .. .. Head-quarters, Pulney Hills ..	Coimbatore	7,432	1,763,274
	Madura	9,502	2,266,615
	Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959
	Total ..	22,110	5,723,848
Sixth Division.			
Mr. L. Garthwaite .. .. .. Head-quarters, Coonoor	Nilgiris	749	49,501
	Malabar	6,002	2,261,250
	South Canara	3,902	918,362
	Total ..	10,653	3,229,113

It will be seen that the work is apparently very unevenly distributed. This is to some extent the case. An Inspector's work does not, however, depend entirely on the size and population of his division, but also on the number and character of the schools which he has to inspect, on the number of vernacular languages which he has to master, and on the facilities which he has for moving about. The heaviest divisions at present are the first and the third, the lightest are the second and the sixth. The area of the first division is enormous. There is not a mile of rail in any part of it, and it contains extensive hill tracts in which the climate is unhealthy, and travelling is attended with great expense and difficulty. The principal vernacular language of this division is Telugu; but, as Uriya is spoken through portions of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, a knowledge of both languages is essential to the efficiency of the Inspector. No condition of that kind is, however, attached to the appointment. The third division is the smallest of any, but the large number of Higher and Middle class schools in the town of Madras and the size of these schools are alone sufficient to account for the great difficulty which the Inspector of this division has in getting through his duties. In Bengal this sort of work is not done at all. Grants-in-aid are given in the town of Calcutta only in certain exceptional cases, and not to ordinary Higher and Middle class schools in which English is taught. These schools appear, however, to be quite as efficient as the Madras schools, although they receive no Government aid and are not under Government inspection. The Inspector of the third division is also styled the Inspector of Normal Schools. He has no Normal schools under his actual control except those of Madras, Vellore, and Trichinopoly, but he has occasionally at intervals of several years visited some of the other Normal schools, and has theoretically been supposed to visit them all without regard to the fact that five different vernacular

languages prevail in them, and that some of them are purely vernacular schools. This fiction has this year come to an end, Government having decided that the Inspector of Normal Schools is not to visit any Normal schools except the three above referred to. As Inspector of Normal Schools, he has also the general superintendence of the annual examination for Teachers' certificates. The second division is a light one in spite of its size, owing to the small number of Higher and Middle class schools which it contains, the entire absence of Normal schools, and the backwardness of elementary education, mainly consequent on the absence of such schools. Geographically it is not a well-constituted division, the Nellore District being somewhat inaccessible from the side of the Ceded Districts. Canarese prevails in the western part of Bellary, but the main vernacular is Telugu, and the existence of any other has scarcely been recognized by the Educational Department. The small size of the sixth division is owing to special causes, some of which no longer exist. It was originally the charge of a Deputy Inspector, and was pronounced by the Government of India insufficient to constitute the charge of a full Inspector. No change was, however, made in the limits of this charge, when sanction was obtained for the creation of a sixth division and Mr. Garthwaite was promoted from Deputy Inspector to Inspector. The main difficulty connected with this division consists in the fact that it is absolutely necessary that the Inspector should know both Malayalum and Canarese. Mr. Garthwaite has learned both these languages, in addition to several others, and has brought out, or assisted in bringing out, a number of useful school-books in these languages, a species of work which has not devolved on the other Inspectors. He has also been able to devote more time than the other Inspectors to the improvement of the Local Fund Schools in his division and to the spread of elementary education. Still there is no doubt that he ought to have a charge more commensurate with his present position. During the year under review a small step has been taken in this direction, the Nilgiris having been severed from the fifth division and added to the sixth. The fifth division has hitherto been the only division without a college or collegiate school, and it still contains very few fully-developed schools of the higher class; but higher-class education is now advancing in this division, and there has always been a good deal of work in connection with middle and lower class education in Tinnevelly. This is the only division in which a single Vernacular, Tamil, prevails generally. The recent extension of the line of rail to Madura and Tuticorin has greatly facilitated travelling in this division, but the roads are very bad in some parts, especially about Ramnad. The fourth division contains a greater number of large and important schools than any other mofussil division, but there are greater facilities than in any other for railway travelling. Tamil prevails through the greater portion of the division, but Telugu is the principal

vernacular in a considerable part of North Arcot, while in the north of the Salem District Telugu and Canarese take the place of Tamil. Besides the languages above referred to there are throughout the Presidency a certain number of schools in which Mahomedan boys are taught through the medium of Hindustani. These schools are under the inspection of the Inspectors and their Deputies, although these officers as a general rule do not know Hindustani. The Inspectors are expected to be on the move for eight months of the year, and to examine every higher and middle class school once a year, and also a few of the elementary schools. In the early days of the department the rule was that every boy was to be examined in every subject and that a report was to be sent in, accompanied by a tabular statement, showing the number of marks obtained by each pupil. This in a large school was a long and laborious task for one man. About ten years ago it was found necessary to abridge the work. It was, therefore, directed that in Provincial and Zillah schools the classes preparing for the University examinations should be examined only in those subjects which are not tested in the University examinations, such as Reading, Writing, and Composition. The other classes were to be examined as usual, but in the lowest class the tabular statement of marks was dispensed with, and a cursory examination substituted. In aided schools marks were not required to be assigned to individual boys. The examination was to be general, but thorough in the more important subjects, such as English, the Vernacular, Arithmetic, and Geometry. History and Geography and other minor subjects were to be tested by taking one class in one, and another in another subject. In the case of classes going in for the University examinations and in the lowest class no actual examination was required. It would be sufficient if the Inspector saw these classes at work. No change has been made since these instructions were issued, but ten years have greatly added to the work which has to be done, and the Inspectors, even with the aid of their Deputies, are scarcely able to overtake it. Several cases have occurred in which schools have remained uninspected for two or three years, and even for longer periods, and in one division even schools which have been inspected are sometimes reported on many months after the inspection has taken place. Such facts indicate that the system is breaking down. One remedy would be an increase in the number of Inspectors, but it is difficult to see how funds can be obtained for this purpose. The only feasible measure seems to be the institution of a self-supporting middle-class examination. This would relieve the Inspectors of a great deal of work, and the test would be far more efficient and regular than the present one. The Inspector would still have enough to see and report on when he visited his schools, and he would have more leisure than he

has now for his administrative duties, which are continually increasing in importance. It must be remembered that the duties of an Inspector of Schools are very different in this country from those of an English Inspector. He is the actual manager of all Government schools in his division. He exercises or should exercise a considerable influence in the management of Local Fund and Municipal schools. He has to keep a watchful eye on the movements and proceedings of his Deputy Inspectors, and he has a considerable amount of correspondence of various kinds to get through. The usual sketch of the work done by the Inspectors will be found in the appendix. There were several temporary changes during the year. Mr. Bradshaw was successively in charge of the first, third, and second divisions during the absence of the permanent incumbents. Mr. Barrow was similarly in charge of the third and afterwards of the second division for five months. Mr. Kershaw returned from England in August, Mr. Fowler took three months' leave in July, and Mr. Fortey nineteen months' leave in August. Mr. Garthwaite also took three months' privilege leave in July, and no one was appointed to act for him.

7. The sanctioned scale comprises thirty-eight Deputy Inspectors, who are divided into four grades with the maximum salaries shown in the margin. Only thirty-seven have, however, been actually appointed. They generally begin on a salary of Rupees 70, but their promotion is not regulated by any fixed rules. The highest salary ever yet given has been Rupees 250, and very few of the Deputy Inspectors are in receipt of the larger maximum salaries. Each Deputy Inspector has a clerk on Rupees 15, a peon on Rupees 5, and a monthly allowance for contingent expenditure, which has been raised this year from Rupees 3 to 5. They receive when moving a daily allowance of 1 Rupee with mileage at the rate of 4 Annas a mile, both allowances being payable for the same day. Their clerks receive a mileage of 2 Annas. There is one Deputy Inspector for the town of Madras and one for the districts of Trichinopoly and South Canara, each of which contains only one Local Fund Circle. There is no separate Deputy Inspector for the Nilgiris. All the other districts have two Deputy Inspectors. In these districts there are generally two Local Fund Circles, the exceptions being Bellary, which has as yet only two Deputy Inspectors for three circles, and Vizagapatam, Nellore, Kurnool, and Coimbatore, which have each two Deputy Inspectors, although there is only one circle. Originally there was only one Deputy Inspector for each district, and they were all paid from Provincial Funds, but a large increase was sanctioned in 1871 when the Local Fund and Municipal Acts came into operation, and for some years the Local

Deputy Inspectors.		
2	on Rupees	.. 300
2	do.	.. 200
6	do.	.. 150
28	do.	.. 100
38		

Fund Boards had to bear two-thirds of their cost; but when the house-tax was abolished Local Fund Boards were relieved of this charge, and since the commencement of 1874-75 all charges connected with Deputy Inspectors have been met from Provincial Funds. The majority of these men have passed the First Examination in Arts, but there are a few graduates and matriculates among them, with here and there a proficient or a man who has passed, under the old system of teachers' certificates, an examination about corresponding with the present F.A. test. Nearly all of them have commenced their service as Assistant Masters in Provincial, Zillah, or Normal schools, or as Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular or Taluq schools. Their duties are very important. Besides aiding the Inspectors in their examinations of Higher and Middle class schools, they have the immediate supervision of the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools, and also to some extent of the Local Fund schools in their circles, and nearly all the work of examining schools for results grants is done by them. As members of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities they have to advise and vote on local educational questions, and it is their duty to report and remark on any shortcomings in the educational budgets of their circles. Although as a body they are men of high character, cases have from time to time occurred which render it doubtful whether the distant control of the Inspector over their proceedings and movements is, in an administrative point of view, altogether sufficient. That it is not so in one important matter was pointed out about three years ago by Mr. Fortey in a letter from which the following extract is taken :—

"Many of the Deputy Inspectors of this division appear to me to travel unnecessarily, and mainly with a view to sending in a large bill at the end of each month; thus time is wasted and Government money also. I have no doubt that this is the case in other divisions also, and it is an abuse which ought to be put a stop to. But an Inspector has seldom sufficient knowledge or time at his disposal to enable him to enter into correspondence with his Deputies in regard to entries which he considers objectionable, and thus much passes unknown, and some things which are suspected pass unnoticed.

"I find it convenient to travel over my districts in succession, finishing, if possible, one before beginning another, and visiting the schools in such order that the total distance travelled may be the least possible. But this idea, if it ever occurs to a Deputy Inspector, is at once rejected as militating against his private interest, and they fly about their circles, travelling long distances without a halt, and of course missing many schools on their line of march merely to put in a big bill at the end of the month. Month after month this scramble through their taluqs is repeated on each occasion, some schools previously passed over being inspected, and thus by the end of the year these officers with their narrow ranges manage to get over nearly

as much ground as the Inspector himself. They manifest in this way considerable energy, but not in the cause of education.

"In connection with this point I beg to point out to you the awkward position in which an Inspector is placed when called on to countersign the travelling bills of his Deputies. In the first instance, no Inspector of a large division has sufficient topographical knowledge of each taluq in it to enable him to check more than a very few of the entries. Next, the distances along cross roads have never been measured, and are not accurately known. The country people have very vague notions of distance, and if one man tells the Deputy Inspector that the village he has come from is 10 miles off, while another says it is 15, I leave you to determine which of the two is most likely to be believed.

"I am far from wishing to insinuate that the Deputy Inspectors are wanting in ordinary integrity, but unnecessary travelling to run up bills is, I know, looked upon as a very venial offence by officials in a much higher station, and the Deputy Inspectors are, as I have shown, exposed to peculiar temptations. Their travelling bills frequently amount to more than their pay for the month, and I think that, notwithstanding your confidence in my honesty, you would consider it your duty very sharply to scrutinize my bills of the same kind if the mileage and halting rates were so fixed as to make it possible for me to send in bills for Rupees 1,200 or Rupees 1,400 each month."

Mr. Bradshaw had previously brought to notice that some of the Deputy Inspectors were in the habit of swelling their bills by needlessly carrying about their writers with them on short journeys, when their services were not really required. The question was reported on by all the Inspectors, and was discussed at a conference which was held about that time, but Mr. Powell decided that it was not desirable to modify the system, although he admitted that cases had recently come before him in which he had been driven to the conclusion that the Deputy Inspectors had aimed at swelling their travelling bills. I am myself inclined to think that if the travelling allowances of the Deputy Inspectors and their clerks could be made a charge on Local Funds and be passed on bills countersigned by the Presidents of these Boards, whose knowledge of district roads and of the position of villages is necessarily more extensive than that of the Inspectors, a much more effective check than the present one would be placed on such abuses as those above referred to. In connection with this subject I may mention that the Deputy Inspector of Ongole was dismissed during the course of the year by Mr. Thompson for appointing as his acting clerk an old uncle, who was not able to even copy his letters, but in whose name pay and travelling allowances were regularly drawn for several months, while the work was done by an unpaid volunteer.

8. The number of Inspecting Schoolmasters, which rose last year from 85 to 98, has risen this year to 115. Their distribution is shown in the margin. Their salaries, it will be observed, usually range from Rupees 20 to Rupees 35, but the Inspecting Schoolmaster of the Nilgiris receives Rupees 40, and the Inspecting Schoolmaster of Mahomedan Schools in Madras receives Rupees 70 per mensem. With five exceptions, they are all paid from Local Funds. The three Inspecting Schoolmasters in Madras are paid by the Municipality, and the Nellore Municipality has an Inspecting Schoolmaster of its own. In the Godavery District the Inspecting Schoolmaster of the Bhadrachellum and Rekapalli Taluqs, which do not form part of any Local Fund Circle, is paid from Provincial Funds. The Inspecting Schoolmasters receive a travelling allowance of 8 Annas a day, and a contingent allowance of a rupee and a half a month. The majority of these men hold teachers' certificates of the fourth grade, but there are a good many matriculates among them, while some have passed for only the fifth grade, and a few have not passed even the lowest examination. An Inspecting Schoolmaster is generally a man who has been for some years an Assistant or Head Master in a Taluq school, or a School Assistant in a Zillah or Provincial school. In some cases he has been the Deputy Inspector's clerk or a clerk in the Inspector's Office. Some have been appointed direct from Normal schools, while others have been taken from Provincial and Zillah schools without any experience as teachers. Their duty mainly consists in travelling about slowly from village to village and teaching the masters of indigenous schools how to prepare their pupils for examinations under the rules for results grants. They show them how a school should be organized by dividing the pupils into classes, by the adoption of a time-table for the lessons, by the introduction of printed books and maps, and by keeping

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

Districts.	Salaries.						Total.
	Rs. 20.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35	Rs. 40.	Rs. 70.	
Ganjam	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Vizagapatam ..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
Godavery ..	4	..	1	1	..	..	6
Kistna	1	1	..	4	..	..	6
Bellary	6	2	2	..	..	..	10
Cuddapah ..	2	3	1	..	..	..	6
Kurnool	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
Nellore	1	6	1	..	..	..	8
Madras	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Chingleput ..	..	1	1	4	..	..	6
South Arcot ..	..	4	1	4	..	..	9
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Salem	2	1	1	1	..	..	5
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Tanjore	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
Coimbatore ..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5
Madura	..	2	2	2	..	..	6
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Malabar	3	5	..	2	..	..	10
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
South Canara ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	22	30	23	38	1	1	115

regular registers of attendance. They give them such instruction as they can in the subjects which they have to teach and in the mode of handling a class. In some districts they have also to visit the Local Fund schools. They have nothing to do with Taluq schools or schools aided under the salary-grant system. An Inspecting Schoolmaster is in fact an itinerating elementary normal schoolmaster, but as he can remain only a short time in each school, it cannot be supposed that the indigenous schoolmaster derives as much benefit from the instruction which he receives during these flying visits as he would from the shortest training in a Normal school. In some cases, however, the teacher of a Results school is a man as well educated as the Inspecting Schoolmaster himself, and in others, although inferior to him in a knowledge of English, he has nevertheless been trained in a Normal school, and knows both what he has to teach and how to teach it. In such schools the Inspecting Schoolmaster is not of much use. It has accordingly been proposed by some of the Inspectors to abolish this grade and to have more Deputy Inspectors and more Normal schools. The question is now under discussion, but it is obvious that, as long as grants are given to untrained and ignorant pial schoolmasters, this grade can hardly be done away with. Inspecting schoolmasters are not permitted to examine schools for results grants, but cases have occasionally come to light which have shown that they do sometimes systematically levy a percentage on the grants earned by the schools under their inspection.

The Grant-in-aid System.

9. The first grant-in-aid rules which were published in 1855 were couched in very general terms. They provided that the grants were to be made for specific purposes, and were not to exceed in amount the sum contributed from other sources. Except in the case of Normal and Female schools, they were to be confined to schools in which school fees were paid. Every aided school was to be under Government inspection, and no teacher was to receive a grant until his qualifications had been reported on by a Government Inspector. In 1858 a new code appeared. The main feature of this code was an elaborate system of teachers' certificates. Nine standards of qualification were laid down, and for each standard there was to be a departmental examination. To each class of certificate a specific grant was attached, the grant representing not one-half, but one-third of the teachers' salary. The maximum monthly grant for a master of the highest class was Rupees 100 ; for one of the lowest class, Rupees 3-5-4. There were also five standards of qualification for schoolmistresses. These rules were superseded in their turn by a new code which came into force at the beginning of 1865, and which, with some modifications, is in force still. The number of grades of schoolmasters' certificates was reduced from nine to five. A candidate for the

first grade was required to have passed the B.A. Examination, for the second grade the First Examination in Arts, and for the third grade the Matriculation Examination. In addition to the University examination prescribed for his grade, the candidate was required to undergo a departmental examination in the theory of school management and to teach a class in the presence of an Inspector of Schools. The examination for the fourth and fifth grades was entirely departmental. For the fourth grade the test in the English and Vernacular languages, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, and Geography represented a course of study about two years below the matriculation standard, and included Method. The fifth grade, which corresponded with the old ninth grade, was purely Vernacular, and did not go beyond rather easy Vernacular Prose and Grammar, the Simple and Compound Rules of Arithmetic restricted to Indian Weights and Measures, a little book called Brief Sketches of Asia and the Geography of India in general, and of the Madras Presidency in particular, with general notions of the World and Outlines of Asia. Method was not prescribed for this grade, but both in the fourth and fifth grades the candidate was required to give a lesson to a class in the presence of an Inspector. The number of grades of schoolmistresses was similarly reduced from five to three. The first or highest grade was about on a par with the matriculation standard in English, Geography, and History, but was a good deal below it in Arithmetic and in the Vernacular, while Method and Needlework took the place of Euclid and Algebra. The second and third grades were similarly somewhat below the standard of the fourth and fifth grades for schoolmasters. The maximum grants under the new rules were much higher than they had been under the former rules and they represented half instead of one-third of the salaries of the teachers. In the highest grade of all it was competent to the Director, with the sanction of Government, to give any grant equal to the amount contributed by the managers. The highest grant which has been given under this provision to a schoolmaster has been Rupees 250 and to a schoolmistress Rupees 83-5-4.

Grade.	Schoolmas ers.	Schoolmistresses.
	RS.	RS.
I	No limit.	No limit.
II	75	25
III	50	10
IV	25	..
V	10	..

Graduates of other Universities than that of Madras and holders of schoolmasters' certificates obtained in Great Britian might be placed in such grades as in the judgment of the Director of Public Instruction their attainments might render appropriate. Schoolmistresses holding teachers' certificates obtained in Great Britain were to be placed in the first grade. The examination in non-language subjects for the fourth

grade was to be generally conducted in the vernacular languages, but masters employed in schools intended mainly for European and East Indian pupils were allowed to undergo this portion of the test in the fourth and fifth grades in English, and in the fifth grade the language test was to be that prescribed for the fourth grade in English. Grants had previously been allowed for pupil-teachers, but experience had shown that in this climate few teachers have sufficient strength and energy to be able to undertake to teach for an hour and a half in addition to the ordinary school hours, and it was deemed unnecessary to retain the former rules on this subject. Scholarship grants were to be issued to well-organized Normal schools, and a certain number of scholarships were to be given each year upon the results of the Matriculation Examination. Some slight changes were made in the former rules regarding grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, and school furniture. The previous rules required an interval of three years between each grant. This interval was increased to five years. Grants might also be given for the provision of school books in pauper schools, for the establishment and maintenance of school libraries and public libraries, and for the erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of school buildings. Under the previous rules a building grant was not payable until the building was completed, but provision was made in the new rules for half the grant being drawn on the completion of half the work. This was, however, subsequently rescinded by Government Order, No. 369, of the 18th November 1869. The new rules also provided for grants-in-aid of Industrial schools, for the rent of school-houses, the wages of school servants, the contingent charges of schools, school prizes, and other purposes not specially provided for. One peculiar feature of the new rules was the application to this Presidency of the system of payment by results, which in England has entirely superseded the salary-grant system. Results grants were, however, restricted to elementary schools, and even in these schools it was left open to the managers to claim aid in either form. As the rules did not contain any definition of the term elementary, the Government of India suggested that it should be clearly defined, but the Madras Government questioned the expediency of introducing any such definition into the rules, and the objection which had been raised was met by leaving out the word elementary, although it was observed that practically the amount of the grant would limit the application of this portion of the rules to schools of an elementary character. There were two sets of results standards, one for European and Eurasian schools, and one for Native schools. Each set consisted of three standards, but differed greatly in difficulty. The third or highest standard for European schools was limited to reading a newspaper, writing running hand, and as much Arithmetic as might be considered sufficient for a mechanic or

a mechanic's wife, no precise amount being specified. The third or highest standard for Native schools is given in the margin. Even the first or lowest standard required clear and intelligible reading of easy schoolbooks, legible writing to dictation in the ordinary current hand without gross mistakes, and Arithmetic, inclusive of the Rule of Three, sufficient for market and household purposes. Complaints were made that these standards were far too high for native schools, and the rules remained practically inoperative. A large number of indigenous schools continued, however, to be aided in some of the Tamil districts on what was termed the Coimbatore system, which originated with Colonel Pears, and a few indigenous schools were aided in the Vizagapatam District under a somewhat different system, which originated with myself, and which is described at page 50 of the Public Instruction Report for 1856-57. Both these systems, which were founded on the principle of giving periodical grants in proportion to the number and efficiency of the pupils, were superseded by a new set of results rules, which came into force on the 1st January 1868. The new scheme, which was expressly declared to be intended solely for elementary schools, although this declaration was not embodied in the rules, comprised four instead of three standards. The following are copies of the schedules showing the standards and the scale of grants claimable under them :—

1. English Reading, easy Poetry and History.
2. Translation into Vernacular on paper.
3. Writing English to dictation (such as Goldsmith's History of England) without three gross mistakes.
4. Arithmetic (complete) and Mensuration.

RESULT GRANTS.

SCHEDULE A.

Standard of Examination.

(1*st*, *Lower Standard.*)

1. *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the first part of the First Book of Lessons in Tamil. The meanings of words to be given.

2. *Writing*, in large hand, short words out of the Reading Book.

3. *Arithmetic.*—Notation to thousands, easy Addition, and the Multiplication Table to five times five. English figures to be used in all cases.

Second Standard.

1. *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the second part of the First Book of Lessons in Tamil, and the first twenty-five lessons of the Second Book. Explanation to be given.

2. *Writing*, from dictation, short sentences out of the Reading Book.

3. *Arithmetic.*—Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division. The Multiplication Table to twelve times twelve.

Third Standard.

1. *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the Second Book of Lessons in Tamil generally, with explanation.

2. *Writing*, from dictation, in small hand, out of the Reading Book.

3. *Arithmetic.*—Compound Rules and Reduction, with the ordinary Weight, Measure, and Money Tables.

4. *Grammar.*—Etymology, as in Pope's First Catechism of Tamil Grammar. Questions to be put in reference to the Reading Book.

5. *Geography* of the district in which the school is situated.

6. *English Reading.*—As in the First Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society, with explanation in a vernacular.

7. *Writing*, in large hand, easy words from the English Reading Book.

Fourth Standard.

1. *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the Third Book of Lessons in Tamil, with explanation and paraphrase. The quantity to be brought up for examination to be equivalent to about half of the Third Book.

2. *Writing*, from dictation, out of the Reading Book.

3. *Arithmetic.*—Moderately easy practical questions in Vulgar Fractions and Simple Proportion.

4. *Grammar* generally, as in Pope's First Catechism of Tamil Grammar, with application to the Reading Book.

5. *Geography* of the Madras Presidency, with a general outline of the Geography of Hindoostan. The knowledge required of the Madras Presidency to be such as may be obtained from the study of the "Short Account of the Madras Presidency," in connection with a map.

6. *English Reading.*—As in the Second Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society, with translation of easy passages into a vernacular.

7. *Writing*, from dictation, out of English Reading Book.

8. *English Grammer.*—Etymology and the Syntax of simple sentences. Application to be made to the Reading Book.

SCHEDULE B.

Grants to Pupils passed under the several Standards.

Standards.	Vernacular.						English or Extra Language.			
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Total Rs.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Total Rs.
First Standard	1	½	1	..	..	2½	..	..	..	..
Second do.	1¼	1	1½	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Third do.	2	1	2	1	½	6¼	2	1	..	3
Fourth do.	3	1	3	1¼	1½	10	3	1½	1¼	6

The rules provide for half-yearly examinations in the case of indigenous schools, but in practice this has been found impracticable, and no school is examined more than once a year. Six months' attendance are required to render a pupil eligible for examination, and to count a month's attendance he must have attended fifteen days in that month. No pupil can pass more than once under the first, second, and third standards, or more than twice under the fourth standard; but as he may obtain a grant by passing under a single head in the first, second, or third standards, the effect of the rule is that he must go on to the next standard, although he may have failed in every subject except one. In the case of girls the grants are 50 per cent. higher than in the case of boys, and a capitation grant of a rupee is given for every girl who can show the prescribed number of attendances without being presented for examination at all. There are also four standards of needlework, for which grants are given according to the scale shown in the margin, provided the pupil has obtained a grant for general knowledge. English and Eurasian boys and girls may bring up English as their vernacular language, and one of the native languages as their extra language. The results grants are drawn under what is called a certifying memorandum, but the rules relating to this portion of the subject, although not formally superseded by any others, have become practically obsolete under various Government Orders. According to the rules the examination is supposed to be conducted by the Inspector of the division, but on this subject also there have been various orders modifying the rules, and in practice the examinations are almost entirely in the hands of the Deputy Inspectors.

	Rs.
First Standard ..	1
Second do. ..	1¼
Third do. ..	2
Fourth do. ..	4

There were originally no results standards for Mahomedan schools, but a provisional scheme was sanctioned in G.O., No. 193, dated 18th

June 1873. The second language in the case of Hindustani-speaking Mussalmans may be either English, Persian, or the Hindu Vernacular of the district in which the school is situated. Mahomedans who speak a Hindu Vernacular are allowed to adopt either English, Hindustani, or Persian as their second language.

The results grant rules are not the only ones which have been modified by Government Orders. Under Government Order, No. 28, of the 29th March 1865, a teacher in a Salary Grant school is not generally eligible for a grant unless he or she spends at least four hours per diem in secular class teaching or examining, and under Government Order, No. 168, of the 29th April 1868, a pundit holding a certificate of the fifth grade is eligible for a half-salary grant of Rupees 15 per mensem when employed in teaching students of the First Arts class and to a half-salary grant of Rupees 25 when engaged in instructing those who are preparing for the B.A. degree. In Great Britain great care is taken to republish the code annually with such modifications as have been made in it; but this has not been done in this Presidency, owing to reasons which will now be explained, and the rules as they now stand under the various Notifications and Government Orders which have been passed from time to time do not exist in the form of a complete and authorized code.

Revision of the Grant-in-aid Rules.

10. The revision of the grant-in-aid rules has been under discussion for the last ten years. In 1866 the Government of India called for a report on the working of the rules with special reference to objections which had been raised by the Secretary of State to the scheme under which salary grants were given. The report was submitted, and the Madras Government recommended that the existing rules with certain modifications should be allowed to remain in force a few years longer. These modifications were the alterations in the results rules already adverted to and the addition of a few words authorizing the issue of grants on account of the rent of school-houses, the wages of school servants, and the contingent charges of schools. In 1869 Mr. Powell submitted a revised code of rules embodying all the modifications which had been ordered from time to time by Government, and making some further additions and changes, the necessity of which he explained. The rules were not sanctioned. Government deemed it advisable to delay the publication of them until it was seen what changes in the administration of the grant-in-aid system would be necessary under the legislative enactments then on the eve of being passed for the imposition of an educational cess. On further consideration, however, Government sanctioned the publication of a section of the revised rules, containing the conditions under which grants were to be made for the erection, purchase, repair, or enlargement of school buildings. The old system of paying the grant only on completion of the building

was reverted to, and a change was made in the provisions relating to the contingency of a school building being diverted to other than educational purposes. Formerly the Government had the option of buying the building at a valuation determined by arbitrators, credit being given for so much of the grant as might bear the same proportion to the whole which the estimated value of the building bore to the original cost. As there was no limit to the period during which Government might assert its claim, it had been proposed by the Government of India that the managers of schools should be required to execute a formal agreement in connection with every building grant, but it was found impracticable to devise any satisfactory form of deed owing to the numerous changes which are continually taking place in this country in the governing bodies of schools. The new rules, therefore, left the Government without any claim, provided the building continued to be used for educational purposes for twenty years. In the event of the building being diverted from its legitimate use before the expiration of that time, the manager was allowed the option of either refunding a portion of the grant or of selling the building to Government at a valuation, allowance being made in either case for the deterioration of the property. With this exception the general question of revising the grant-in-aid rules remained in abeyance for some years. In 1873 an important change in the educational policy of Government was announced. Government stated that it was their intention to employ for the purposes of elementary education some considerable part of the funds hitherto devoted to higher education, and directed Mr. Powell to submit a report as to the best means calculated to effect this object. Mr. Powell considered that funds might be set free in two ways: (1) by reducing the scale on which aid is given in salary and other ordinary grants, and (2) by remodelling Government Middle-class schools. He pointed out that in Higher-class schools situated in favourable localities the fees and the Government grant very nearly met the total expenditure and sometimes exceeded it. He, therefore, recommended that the grants to trained teachers should be reduced from one-half to one-third, and to certificated but untrained teachers to one-fourth, and that no grants should be given to uncertificated teachers. He also suggested that grants for contingencies, books of reference, and prizes should be discontinued, and that grants for servants should be given only in the case of Higher-class schools. These proposals were referred by Government to the representatives of the great Mission Societies and to the heads of some important institutions for the education of Europeans, East Indians, and Mahomedans, and their remarks were communicated in May 1874 to the late Director for his opinion and for the opinions of the Inspectors of Schools. Mr. Powell having left India without disposing of the papers, the duty of reporting on the question devolved on me. The following extract from my letter, No. 1,127, of the

22nd May 1875, contains a summary of that part of the correspondence which relates to the grant-in-aid rules, with my own conclusions on the subject:—

"2. As regards Higher-class schools, the managers admit that the amount of Government aid need not exceed one-third of the total expenditure, but they suggest that, instead of grants for specific purposes, fixed monthly grants should be given in lump sums proportioned to the total expenditure and the average outturn of work. Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Marden are to some extent in favour of this measure. Mr. Bradshaw would, however, make lump grants dependent on the results of the University examinations and on the strength and efficiency of certain classes, while Mr. Marden would lay down a scale and allot given sums for given classes of certain average strength. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Fortey, and Mr. Kershaw are strongly opposed to any system of lump grants. Mr. Fowler points out that the whole question was most fully considered and discussed in 1863 and 1864, and that the papers recorded in Government Selections No. LXXII show that there was an overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favour of retaining specific in preference to general grants. I can see no grounds for questioning the correctness of the conclusions arrived at when this subject was last discussed. The objections to the lump grant system can scarcely be more strongly stated than they are in the passage quoted by Mr. Fowler from the remarks made by the Rev. Mr. Symonds, formerly Secretary of the S. P. G. Society.

"'Were I Director of Public Instruction, I should regard general or lump grants with much jealousy and suspicion. Once given, they are very difficult to withdraw. A school may go on in a very poor way, and yet the Director might feel reluctant to stop the grant, and so perhaps to break up the school. The evil of lump grants is that they do not carry with them a direct and continuous pressure. I should say their tendency is to foster rather than to counteract supineness. Thinking so, I should not wish to see the lump grant system generally applied. Apart altogether from the Government view of the matter, I believe it would not be to the true interests of the Societies. Our funds might, perhaps, be more largely relieved, but I strongly doubt whether our schools would be as efficient—whether the cause of education would be as really furthered as under the present system.'

"The system of lump grants would open the door to all kinds of abuses, and it would be extremely difficult to determine in any given case on what principle the amount of the grant should be regulated. It may be remarked also that any such system of grants would be directly opposed to the instructions contained in the following extract from the Despatch of the 19th July 1854:—

"'Careful consideration will be required in framing rules for the administration of the grants, and the same course should be adopted in India which has been pursued with obvious advantage by the Committee of Council here, *viz.*, to appropriate the grants to *specific objects*, and not to apply them in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.'

"3. Although any system of lump grants seems entirely out of the question, it must be admitted that the present salary grant system is very cumbersome, and entails an incessant correspondence which it would be very desirable to curtail. I think, too, that it has in some instances had the effect of unnecessarily increasing the salaries of the teachers, while in others it has not been attended with results at all commensurate with the outlay incurred. Patcheappah's High school and Govindoo Naidoo's Primary school may be referred to as instances of costliness. The Principal of Patcheappah's High school receives a monthly grant of Rs. 250, which is equal to the entire salary of the Head Master of most of our Zillah schools. The Head Master of the Primary school receives a salary of Rs. 175, of which Rs. 75 is paid by Government, while the work done in his highest class corresponds with that for which a master of a Government school would receive about Rs 30. It would be easy, but it might be invidious, to give a list of schools which have gone on for a series of years drawing very large grants and producing very small results.

"4. The system of payment by results has the advantage of reducing interference to the minimum, of diminishing correspondence and accounts, of encouraging economy, and of rewarding efficiency. If made dependent, as it might be in the case of Colleges and Higher-class schools, on the examinations of the University, it would be attended with little risk of fraud, or of unevenness in the standard of examination. It may be urged that it would be inconvenient for a school to receive aid only at the end of each year instead of month by month. This might be got over by giving half the sum in advance in twelve monthly instalments, taking as a criterion the result of the last examination, and adjusting the account when the exact amount claimable was known. It may also be objected that a school might lose considerably by pupils leaving a month or two before the examination, or transferring themselves to other institutions during the middle of their course. This difficulty might be met by ascertaining what school or schools the pupil had attended during the two years preceding the examination, and crediting each school with its share of the grant. I am aware that results grants are objected to on other grounds, and as the system has not been tried in this Presidency with regard to Colleges and Higher-class schools, it would be advisable to allow the managers of such institutions the option of availing themselves of either system. It may be remarked that a very elaborate system of payment by results, based on the examinations of the University as well as on other examinations, is in force in Bombay, and appears to be working successfully.

"5. For Middle-class schools there should, I think, be a similar system of grants based on the results of an examination instituted by the University or by Government. A proposal to institute such an examination was brought forward in paragraph 72 of my Administration Report for 1871-72, but it was objected to in paragraph 11 of the Government Order reviewing the Report for 1872-73, on the ground that it was undesirable to increase the number of existing examinations. There must have been some misapprehension on this point, as what I proposed was not to increase but to

decrease the number of existing examinations by substituting one which would include and supersede four* existing examinations, and which might be utilized for other purposes. Some of these examinations are in several subjects almost identical, but none of them is a sufficient test of the work done in a Middle-class school, as the point which ought to be ascertained is whether the candidate has acquired such a knowledge of English and other subjects as will qualify him to enter the preparatory class of a Higher-class school.

1. Uncovenanted Civil Service, English Branch.
2. Teachers' Certificate Examination, Fourth Grade.
3. Hospital Apprentices, Medical Department.
4. Entrance Examination, Civil Engineering College, Second Department.

"6. It is proposed by the managers in their remarks that the grants to Colleges shall be one-half and not one-third. Mr. Bradshaw agrees to this. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Fortey, Mr. Marden, and Mr. Kershaw are opposed to it. There is no doubt that a College must be less self-supporting than a school, and if the object in view were to multiply Colleges, or to give greater encouragement to such Colleges as already exist, this amount would not be too much. The full grants claimable under even the existing rules have, however, been refused by Government in certain cases, and the general policy of Government has been latterly to restrict expenditure on account of Colleges. I feel satisfied that Colleges might be made somewhat more self-supporting than they are, and as such institutions are all connected with some Society, or have some endowment to depend on, it does not seem altogether unreasonable to expect that, if the State contributes one-third of the cost, the remaining two-thirds should be obtained from other sources. This is at present the rule in Bengal. On the whole, however, I think that it may be advisable to leave the grants as they now are at one-half, with the understanding that the present expenditure on Colleges shall not be increased, and that at the end of five years it shall be reduced.

"7. With regard to Middle-class schools, the managers admit that the grants may be reduced to one-third at Madras and other large centres of education, but not in country districts. The term country district is rather vague. The number of Middle-class schools requiring exceptional treatment is, I believe, very much over-rated, but the rules might be so framed as to admit of half grants being given in exceptional cases. I am also prepared to concede that even at Madras—

(*a.*) Poor schools, especially those for poor East Indians,

(*b.*) Mahomedan schools,

(*c.*) Female schools,

should all receive half grants. Mr. Kershaw is the only one of the Inspectors who expressly objects to these three classes of schools being treated exceptionally, but they have not all discussed this point.

"8. The managers consider that in Higher-class schools no difference should be made in the grants assigned to trained and untrained men, arguing that, if the training is really beneficial, those who have enjoyed it will

make their way without any special protection. All the past history of Normal schools in this Presidency shows, however, that owing to the want of this protection the best men have hitherto had no inducement to enter the Normal schools. The training either is or is not beneficial. If it is, the trained master should derive the same sort of advantage from his certificate as the Physician or the Surgeon does from his diploma. If it is not beneficial, the superior Normal schools should be at once closed, as they are maintained at a great cost, for which, according to this latter hypothesis, there is no justification. It is true that in Great Britain a University education is held to supersede the necessity of any instruction in the theory and practice of teaching, but the existence of such institutions as the *Ecole Normale Supérieure* of Paris shows that a different view has been taken of the question on the Continent, and indications are not wanting that even in Great Britain public opinion is undergoing a change on this point. The art of managing a school or of teaching a large class successfully may of course be acquired in time by any one, but experience shows that it is generally acquired at the expense of the pupils. It may be added that in the case of natives a Normal school supplies in some measure one great defect in their education, *viz.*, the power of expressing themselves in decent colloquial English. With regard to Middle-class schools, the proposal is said to be premature, because the supply of trained teachers is not equal to the demand. As a matter of fact, however, many more teachers might be trained, even at Madras, if there was any real desire on the part of managers of aided schools to get men trained, and many cases have been reported in the Mofussil in which the demand has fallen short of the supply. The statement that the object of encouraging passed normal students might be sufficiently met if it were provided that all men newly appointed to be Head Masters of schools of the lower class should be chosen from their number does not at all meet the difficulty, as such an institution as the Madras Normal school does not train men for such posts.

"9. I doubt whether Mr. Powell proposed discontinuing grants to school libraries, as these grants differ from grants on account of books of reference and maps. I would retain both. I agree, however, with Mr. Powell about grants for school contingencies, servants, and prizes.

"10. I trust that the proposals above made will not have the effect of closing or lowering the standard of a single aided school, but the managers are, I think, under a misapprehension in supposing that a Government school is necessarily more expensive than an aided school. There are a few Government institutions in which the receipts are *nil* or bear a very small proportion to the total cost, such as the Presidency College, the Normal schools, the Madrasa-i-Azam, and the elementary schools established for the Mahomedans, Yenadies, and the Hill Tribes of Ganjam. But the great bulk of Government institutions, *viz.*, the Provincial College of Combaconum, the Provincial schools, the Zillah schools, the Anglo-Vernacular schools, and the Taluq schools, are all on a most economical scale, and are far more self-supporting than the majority of Mission institutions of the same grade. A few Hindu schools are almost the only aided institutions

which in a financial point of view stand a favourable comparison with Government schools. Of course, an aided school, even when it is less self-supporting than a Government school, ought to cost Government less for the average education of each boy, because in addition to fees it is expected to have some private income of its own from the society or body with which it is connected, but in many instances even this has ceased to be the case, as may be seen by referring to the tables appended to the report for 1873-74. The fact is that the two increases in the rates of school fees which have taken place within the last few years have greatly modified the relative position of Government and aided schools with regard to cost. In Government schools the expenditure has remained stationary, or nearly stationary, but a much greater proportion of this expenditure is now met by the receipts. In the aided schools the income from fees has increased, but no corresponding decrease, or decrease of any kind, has been made in the cost to Government. As nearly four years have elapsed since the last increase was made, I am of opinion that a committee might now be re-assembled to consider the expediency of again raising the rates. The reductions proposed by Mr. Powell have probably been more than compensated by the two increases already made, but a third increase may perhaps be found possible.

"11. Although it is probable that the changes above proposed will effect some immediate reduction in the grant-in-aid expenditure on Higher and Middle-class schools, it will be necessary, if Government wish to secure the savings thus produced for elementary education, to declare either that no fresh grants shall be made on account of Higher or Middle-class schools, or that they shall be made by transfers from schools which now receive them to other schools which are as yet unaided. Practically, a limit of this kind has been set for some years on grant-in-aid expenditure in the town of Madras, and the educational position of the Tanjore District would, perhaps, justify a similar restriction there. But in the greater part of this Presidency there is still so much to be done that I should hesitate to recommend any such measure with regard to the other districts. The only mode of meeting this difficulty which I can see is to copy the example set by Bengal. There, grants are sanctioned ordinarily for terms of five years, and although District Committees may make another grant to the same school for a second or third term of years, it is laid down that the renewed grant shall in ordinary cases be considerably below the maximum, and that the grant to a school shall grow smaller and smaller on each renewal. In this way money is from time to time set free and new schools are aided, although the grant-in-aid allotment remains stationary. The proportion of aid given in advanced districts is much smaller than it is in backward districts, and in Calcutta itself Higher-class schools are not aided at all, except in the two cases referred to in the following extract of a letter which I have recently received from the Bengal Director:—

"'It is worthy of special notice that nothing whatever is given in Calcutta to schools which educate up to the University Entrance standard excepting to the Anglo-Persian Department of the Madrasa and to the school department of the Sanskrit College. The Sanskrit College and the Arabic

Madrasa are the oldest schools in India, and grants to the school departments are considered justifiable on political and philological grounds.

"'No grants are given to the great English schools of St. Xavier's, the Doveton school, and the Martiniere, nor to the great Missionary schools of the Established Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, and of the Independents, nor to the equally large schools under Native management, such as the Metropolitan Institution, the Oriental Seminary, the Calcutta Training school, &c.

"'Aid is granted to schools for the poor of all races, but especially to schools for the European and Eurasian poor.'

"In this Presidency a school which has once secured a grant retains it for an indefinite period, and, as has been often pointed out in the annual reports, a very large proportion of the amount available for grants-in-aid is spent in the town of Madras. It seems very doubtful whether this expenditure can be regarded as altogether justifiable. A very fair idea of the cost of a Madras school may be formed from the following table, in which it is assumed that each class contains 40 boys on the rolls, although the number in actual attendance would of course be somewhat smaller. The lower fourth is a class recently instituted in Government schools, and the same fee is charged in it as in the upper fourth, but I have assumed that it may be reasonable to have a somewhat lower rate of fee for this intermediate class:—

Class.	Number of pupils.	Rate of fee prescribed for Madras aided schools.			Total fee collections of each class.			Probable salary of master.			Surplus.			Deficiency.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
VI. Matriculation ..	40	2	0	0	80	0	0	200	0	0	..	..	..	120	0	0
V. Preparatory Matriculation.	40	1	12	0	70	0	0	100	0	0	..	..	..	30	0	0
Upper fourth	40	1	12	0	70	0	0	70	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower fourth	40	1	8	0	60	0	0	50	0	0	10	0	0	..	..	..
Third	40	1	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second	40	0	12	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
First	40	0	8	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

"It will be observed that up to the upper fourth inclusive, the fees, even at these rates, are sufficient to pay the entire salaries of the masters and even to leave a small surplus in one case. It is only in the Matriculation and preparatory Matriculation class that the fees do not pay for the teacher. It is of course true that there are other expenses in a school besides the salaries of the masters, and that there may be only 20 or 30 boys in each class instead of the number supposed, but I think this table points to the conclusion that aid should gradually be withdrawn from the lower and middle classes of these schools. I would, therefore, begin at once, as regards Madras, by withdrawing grants on account of the first and second classes of Higher and Middle class schools. At the end of five years aid might be similarly withdrawn from the third and fourth classes, and at the end of another five years the two highest classes might be left to pay their way. The

town of Madras would thus in ten years be in the same position as Calcutta is in now. These remarks apply of course only to ordinary Mission and Hindu schools and not to Colleges, or to schools requiring exceptional treatment.

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"13. Mr. Powell, with his letter, No. 1,575, of the 1st July 1869, submitted a set of revised grant-in-aid rules, the consideration of which was postponed in Government Order, No. 338, of the 22nd October 1869, on the ground that it was necessary to see what changes in the administration of the grant-in-aid system would be necessary as the result of a legislative enactment for the imposition of an educational cess. As several years have passed without anything having been done, I propose, on receiving the orders of Government on the recommendations now made, to draw up a revised set of rules, embodying such changes as may be ordered, and, after consulting the Inspectors of Schools and some of the managers of aided schools, to submit the rules, with such further amendments as may be needed, for the final consideration of Government."

No orders have been yet passed on this letter. The revision of the grant-in-aid rules was also one of the principal subjects discussed at a conference of Inspectors held in January 1874. In May 1874 Government called for a full report of the proceedings of this conference, and directed Mr. Powell to submit revised rules for results grants, but ill-health and other causes prevented him from disposing of the matter before his departure. The minutes of the conference were submitted to Government with my letter, No. 1,357, of the 15th June 1875, and a special report on the results rules was laid before Government on the 8th June 1875. To this report was appended a set of draft rules in the form in which they were passed at the conference and another set of rules containing various additions and alterations which seemed to me necessary to meet the numerous criticisms to which the rules had been subjected after the conference was held. Copies of this letter and of the papers appended to it were forwarded by me to the Board of Revenue, the Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, the Inspectors of Schools, the Secretaries of the various Mission Societies, and other gentlemen, and in December 1875 I submitted their remarks with a final report and a third set of draft rules. The following extracts from the two reports above referred to will give a general idea of the principal points which have been under discussion :—

Extracts from letter No. 1,339 *of the* 8*th June* 1875.

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"4. Some excellent comments on the abuses of the results system will be found at paragraph 127 of Mr. Bradshaw's report for 1872-73, page 298. He points out that the 'Deputy Inspector is practically constituted the tribunal in whose *veto* it lies as to whether a school is to receive a result

grant or not. A new school may spring up, and neither the Inspector nor the Director of Public Instruction knows anything of its existence, or of the injury it may be inflicting on an aided school in the locality, until six months after date, when its little bill for payment by results is presented through the Deputy Inspector.' He points out the inexpediency of giving such immense influence to subordinate officers, and shows how injudiciously it is often exercised. Mr. Bradshaw says nothing of the position in which Local Fund Boards and Municipalities are placed under this system. Practically they are reduced to ciphers, and have no functions except to pay bills incurred on expenditure of a kind which they may have strong reasons for disapproving. Rules 1—6 are intended to check this abuse.

"5. The next point which seems to demand attention is the eleemosynary character which the present system of results grants is imparting not only to elementary but to middle-class education. The people of this country have always hitherto had to pay for the education of their children in pial schools. It is admitted that they are nearly everywhere paying less than they did, that in many instances they are paying nothing, and that they are even beginning to claim their share of the grants earned. This may be a passing evil, but it may also be the commencement of a habit which will become more and more inveterate every year, and eventually be very difficult to eradicate. It appears to me that a scale of school fees should be prescribed for schools on the results system, and that in those classes in which English is taught the rates should be precisely the same as the rates laid down for the corresponding classes in aided schools. Rule 9 is intended to apply to all ordinary result schools, and Rule 10 to schools which demand exceptional treatment. It may be said that it is useless to lay down any such scale, because the rule will be evaded and false returns prepared. This may be the case in some of the pial schools, but the existence of the rule will be a distinct intimation to both pial schoolmasters and the parents of the boys in their schools that it is not the intention of Government to abolish school fees, and false registers and returns of fees will entail the same risk of losing the grant which false registers of attendance entail now.

"6. Next, there ought to be some guarantee that in schools in which English is taught the master is fit to teach English. Even in Government and Aided schools considerable harm is done by the employment of inferior English teachers, from whom the pupils acquire a vicious pronunciation and a habit of speaking bad English, which it is very difficult to break them of afterwards. But in a Result school a master wholly ignorant of English may earn grants for English by bribing some boy from a neighbouring school to teach the subject and paying him in sweetmeats and oranges. If proper fees are levied, they afford, with the addition of the grant, ample remuneration for a competent teacher. Eventually every master in a Results school might be required to hold a certificate, and there seems no hardship in requiring one now in schools in which English is taught. I doubt whether a master who has not at least passed the Matriculation Examination ought to be allowed to teach English in any school, but some-

thing will be gained if the teaching of English is restricted to schools in which the Head Master holds a certificate of the fourth grade. Rule 12 provides for this.

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"8. Numerous cases have occurred in which the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities have been unable from want of funds to pay the grants earned, and it is becoming more and more apparent that the sum available for this purpose is altogether inadequate to meet the demands of this Presidency. It is, therefore, very important that such money as is available should be expended to the greatest advantage. Some officers consider that the present system is a wasteful one, and that it is quite unnecessary that grants should be given on the same scale to schools in populous towns and in small villages. Some disapprove altogether of results grants to Anglo-Vernacular schools in towns. Others object that results schools are scattered in profusion over certain favoured taluqs, while other taluqs, which are much more in need of aid, are entirely neglected. Rules 1—6 will, it is hoped, ensure the exercise of greater discrimination in the distribution of results schools and lead to the withdrawal of aid from schools which it is undesirable to aid; but something more than this is required to make the limited sum available go as far as possible. In my letter, No. 1,127, of the 22nd May, I have drawn attention to the rules in force in Bengal, where the principle adopted is that of aiding schools for limited terms of years, and of reducing the scale of the grant at each renewal, until at last the school is left to shift for itself, while the sums thus set free become from time to time available for the purpose of aiding fresh schools. The principle seems to me sound, and there is no reason why it should not be applied to results grants as well as to salary grants. I propose, therefore, that the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities shall have the power, in consultation with the Inspector of the division, of lowering the scale of grants, in such cases as may seem necessary, in result schools aided from Local and Municipal Funds, and that the Director of Public Instruction shall, in communication with the Inspector of the division, have the same power with regard to result schools aided from Provincial Funds. This does not imply that any change is to be made in the relative value of the grants assigned to specific subjects. That must be in conformity with the rules, but the grants may be three-fourths, one-half, a third, a quarter, or any other proportion of the maximum rates. The scale on which grants will be paid should, I think, be notified in the District Gazette before the commencement of the official year. If proper calculations are made in time, the amount budgeted for ought to meet all claims, but experience shows that mistakes will occur, and this contingency ought to be provided for. Rules 22—25 and 31 relate to this part of the subject.

"9. In my letter, No. 753, of the 12th April 1875, I recommended that the Director of Public Instruction should be relieved of the duty of counter-signing certifying memoranda, and made the following remarks regarding the classification of Results schools:—

"'The attainment of the fourth standard is considered in a general way as marking the line of demarcation between a Lower and a Middle class

school, but under Government Order, No. 94, of the 4th April 1872, the accidental passing of two or three boys for the fourth standard does not entitle a school to be transferred to the middle class, and in cases of a doubtful nature the decision of the Director of Public Instruction is to be binding upon the Local Fund Boards. This is rather indefinite, and different interpretations are placed on this rule in different localities. A school which would be placed in the lower class by one inspecting officer is placed by another in the middle class and *vice versâ*, and, although it is open to the Director to alter the classification, there is no absolute standard to which reference can be made, and there are many cases in which it is difficult, in the absence of a standard, to say whether a school should be ranked as a Lower or as a Middle class school. The Presidents of Local Funds and Municipal Commissions are not always willing to abide by the decision of the Director, and several cases have occurred in which the time of Government has been taken up with long correspondence relating to these petty appeals. The fact is that neither the President of the Local Fund Board nor the Director of Public Instruction is altogether a disinterested party in the matter. The former, knowing how urgently local funds are needed for various purposes, is naturally anxious to see as much thrown as possible on Provincial Funds ; the latter has precisely the same motive for lightening the burden on Provincial Funds. Some definite rule is very much required. At the Conference of Inspectors held in January 1874 it was agreed that a school should not be ranked in the middle class unless it passed at least 6 pupils under five of the eight heads of the fourth standard, Arithmetic being one of the heads. This is, of course, far in advance of what was originally intended, but it shows the direction in which the departmental classification of schools is tending. Even this rule, if rigidly enforced, might lead to unpleasant differences of opinion. A school might pass an entire class of, say, 12 or 15 boys in seven out of the eight heads, but if only 5 boys passed in Arithmetic, the school would still be a Lower-class school. I am myself inclined to think that native schools which aspire to be Middle-class schools, and in which English is taught, should be subjected to an altogether different set of rules, and that the present fourth standard, if slightly modified and restricted to the vernacular, is not too high a standard for a village school; but, viewing the question in the form in which it presents itself now, I think the simplest solution of the difficulty will be to make all grants earned by boys under the first, second, and third standards payable from Local and Municipal Funds, and all grants earned under the fourth standard payable from Provincial Funds, and to transfer the duty of countersigning certifying memoranda for grants under the first, second, and third standards to the Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipal Commissions, while the Inspectors of Schools might deal with certifying memoranda relating to grants earned under the fourth standard.'

"The Board of Revenue approved of the first proposition, but thought that the remedy proposed for the difficulty sometimes felt in classifying schools would introduce worse confusion than at present existed, as double bills would be required, and it might happen that funds might run short for

the payment of one or other of the two. They stated, however, that the point was one on which they offered an opinion with much diffidence. It may be remarked that double bills are nothing new, as under Government Order, No. 514, of the 5th March 1875, double bills are sent in now for all mixed schools of the lower class, the grants earned by the girls being payable from Provincial Funds and those earned by the boys from Local or Municipal Funds. No inconvenience has been experienced hitherto from the submission of these double bills. And with regard to funds running short, I think the present system is much more likely to occasion confusion than the one proposed. Under the present system no Local Fund Board or Municipality can ever know what bills it may be called on to pay. Most careful calculations may be made as to what Lower-class schools the Board or Municipality is in a position to recognize and assist, but the whole of these calculations may at any moment be upset by bills being unexpectedly presented for grants earned in schools hitherto belonging to the middle class, but summarily transferred to the lower class, because some boy has happened to fail in Arithmetic, or two or three boys have happened to fail in some other subject. And it must be remembered that, although these schools may be technically called Lower-class schools, the grants earned by them are pretty sure to be considerably higher than the average grants earned by schools educating up to the third standard. These transfers give rise to a great deal of irritation, which I think might be avoided by the adoption of the arrangement suggested by me. Rules 26—30 deal with this portion of the subject.

"10. Some rules regarding registers seem needed. Rules 32—35 have accordingly been added.

"11. I now pass on to the standards. One of the defects both of the present and of the revised scheme seems to me that no distinct value is assigned in either to reading and writing properly so called, irrespective of explanation and spelling. Both reading and writing are too much neglected in our Higher-class schools, because no marks are given for either in the University examinations, but this renders it only more necessary that due attention should be paid to these subjects in Elementary and Middle-class schools. The Board of Revenue remark that Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic cannot be crammed. But that depends on how the examinations are conducted. At present there is reason to believe that a very extensive system of cramming is going on in connection with what is called reading. The First, Second, and Third Book of Lessons in reading are all more or less full of difficult words, most of which are quite out of place, and commentaries which profess to explain these words are not only published, but command an extensive sale. Mr. Joss remarks that it is chiefly for Tamil that indigenous schools get their grants. 'They would obtain,' he observes, 'much less than they do if the enterprizing manager of the Kalaratnagram Press in Madras had not prepared for their use a set of books containing the difficult words and phrases that occur in the First, Second, and Third Tamil Readers with their meanings opposite to them. These books are in common use now in elementary

schools, and the boys commit the meaning to memory on the day of examination. When the meaning of a word is asked it is given as in this book, but as it is satisfying it is accepted and passed. But the educational value of such teaching may be fairly doubted, as it is questionable whether the children understand the meaning any better than the word it explains.' Under the revised as well as the present rules an examination may turn too much, or perhaps even entirely, on the meanings of words, and what is called an examination in writing may be really only an examination in spelling. That such examinations are not altogether unknown in this Presidency may be inferred from the following passage, which is extracted from a recently published report on the Madras Vernacular schools connected with the Church Missionary Society:—

"'It does, however, seem strange that *Tamil Reading* should be so poor. I will confine my remarks on this head to *the lowest standard only*.

"'A larger number of candidates than in previous years were sent up, and though they were, I believe, as well prepared as usual, the failures have been very great.

"'The following table represents the number presented and the percentage passed during the last four years. It will be observed that the percentage is gradually decreasing. I believe that the test is getting more and more severe:—

	Candidates presented.	Passed.	Percentage.
1870-71	142	110	77·4
1871-72	89	66	74·1
1872-73	91	65	71·4
1873-74	203	85	41·8

"'In Dr. Murdoch's "Hints on Education" the following four points are laid down as directions to secure good reading:—(1) Accurate Pronunciation; (2) Distinct Enunciation: (3) Fluency; (4) Expression.

"'In the examination this year no attention whatever was paid to any one of these four points. Not a single child of the 203 examined was asked to read a word. The examination consisted in testing the pupil's knowledge of the synonyms, or the equivalents of difficult and unimportant words. Even these were required to be *written* on a slate, the orthographical errors in this exercise being the only method adopted for testing writing and spelling.

"'If such undue severity be exercised in regard to the lowest class, it may be easily conjectured how severe the examination is likely to be in the higher classes.'

"I propose to check this evil by assigning a certain proportion of marks to reading and penmanship in every standard.

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"18. As it is proposed to give no grants for English in Lower-class schools, it seems desirable that some other subject should be substituted for it, so

that the exclusion of English may not affect the amount of the grant which can be earned now. I propose substituting Indian History up to the fall of Seringapatam in 1799.

"19. In the fourth standard I would also allow the substitution of certain vernacular subjects for English. The remaining portion of Indian History up to the Queen's proclamation seems an appropriate subject. Some easy book on the laws of health might also be read with advantage under this standard. These two subjects would afford sufficient matter to set against English, but in rural districts it might be desirable to substitute some easy book on Agriculture for one of these subjects. In the results programme of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland the boys of the fourth class are expected to answer intelligently on the subject-matter of the lessons in Part III (Crops) of the Agricultural Class-book, and the subject is continued in the fifth and sixth classes. No such book exists at present in this Presidency, but I recommend that Mr. Robertson be asked to undertake the preparation of such a book.

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Extracts from letter No. 2,700 *of 2nd December* 1875.

"4. Several of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities urge the importance of having some member of their body present at the examinations as a check on the Deputy Inspector. It has also been proposed more than once that the Tahsildar or some Revenue Officer should accompany the Inspecting Officer with the same object in view. Mr. Marden considers that the presence of some official is necessary as a protection to the Deputy Inspector, as the integrity of these officers has been more than once called in question. I have accordingly added Rule 19, but this rule will render it necessary that some date should be fixed beforehand for the examination of each school. Rules 2, 3, and 4 have, therefore, been modified accordingly. The fixing of a date will be advantageous in other ways. The Deputy Inspector will be compelled to map out his work for the year and to proceed systematically from taluq to taluq. Every school will know when to be prepared, and there will be less chance of certain schools remaining uninspected during the course of the year.

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"12. The Board of Revenue consider it impracticable to prescribe school fees for rural tracts, and they observe that there are no separate classes in rural tracts as assumed in the proposed scale. It may be remarked that the term used in the scale is not class, but standard, and that one of the duties of Inspecting Schoolmasters is to teach pial schoolmasters to arrange their pupils in classes. The Missionary Conference think that the rates proposed are too high for villages. Mr. Fortey is of opinion that the rule is unnecessary, because higher fees are already levied in most of the schools with which he is acquainted, while there is a difficulty arising from the fact that lower fees are charged in the Local Fund and Municipal

schools, some of the latter being entirely free schools. Mr. Caldwell is also opposed to the rule. Mr. Garthwaite thinks that parents should not be allowed to evade all payments for the education of their children, but proposes that this should be done by the schoolmaster declaring that the customary payments have been duly received. These payments, he observes, are often in kind and received at uncertain intervals. The Gooty Local Fund Board object to the rule, because it would be a hardship to expect a poor man to pay at the same rate as a rich man. The Rev. Mr. Wyatt, who has 58 schools in Tinnevelly with an average attendance of 31 boys, states that the total average collections in each school, including the value of payments in kind, does not exceed 4 Annas a month. The people, he observes, are entirely indifferent to education. 'Besides Government does not ask for the fees, why then make them a condition for the grant?' If Government had unlimited funds at its disposal, it would still be a question whether the best use that could be made of the funds would be to provide gratuitous education for persons who are able to pay small fees, but as the funds available are wholly inadequate for that purpose, it is of the highest importance that education should gradually be made as self-supporting as possible. In Government schools and schools aided on the salary grant system the fees, originally low, have been gradually raised from time to time with such success that even Zillah schools now pay on an average half their expenses. This consummation will never be reached in Results schools unless the same policy is pursued. The principle of levying school fees in Results schools is one which has been kept steadily in view in Great Britain, although it has met with some opposition. The latest report of the Committee of Council of Education in Scotland contains the following remarks:—

"'The Act of 1872 wisely continued the traditional usage of Scotland, by which "reasonable fees" are charged for education, and parents are enabled, by those who know their circumstances, to pay to schools of their own choice such part of those fees as may be beyond their means. This arrangement is in our opinion much preferable to that by which a whole community is pauperized, and the value of education lowered in the eyes of parents, by a general low scale of fees.'

"'The traditional usage of Scotland is also the traditional usage of India, and the danger of lowering the value of education is the same in both countries. It seems to me very undesirable to give up this important principle, but I have reduced the scale for Vernacular schools in the Mofussil by 50 per cent., and have made provision for payments in kind, as well as payments other than monthly, and also for a certain percentage of free scholars, as suggested by Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Longley. Mr. Longley would not make any exceptions in favour of Mahomedans, and the President of the Trichinopoly Municipality objects to all exceptions. It must be remembered, however, that the exception already exists as regards Mahomedans in all Government and Aided schools. I have increased the number of exceptions by adding East Indians and Pariahs.

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"24. Rules 22—25, which relate to the gradual reduction of grants, are, as might be expected, extremely distasteful to the managers of aided schools. Among the Inspectors, Mr. Caldwell disapproves of them, and Mr. Garthwaite thinks Rule 24 too sweeping. The Board of Revenue would apparently have two different scales, *viz.*, a reduced but uniform scale applicable to towns and a higher scale applicable to villages, and they think that if there are any reductions they should have reference to particular towns or tracts and not to particular schools. The President of the Local Fund Board of Nellore thinks the rules are not required at present in that district, and one of the Municipal Commissioners of Trichinopoly objects to them. The Missionary Conference observe that it does not seem equal-handed justice to maintain a Government Taluq school for an indefinite period and to cast off within a certain time a Vernacular school. With reference to this last objection it may be remarked that, as a matter of fact, the proportion of aid given to Taluq schools is gradually reduced by the process to which I have already referred. When these schools were first established the school fees barely sufficed to pay for a peon, a sweeper, and petty contingent charges. The salaries of the masters were paid entirely by Government. Now the fees cover on an average about half the expenses, and in exceptional cases, such as the one which I have noticed at Srirungum, the school scarcely costs Government anything. There does not seem to be any injustice in endeavouring to make aided schools as self-supporting as Government schools, and the great majority of the officers who have been consulted seem to be in favour of these rules. Still it may perhaps be desirable, as the plan is a new one, to confine it at first to Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys. I have, therefore, modified the rules accordingly and have made Rule 24 more precise. I have not adopted the suggestion of the Board of Revenue with regard to Rule 25, because there are two forms in which the reduction may be effected, one by a general reduction applicable to some particular town, another by a special reduction applicable to particular schools, on the ground that they have been aided at maximum rates for a sufficiently long period. Even in this modified form this measure will afford some relief to Local Funds and Municipalities, but it is in the distribution of Provincial Funds that its influence will be most felt. I shall indicate in another part of this letter some of the purposes for which the funds thus set free are urgently needed.

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"28. The Board of Revenue consider that the changes made in the standards are all in the direction of greater difficulty, and that scarcely any concessions have been made to native ideas, and nothing done to conciliate what may be rustic prejudices. The Inspectors on the other hand think that I have in too many instances made the examinations too easy. The Missionary Conference remark that some of the proposed alterations are decided improvements, but 'the tale of bricks,' they observe, 'has not been diminished. What is taken away with one hand is added with the other. Hindu children are still expected to master as much in four years

as English children in six.' The Rev. Mr. Wyatt, who strongly disapproves of the rules, would 'be glad to see the revised subjects for examination introduced as soon as possible.'

"29. The Board of Revenue, it will be seen, regard the question entirely from the pial school point of view, but the rules, it must be remembered, are also intended for schools which are in no sense pial schools. No doubt the more closely a results school is assimilated to an indigenous school, the more popular the rules will be, but if these views are acted on, there is considerable danger that large sums of public money may be wasted in providing a species of education very little superior to that which has existed for centuries without any aid from the State. With regard to the remarks of the Missionary Conference, I do not see in what sense it can be said that our fourth standard corresponds in any way with the sixth English standard. An English child to pass under the sixth standard must read with fluency and expression, recite not less than 50 lines of prose or 100 of poetry, explain the meaning of the passages recited and of any allusions contained in them, compose a short theme or letter, answer questions in Proportion and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, parse and analyze a complex sentence, and be acquainted with the outlines of the Geography of the World and of the History of England, while the list of specific subjects of secular instruction, any two of which may be brought up, includes Algebra up to Quadratic Equations, with two books of Euclid and the Elements of Mensuration, Latin, French, German, Mechanics, Animal Physiology, Physical Geography, Botany and Domestic Economy (for girls).

"30. The Missionary Conference do not look with much favour on the introduction of Vernacular poetry into the third and fourth standards, and fear it will lead to cramming. The Board of Revenue think that there is not enough poetry in the scheme, and would introduce it into the first and second standards. The Rev. Mr. Kearns also expresses a wish for lyrics in these standards. I have accordingly introduced poetry into all the standards, and have, as suggested by the Inspectors and the Missionary Conference, separated the prose from the poetry. Mr. Longley suggests that the recitation of 'poems such as Athichudi' should be prescribed under the second standard. As the scheme does not apply to Tamil schools only, I have not considered it desirable to name any Tamil poem, but I may remark that the Tamil Poetical Anthology, No. I, is largely made up of Auveiyar's aphorisms and includes the Attisudi. In the lowest standard half marks are assigned to recitation alone, but this proportion is gradually reduced in the higher standards.

"31. As regards reading it seems desirable that it should be explicitly stated that the pupil will be tested in reading out of a book not previously studied. The Missionary Conference think that in the first and second standards 75 per cent. of the marks should be given for reading alone and only 25 per cent. for the meaning of what has been read. Some of the Inspectors on the other hand consider that the proportion of 50 per cent. for reading in two of the standards is too high. It must be remembered that

there is a considerable difference in the difficulty of learning to read English and the Vernacular languages. There are no doubt more characters and combinations to be learned in the Vernaculars, but when once these have been acquired, the reading of ordinary prose is a comparatively easy matter, because every word is pronounced as it is spelt. In the lowest standard I have retained the original proportion of 50 per cent. and gradually reduced it in the higher standards. I have endeavoured to meet the objections which have been raised to the scheme on the ground that manuscript and cadjan books are excluded by admitting them in the two lower standards.

"32. The Missionary Conference wish that copy-books should not be made compulsory until the third standard. The Board of Revenue object to them altogether. I have removed them from the Vernacular standards and allowed writing to be done on boards and cadjan as well as on slates. Some of the Inspectors object to the dictation exercises being taken out of the Vernacular reading book in use in any but the lowest standard, as the pupils learn the books by heart, and sometimes write what is required before the examiner has finished dictating a sentence. I have made the necessary alterations in the second, third, and fourth standards.

"37. Mr. Fowler and Mr. Garthwaite both object to the omission of Syntax under the fourth standard for English Grammar. My reason for excluding it was that it appeared to me too much to expect a pupil to master the whole of English Grammar in one year. Mr. Fowler also makes the following remarks regarding oral translation of very easy sentences into English:—'The object of introducing, under Grammar, (*b*) "Oral translation of very easy sentences into English" is not clear to me. That test is, as I take it, part of that for "English reading" in the sense in which the term "reading" is used throughout the scheme, and I think it preferable to confine it to that head. In questioning in Etymology, of course, an examiner might ask for Vernacular equivalents to illustrate inflection, &c.; but this may be taken for granted.' The oral translation of very easy Vernacular sentences into English is a grammatical exercise in which the pupil has to apply his knowledge of inflections and to practise the rules which he has learned. It may be regarded as his first step towards English composition.

"38. Mr. Marden and Mr. Bradshaw think that there should be no alternative subjects because the funds are limited, and it is desirable to make them go as far as possible in spreading a knowledge of the more essential subjects. They were introduced, as previously explained, to enable the teacher of a purely Vernacular school to earn as much as the teacher of an Anglo-Vernacular school, and to enable boys and girls in village schools to learn something more useful than a smattering of English. The Board of Revenue consider Hygiene and Agriculture out of place in the scheme, because these subjects have not yet gained a footing in the higher schools and colleges. It may be remarked that Dr. Dhanakoti Raju's Elements of Hygiene are read in many Aided and Local Fund schools, and that the Committee for the Revision of Text-books have recommended that lessons on the preservation of health shall form a part of the course for Government schools An Agricultural College has been sanctioned for this

Presidency, and Mr. Robertson approves of Agriculture being allowed a place in the results curriculum. I have no knowledge of this subject, but, as the experiment has met with some success in Ireland, there seems no reason for despairing of its success in this country. History is objected to by Mr. Garthwaite as a subject unsuited for elementary schools, but it forms a regular part of the course in Great Britain. Objections are also raised to it on the ground that it is easier than the subject for which it may be substituted, and should not therefore carry so high a grant. The study of history necessarily involves attention to those portions of Geography which bear on the subject, but it may be desirable that this should be expressly stated. With this addition the subject will, perhaps, be regarded as sufficiently difficult. I am unwilling to lower the grant for this subject and to transfer it to Reading, as suggested by the Missionary Conference, because to do so would be to throw the whole scheme into confusion.

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"45. The Local Committee of the Free Church of Scotland Mission wish the system of payment for results to be abolished altogether. 'Experience,' they observe, 'has abundantly shown that the system is open to the most flagrant abuses, not only leading to a great waste of public money, but necessarily producing the worst moral effect upon the pupils. Teachers have conspired to aid each other in getting larger grants than they were entitled to, the pupils have been made the instruments of their deception, parents and children have been in many instances taught to consider themselves as conferring a favour instead of receiving one, and instead of paying fees have expected to be paid, and managers have in some cases by means of the grant more than paid all expenses.' The system gives, in their opinion, no guarantee for the character of the teacher, commits too large powers to subordinate Inspectors, who may act in collusion with the teachers, and encourages cram. The Board of Revenue observe that the results system 'is cheaper than the salary grant system, and therefore preferable, when applicable; and, as a system of aid to Lower and Middle class schools, it is in principle better. It supplies a powerful stimulus to exertion by master and pupil, which is entirely wanting in Salary Grant schools of the same classes, and which in the Higher-class schools is but indifferently supplied by the rivalry among the schools and the results attained at the University and other examinations. A Salary Grant school of the lower and middle class too often works in sleepy obscurity, merely existing for and by the grant which it receives without reference to the results which it achieves. This at least is not the case with Result Grant schools. The Board believe that payment by results has been adopted as the leading principle in the English system, partly for these reasons and partly as affording the means of proportioning the aid given to the amount of real work done.' There is no doubt that there are openings for fraud under the results system, but there is also a wide field for fraud under the salary grant system. Under that system Government contribute a certain amount towards the teacher's salary, on condition that the managers contribute an equal amount, but every now and then cases crop up in connection with schools under

apparently respectable management, which show that false certificates are systematically signed, and that the school is really supported entirely by Government with the addition of such fees as the teachers can manage to collect. If the salary grant system were extended generally to village schools, innumerable frauds of this kind would probably be committed. Then there would be no guarantee that the school was fairly earning its grant. It is very difficult to withdraw a salary grant unless a very strong case is made out against a school. This is one of the grounds on which I have recommended in my letter, No. 1,127, of the 22nd May 1875, that the system of payment by results shall be applied to schools of the higher and middle class. With regard to the character of the teacher, if what is meant is moral character, there is no guarantee under either system. The results examinations, it is said, encourage cramming. Is there no preparation for University and General Test Examinations going on in salary grant schools? It is hoped that the rules now submitted will have some effect in checking both fraud and cram, but even cramming may be better than sloth, apathy, and ignorance. With regard to the relative cost of the two systems, it is obvious that a good deal must depend on the scale of the grants. There is a good deal of diversity of opinion as to which system is the cheaper of the two. Probably an efficient Salary Grant school is cheaper than a school doing the same work on the result system, while an inefficient Salary Grant school is dearer than a Results school of the same standard of inefficiency.

"46. Mr. Stanes and Mr. Raban strongly urge the inexpediency of placing schools for European and East Indian children on the result system. The teachers employed in these schools almost necessarily receive higher salaries than are requisite in native schools of the same grade, and the pupils are often poor. I think that schools of this class should continue to be eligible, as they now are for results grants; but, as stated in my letter, No. 1,854, of the 5th October 1874, I see no objection to elementary schools of this class being aided on the salary grant system from Provincial Funds. This measure would afford some relief to Municipal Funds on the one hand, while on the other savings would be effected under the rules now submitted, which might well be applied to this purpose."

No orders were passed on these proposals during the year.

Madras Education Act, VI of 1863.

11. After the grant-in-aid system had been in force for some years in this Presidency, it became apparent that, however useful it might be in improving Higher and Middle class schools, it was doing very little for elementary education. In May 1862 Sir A. Arbuthnot submitted the draft of a Bill, which was to have been called the Voluntary Education Act, but which eventually became law as the Madras Education Act VI of 1863. The object of this measure, which was based on the model of the Municipal Act (XXVI of 1850) was, first, to give a legal sanction to, and to provide a proper machinery for, the collection and management of a rate by which certain village schools in the sub-division of the Godavery District

were at that time in part supported; and, second, to furnish the inhabitants of other towns and villages in other parts of the Presidency with the means of raising permanent funds for the establishment of new, or the improvement of existing, schools, and of availing themselves of the grants-in-aid which the Government were prepared to make for the extension and improvement of education. The history of these Godavery schools can only be briefly referred to here. In 1853 Mr. G. N. Taylor, the Sub-Collector of Rajahmundry, established an Anglo-Vernacular school at Nursapore, his head-quarters, and three branch schools in three towns in that neighbourhood. These schools, which were partly maintained by Mr. Taylor and partly supported by local subscriptions, attracted some attention among the neighbouring ryots, and numerous applications were made to the Sub-Collector to establish vernacular schools in their villages, the cost of which the inhabitants proposed to defray by a fixed annual addition to the revenue demand on their villages, to be made at the annual joint rent settlement. Mr. Taylor recommended that these proposals should be complied with, that the schools should be established in certain central villages, and that Government should provide a few masters of a somewhat better kind than the ryots could pay for, to have charge of some of the larger schools, and to inspect in turn all schools within a certain range, with a Native Inspector to superintend the whole. This scheme, which was an imitation of the Hulkahbundee system of the North-Western Provinces, was sanctioned and carried into effect. After some years difficulties began to arise with regard to the collection of the cess; the Revenue authorities considered that they could not enforce payment, and facts transpired which rendered it doubtful whether the demand for education had ever been altogether genuine. An inquiry took place, and the ryots were given the choice of continuing or discontinuing the schools. Several schools were in consequence closed, but a large number were continued, and a good many additional schools were applied for, the general result being an increase, instead of a decrease, in the number of schools, which rose under the new arrangement to 108. The contributions of the ryots were however reduced, and half the expense of the schools was met by grants-in-aid. The Bill to which I have referred passed soon after these arrangements had been completed. The Act provided that, if the majority of the rate-payers in the Godavery District did not petition against the continuance of the schools within two months from the date of a notice which was to be inserted in the District Gazette by the Collector, the schools should be continued for five years, and that a similar procedure should be observed at the end of every recurring period of five years. The schools which had previously been managed by the Sub-Collector were placed under the control of a body of Commissioners, consisting of the

Inspector of the division, the Deputy Inspector of the district, and such resident house-holders as the Collector might appoint in consultation with the inhabitants. As already explained, the Act had a general as well as a special purpose. In any district the inhabitants of any town or village might petition for an order declaring the Act in force in the town or village, and the order was to be issued if after due inquiry and report it appeared to Government that there was a sufficient majority of the inhabitants in favour of the application. When, however, the Act came to be worked, it was found to be ill-adapted to rural communities. Most of the Godavery schools went successfully through the preliminary ordeal prescribed, but the local Commissioners were ignorant ryots who knew nothing about the management of schools, and were not able to work the machinery for raising and collecting a rate. The collections fell in arrears, and the teachers remained unpaid for long periods. Very few schools were established in other districts, and in many cases in which the Act was put into force, with the apparent assent of the majority of the inhabitants, it was found necessary either to close the schools or to abandon the attempt to establish them. At the end of seven years the Act had been brought into operation in only nine out of nineteen districts, and the total number of Rate schools was only 104. In the Godavery the number had dwindled down to 59, in the other districts it ranged from 2 to 17. Among these were two important schools of the higher class at Sydapet and Palghaut. Except in the Godavery, the remaining schools were almost entirely Middle-class schools. Thus the experiment of extending education by means of a voluntary rate had met with little general success even with regard to Higher and Middle class schools, and had been an almost entire failure with regard to elementary schools.

Madras Local Funds Act, IV of 1871.

12. The only alternative was a compulsory cess. So far back as April 1859 the attention of the Government of India and of the several local Governments had been drawn by the present Earl of Derby, who was then Secretary of State, to the expediency of imposing a compulsory rate to defray the expenses of schools for the rural population. The measure did not at that time find favour at Madras, the Government headed by Sir Charles Trevelyan being opposed to any compulsory taxation for educational purposes. In May 1868 the Government of India pointed out that Act VI of 1863 had entirely failed in the main object for which it was passed, and suggested, for earnest and immediate consideration, the introduction of an education cess on the model of the one which had proved so successful in Northern and Western India. The necessity for supplementing imperial revenues by local taxation had long been felt in this Presidency, and various local Acts were already in operation under

which the conservancy of the principal towns and the formation and maintenance of district roads had been provided for by local taxation. The alarming state of the finances of India, which became known in the following year, although it was not, as was popularly supposed, the immediate cause of the measures of which a brief account will now be given, rendered legislation more than ever necessary. On the 4th February 1870 Sir Alexander Arbuthnot introduced the Local Funds Bill, which became law in March 1871 and came into force on the 1st April 1871. This measure was a far more comprehensive one than the one suggested by the Government of India, for it superseded not only the Madras Education Act VI of 1863, but also the Madras District Road Cess Act III of 1866 and the Madras Act II of 1868, which also related to roads and bridges. The funds raised under the new Act were to be applicable to the following purposes :—

I. The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications.

II. The diffusion of education and, with this object in view, the construction and repair of schoolhouses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the training of teachers.

III. The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks, and wells; the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed; the training and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners, the sanitary inspection of towns and villages, the cleansing of the roads, streets, and tanks, and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the people.

The rates, tolls, and taxes leviable under the Act were as follows :—

I. A rate or cess not exceeding 1 Anna in the Rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied land on whatever tenure held.

Class.	Rs.	A.	P.
First ..	5	0	0
Second ..	3	0	0
Third ..	2	0	0
Fourth ..	1	0	0
Fifth ..	0	8	0
Sixth ..	0	4	0

II. A house-tax not exceeding the rates shown in the margin.

III. Tolls on carriages and animals at rates ranging from 1 Anna to 1 Rupee.

The house-tax was not to be imposed generally, but only in villages or groups of villages in which a grant-in-aid school already existed, or in which the inhabitants were prepared to establish a school under the grant-in-aid rules, or in which Government might determine to establish a school. The rate schools under Act VI of 1863, with all the property belonging to them, were made over to the Local Fund Boards. Any district or part of a district to which the Act might be applied was to be called a Local Fund Circle. Each Local Fund Board was to consist of

three or more non-official members, who were to continue in office for three years, and were to be eligible for re-appointment, and of an equal or smaller number of official members, including the Collector, who was to be ex-officio President of every Board in his district. The Vice-President might be any member selected by Government. The entire executive power of the Board was vested in the President. All ministerial officers were to be appointed by him, but the number of such officers and the rates of their salaries were subject to the control of Government. Officers might be appointed by Government to inspect or superintend the operations of the Local Fund Boards, and the expense of such appointments was to be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the Local Funds of the several circles. One circle might also contribute to another circle or to a Municipality towards expenses incurred for the benefit of the contributing circle. Power was reserved to Government to appoint Local Committees for the management of schools, dispensaries, and other institutions maintained or aided out of Local Funds, but such Committees were to act in subordination to the Local Fund Boards.

Rules under the Local Funds Act, IV of 1871.

13. Rules framed under the Local Funds Act were promulgated on the 30th June 1871. They provided for the formation of three distinct funds or sets of funds, *viz.*, (1) the Road Fund, (2) Union Funds, and (3) Endowment Funds. The yearly assets of the Road Fund were to consist of the unexpended balance of the Road Fund remaining unexpended from the previous year; of two-thirds of the collections within the year of the cess on the rent value of land; of the proceeds of tolls; of Provincial Service grants, or other sums of money the receipt of which for the purposes of the Road Fund might be sanctioned by Government; of the balance of the Road Fund under Act III of 1866; of contributions from other circles or Municipalities; of contributions for the construction or maintenance of communications; and of such appropriation in excess of two-thirds of the collections from the cess on the rent value of land as the Local Fund Board might, with competent sanction, assign for expenditure for the purposes of the Road Fund.

Villages or groups of villages in which Government might direct the imposition of a house-tax for the support of a Local Fund school or schools situated therein, or for the reimbursement to Local Funds of grants in aid of a school or schools so situated were to be denominated Unions. The proceeds of the house-tax levied within such unions, together with the school fees, donations, contributions, and other money accruing to the schools or for union purposes, were to form subordinate branches of the Local Fund under the designation of Union Funds. They were to be applied in the first instance to meet the educational expenditure of the Union, but, in the event of there being a surplus, it

might be applied to other expenditure within the Union. Any elementary school in which 30 per cent. of the pupils for two consecutive years qualified for results grants was, as a general rule, to be permanently constituted a Union school, unless the inhabitants or other persons were willing to establish from their own resources an elementary school on the salary grant system. Local committees were to be appointed for the management of schools of sufficient importance to render such a measure desirable.

The funds derived from endowments of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, and other non-educational institutions made over to the Local Fund Boards, together with voluntary or special contributions or grants of money, were to form subordinate branches of the Local Fund under the designation of Endowment Funds.

The budget was to be so framed as to leave, besides the reserve provided for the District Road Fund, a general reserve equivalent to 10 per cent. of the estimated receipts other than those to be credited to Road, Union, and Endowment Funds. In the first week in September the Collector was to lay before the Local Fund Board an estimate of the gross receipts and charges of collection, and in the first week in October the Local Fund Board were to submit to the Board of Revenue a general budget estimate of all receipts and expenditure prepared in certain forms which were annexed to the rules. Copies of such portions of these statements as related to education were to be sent through the Deputy Inspector to the Director of Public Instruction, who was to communicate to the Board any remarks which he might have to make with regard to the adequacy or appropriateness of the provision made for the educational wants of the circle. These statements were—

I. Statement I.—Budget Estimate of the Local Fund.
II. Statement III.—Estimated receipts and expenditure from Union Funds and Educational Foundations.
III. Statement III-A.—Details of charges in Local Fund Schools under the head of (1) Training Schools, (2) Union Schools, and (3) Other Schools.
IV. Statement III-B.—List of Salary Grants provided for in the Budget Assignment.

The estimates, after they had been reviewed by the Board of Revenue and by Government, were to be printed and circulated. Supplemental budgets might be submitted if necessary. Local Fund Boards were to determine the rates of fees in Union schools and the strength of the teaching and other staff. The house-tax might be reduced if the receipts during two years exceeded the expenditure by 25 per cent. When subordinate committees were appointed, they were to frame and submit to the Local Fund Board the union budget estimate. Two-thirds of

the salaries and travelling allowances of the Deputy Inspectors was to be charged against Local Funds as long as the existing staff remained unchanged. The cost of any addition to the staff of Deputy Inspectors, and of all charges connected with Inspecting Schoolmasters, was to be met entirely from Local Funds. Contributions, varying according to circumstances, were to be made on account of inspection by Municipalities. All these salaries and allowances were, however, to be paid in the first instance from Provincial Funds, and the amount due by the Local Fund Boards was to be recorded and adjusted under instructions from the Accountant-General every month. The Local Fund Board might allot from the balance of the Union Funds, or from the unallotted balance of the Local Fund, sums in excess of the budget provision for contingent charges on schools under their control up to the limit of Rupees 50 for any one institution. Appropriations in excess of this limit required the sanction of the Board of Revenue, who might also sanction expenditure in excess of the estimate for teaching staff. Salary grants might be given to Lower-class schools, but in every case the sanctioning resolution was to be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, who was to see that no grants were assigned to any but schools of the lower class and that the rules were observed. A sanctioned grant was not to be paid unless provided for in the budget. Results grants up to the limit of the budget provision were to be paid from Local Funds under the existing rules, provided the school was certified to be of the lower class. Presidents of Local Fund Boards were required to consult the Inspector of the division in the nomination of educational officers. Under Government Order, No. 47, of the 17th January 1872, some slight changes were made in the rules with a view to make the cost of establishments of general control depend on assets instead of on expenditure. Certain subsidiary rules relating to pensions to employés on Local Fund establishments were sanctioned in Government Order, No. 431, of the 13th March 1874. Inspecting Schoolmasters and Masters of Local Fund schools of the higher and middle classes were declared eligible for pension under the rules of the Pension Code. The pension was to be provided by the Local Fund Board of the circle in which the person was employed when he retired, and in the case of officials paid partly from Imperial Funds and partly from the Local Fund, the pension was to be divided in proportion to the total pay received from Government and the Local Fund.

Towns Improvement Act, III of 1871.

14. The Towns Improvement Act, III of 1871, was introduced and passed simultaneously with the Local Funds Act, and these two Acts, although framed separately for the purpose of administrative convenience, were really component parts of a single legislative measure. It superseded the Towns Improvement Act X of 1865, the Madras Education Act VI of 1863, and the Road Cess

Act III of 1866, and made over all property held by the former Municipal and School Commissioners to the new Municipal Commissioners, who were to consist of not less than three non-official members and an equal or smaller number of official members, including the Collector of the district and the Revenue officer of the division. The Collector was to be President and one of the members Vice-President. The Vice-President and a certain number of members might, if Government considered it advisable, be elected by the rate-payers. Government might apply the Act to any mofussil town or village, or collections of towns, villages, and hamlets, by a notification which was to take effect three months after publication. The funds raised under this Act were, *inter alia*, to be applicable to the diffusion of education, and with this view the construction and repair of schoolhouses, the establishment and maintenance of schools, either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the training of teachers. These funds were to consist of—

(1.) A rate on houses, buildings and lands not exceeding 7½ per cent. on the annual rent.

(2.) A tax on arts, professions, trades and callings, varying from Rupees 100 to 1 Rupee.

(3.) Taxes on vehicles and animals, ranging from Rupees 12 to 4 Annas.

(4.) Tolls ranging from 1 Rupee to 1 Anna.

There was, however, no special educational tax, nor was any percentage required to be set aside for educational purposes. A Municipality might contribute towards expenditure incurred for its benefit in any other Municipality or Local Fund Circle. The Local Fund Rules, so far as they related to the sanction and payment of educational grants-in-aid, were declared applicable to Municipalities, but no rules were passed regarding Municipal schools, Municipal budgets, the proportion of the funds which should be devoted to education, or any other matter connected with education.

Madras Municipal Act V of 1871.

15. The Madras Municipal Act IX of 1867, which relates solely to the Presidency Town, does not contain any reference to education. It was therefore supplemented by Act V of 1871, which was passed on the 1st April 1871, nearly simultaneously with the two Acts above referred to, and which provided, *inter alia*, that the funds of the Municipality should be applied to the diffusion of education, and with this view the construction and repairs of schoolhouses, the establishment and maintenance of schools, either wholly or in part, by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the training of teachers. There are no rules under this Act, and there is no reference to the subject of education in the municipal bye-laws.

Working of Local Fund and Towns Improvement Acts.

16. These three Acts and the rules above referred to contain all the law relating to education in this Presidency. The administration of them has been influenced by various Government Orders, which will now be briefly referred to. The description of education to which Local and Municipal funds were applicable was purposely left undefined in the Acts. Government, however, explained in their Order, No. 563, of the 28th April 1871, that these funds were to be mainly appropriated to the maintenance and improvement of elementary education. The exceptions allowed were the Rate schools of the higher and middle class established under the Madras Education Act of 1863, institutions for medical and technical training, and certain cases not defined in which Government might see fit, on the representations of the parties concerned, to sanction a different course. Under these exceptional provisions 2 High schools and 60 Middle-class Rate schools were taken over by the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, and to this number were added in the first year 17 Middle-class schools, some of which had been previously known as Subscription schools, and others as Rate schools of the lower class, while others were new schools. Some additions have since been made to the number of Middle class schools. There had been only 47 Elementary Rate schools, whereas the number of Elementary Union and Municipal schools rose in the first year to 185, and has gone on increasing ever since, although not with great rapidity. As the payment of all results grants to schools of the lower class was transferred under the new system from Provincial to Local and Municipal Funds, it was considered a matter of great importance to lay down a precise line of demarcation between Middle-class and Lower-class schools. At a conference held in January 1872 the majority of the Inspectors were of opinion that the standard of a Lower-class school should not rise above the third standard, omitting English. Mr. Powell, however, considered it very undesirable that every elementary school teaching up to the third standard should be able to get itself transferred to the middle class by the mere introduction of a little English, and Government concurred with him in thinking that the third results standard inclusive, and not exclusive, of English should be laid down as the limit of instruction in a Lower-class school. It was also ruled that the accidental passing of two or three boys for the fourth standard was not to entitle a school to be transferred from the lower to the middle class, and that in cases of a doubtful nature the decision of the Director of Public Instruction should be binding upon the Local Fund Boards. It has been elsewhere explained that this line of demarcation has been somewhat raised this year. It was originally intended that one-fourth of the cost of all Government Normal schools should be debited to Local and Municipal Funds, but as the Normal schools of

Madras, Vellore, and Trichinopoly were found to supply few or no teachers to elementary schools, it was considered inequitable to throw any portion of the cost of these schools on Local or Municipal Funds. The normal class of Russelcondah was also exempted, because it supplied teachers only to the Hill schools of Ganjam, which were all Government institutions. In the Normal school of Vizagapatam the contribution was reduced to one-eighth in consideration of the small benefit which elementary education derived from this school. There remained only the Normal schools of Cannanore, Mangalore, and Nursapore, but even in these institutions the transfer of a part of the cost from Provincial to Local and Municipal Funds was of very short duration. On the 28th March 1873 an important order appeared in which Government observed that their serious attention had been drawn to the action taken by the Local Fund Boards in regard to the formation of educational unions and the concurrent imposition of the house-tax over wide areas of country, and to the manner in which these measures had been received by the people. Although the law required that the sanction of Government should be obtained before the house-tax could be levied, unions had been formed and expenditure for schools incurred before the sanction of Government had been even sought. The imposition of the house-tax had in some instances encountered such extreme and exceptional hostility that Government determined that it should not proceed any further for the present, and that where the tax had been imposed it should cease with the end of the official year 1872-73. It was calculated that the effect of this order would be to leave charges for sanctioned Union schools unprovided for to an aggregate amount of Rupees 1,10,000 for the year 1873-74, and, in order to obviate the necessity for the sudden closing of these schools, Goverment resolved to make a special grant from Provincial Funds to the circles concerned to supply the deficiency for the coming year which might remain after applying to the purpose any unallotted balance of the General Fund of the circles in question. Proposals for the establishment of schools not already sanctioned were to be left for reconsideration by the Local Fund Boards concerned. The special educational tax was thus practically abolished, and with it disappeared the Union Funds which depended on the house-tax. The amount which this tax might have ultimately yielded was, of course, never known, but when the Local Funds Bill was introduced Sir Alexander Arbuthnot calculated that there were about 1,600,000 houses occupied by persons not paying land revenue, which, at an average of 4 Annas upon each house, represented Rupees 4,00,000. In the budget estimate published by Government on the 26th March 1872 the proceeds of the house-tax were estimated at Rupees 82,660 for 1871-72 and at Rupees 96,490 for 1872-73. The intentions of Government with regard to the maintenance of the Union schools and the

development of elementary education without the aid of a house-tax were explained in the following paragraphs:—

"From and after 1873-74 these schools will have to be maintained from the General Local Fund, and it remains to be explained how the Government contemplate this being done, as well as the further development of elementary education being promoted from the same source.

"The Government observe that, including the one-third land-cess, the General Local Fund may be estimated to amount at present, in all the districts together, to about 14¼ lakhs, out of which about 5¾ lakhs are now allotted as an additional contribution to the 'Road Fund' sub-head of account (derived mainly from the two-thirds land-cess and from the proceeds of tolls), and a further sum of three-quarters of a lakh is given as a contribution towards the pay of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and their establishments and to the cost of the Normal schools in the districts.

"The Governor in Council resolves to direct that, commencing with 1874-75, no contribution shall hereafter be made from the one-third land-cess to the Road Fund until all the requirements of the other purposes to which the General Fund may by law be applied shall have been fully met, and he further resolves that the Local Funds shall, from the same date, be relieved from the contribution hitherto required of them for cost of the Deputy Inspectors, &c., and the Normal schools, which charges will be resumed by Government *in toto* as a Provincial charge in and from 1874-75.

"By this arrangement a further sum of 6½ lakhs of Rupees will, from that date, be made available for employment by Local Boards in connection with elementary education in addition to the sum of about 2 lakhs already so employed out of the General Fund, and the Government have reason to believe that for the present this will suffice to allow of the schemes that have been matured being carried out. The Government trust that hereafter means may be found for affording far more extended encouragement to elementary education from State funds than has hitherto been given, and thus a more near approach may be made to the policy laid down by the Home Government and the Government of India that State expenditure on education should be mainly in the direction of helping those who most need help."

In 1873 and 1874 the question of relieving Local Fund Boards and Municipalities from all charges connected with girls' schools was discussed in various forms, and several orders on the subject were issued. This correspondence was summed up in Government Order, No. 416, of the 16th December 1874, and the ultimate result was that a few girls' schools, which had been entirely supported by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, became Government institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department, and that the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities were relieved of all salary and results grants which they had been previously paying in connection with female

education. This policy has, however, not been strictly adhered to, for several Municipalities have recently been permitted to open Municipal Girls' schools.

Lump Grant System.

17. One of the effects of the Madras Education Act VI of 1863 was to introduce a system of lump grants to rate schools, the amount of which varied according to the amount raised from local sources, but which was not applied to specific purposes, as required by the grant-in-aid rules. On the 23rd November 1864 Government directed that the aid given to the Sydapet High school and other rate schools should in future be given in conformity with the revised rules then before the Government of India. The Sydapet Commissioners remonstrated against this order, on the ground that certificated teachers could not be procured, and that they would lose a large portion of a grant which had been promised to them, but to which they had no actual claim under the words of the Act. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, Government modified their order by directing that all existing rate schools should be permitted the privilege of drawing lump grants for five years, but that this precedent should not be followed in the case of new rate schools. The Sydapet Commissioners were, however, not satisfied with this concession and appealed to the Secretary of State, and the result was that all rate schools established prior to the 1st March 1865 were left in possession of their lump grants. In Government Order, No. 342, of the 17th August 1871, it was resolved that these lump grants should be continued, provided they did not exceed the average collections of the past three years, and that at least an equivalent sum from Local Funds, whether from the house-tax alone or from it supplemented by an appropriation for the schools from the General Fund, were credited to the Union Funds. But among the Middle-class schools which were transferred to the Local Fund Boards under Act IV of 1871 there were a certain number which had been all along aided under the salary grant rules. Government observed in their Order, No. 904, of the 28th June 1873, that these rules were framed to meet the case of private schools, over which the Government had little or no control, but that a detailed check of this kind seemed hardly necessary in the case of schools under the immediate control of Local Fund Boards. They thought that in the case of all schools of the middle class, which had been or might hereafter be transferred with a continuance of the grant to Local Fund Boards or Municipalities, the salary grants might be commuted to a lump grant equivalent to the maximum grant drawn within the three years last preceding the date of the order adopting the system, or the date of transfer in the case of schools subsequently transferred. Such lump grants were to be subject to the condition that at least an equivalent sum from Local Funds should be

credited to the funds of the school. Mr. Powell, to whom the question was referred, thought that the course suggested might be adopted as an experiment. He recommended, however, that the Local Fund Boards should be instructed not to introduce a new teacher in lieu of an old one, unless the former were qualified under the rules to receive the grant assigned to his predecessor. Government thought, however, that this restriction might lead to much difficulty in filling up temporary vacancies, and that a sufficient safeguard already existed in the provision of the Local Fund Rules, under which it was incumbent on the President to consult the Inspectors of Schools in the nomination of Educational Officers. The following list of Middle-class Local Fund schools in which the salary grants were commuted to lump grants was accordingly published in Government Order, No. 660, of the 21st April 1874, and the Director was ordered to submit a similar list of Salary Grant schools transferred to Municipalities. No such list was, however, furnished, on the ground apparently that there were no such schools :—

District.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant sanctioned per Mensem.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Kistna	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kaikalur ..	14	8	0
	Do. do. Nizampatam ..	14	0	0
Bellary	Do. do. Kumpli	19	0	0
	Do. do. Harpunhully ..	29	0	0
	Do. do. Hospett	20	0	0
	Do do. Naraindevakerry.	45	0	0
Kurnool	Do. do. Puttikonda ..	8	5	4
	Do. do. Yeldoorty ..	6	10	8
	Do. do. Nundial	28	5	4
Nellore	Do. do. Kavaly	27	8	0
	Do. do. Kaligherry ..	12	8	0
	Do. do. Bramanakraka ..	8	4	0
	Do. do. Gudur	31	12	0
	Do. do. Rapur	16	8	0
	Do. do. Naidupet ..	58	5	4
	Do. do. Varigonda ..	7	8	0
	Do. do. Venkatagherry ..	29	0	0
	Do. do. Chinna Analur ..	15	0	0
Salem	Do. do. Womalur ..	19	8	0
	Do. do. Harur	12	0	0
Malabar	Do. do. Allatur	59	5	4
	Do. do. Kottangodi ..	40	5	4
	Do. do. Perunambu ..	7	8	0
	Do. do. Kottayi	7	8	0
	Do. do. Munjeri	59	8	0
	Do. do. Betutputiangudy.	60	0	0
	Do. do. Ponnani	44	8	0
	Do. do. Trittala	20	1	4
	Do. do. Punnayur .	22	0	0
	Do. do. Ennamakil ..	24	8	0
	Do. do. Tripayur ..	22	8	0
	Do. do. Chattamangalam.	15	0	0
	Do. do. Payyoli	21	8	0
	Do. do. Manantoddy ..	53	10	8

Since then a lump grant of Rupees 200 has been sanctioned as an experimental measure for one year to the Municipal Girls' school at Tellicherry in Government Order, No. 1,948, of the 4th October 1875. In all these cases the grants, although they might be expended in a manner at variance with the rules, were to be spent in particular schools. The details of this expenditure were, however, entirely removed not only from the control, but even from the cognizance of the Director of Public Instruction. In an ordinary Grant-in-aid school the monthly bill shows how the money is spent. All such bills, if they involve any changes, require the countersignature of the Director of Public Instruction; if they involve no change they are sent after payment by the Accountant-General to the Director for entry in his books. In the case of these lump grants there is no such check. All the information received on the subject is that derived from the annual financial returns. The abolition of the house-tax has, however, led to a still wider deviation from the fundamental principles of the grant-in-aid rules. Lump grants are now given, not only to individual schools, but to circles, and under this system it seems impossible in many cases to discover not only how the grants have been spent, but even on what particular schools they have been spent. This is especially the case in the Sixth Division. The annual returns prescribed by the Government of India contain a column showing for each school the amount received from Government, and the average cost to Government of educating each pupil, but the following copy of a recent letter from Mr. Garthwaite will give some idea of the confusion which has been introduced into the preparation of the annual statistics of the department by the system of lump grants to circles :—

"I have the honour to apply for information as to whether Annual Return, Part III, headings "X Institutions for Boys in Local Fund Circles" and "XI Mixed Institutions for Boys and Girls in Local Fund Circles," in the column "Receipts from Government," any entry should be made in the case of Local Fund schools in this division. While there is no grant, result or salary, issued by Government to the school, the Local Fund Boards receive from Government a general lump grant to help them to meet their educational expenses of all kinds, inspection, book-hawkers and buildings, their own schools' salary grants, and result grants to other schools, &c. This grant for the current year is entered by Government in the revised budget as for "Education" or "Schools," but in that for the coming year it is credited to the General Fund. As it would be a matter of the utmost intricacy for the Local Fund Board to determine what portion of this general grant is assignable to each individual school, it would be better to enter in the column of remarks that a lump grant of so much was given to the circle, and to put in the above column merely an asterisk to refer to the remark. Otherwise the returns for Local Fund schools will be very late, and probably very unreliable."

A somewhat similar state of things existed formerly on a smaller scale in connection with what was known as the Schwartz grant. This was a monthly grant of Rupees 350, dating from the commencement of the present century, for certain Protestant schools in Tanjore and Ramnad. This used to be applied to the general expenses of the schools maintained in those districts by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but in 1863 Government expressed a wish that the money should be applied to certain specified schools, so that they might be aware of the exact number and character of the schools aided from the public treasury. After some demur this was acceded to, and the grant was assigned to the schools noted in the margin. On the abolition of the Negapatam school the grant of Rupees 50 was transferred to the S.P.G. school at Poreyur, the native quarter of Tranquebar, and the grant of Rupees 100 was for some time transferred to the Vediarpuram seminary, but eventually transferred back to the Tanjore High school. Besides the lump grants already referred to monthly lump grants are now drawn from Provincial Funds by the following schools under the authority of the orders quoted :—

	RS.
Tanjore High school ..	200
Ramnad A.-V. do. ..	100
Negapatam do. do. ..	50

School.	Grant.	No. and Date of Government Order.
	RS.	
Mahomedan school, Madura	30	No. 124, of 18th April 1873.
Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund ..	150	No. 130, of 20th April 1874.
Hobart Mahomedan Girls' school, Madras (in addition to ordinary grants).	40	No. 272, of 14th August 1875.

An annual lump grant of Rupees 720 was made in Government Order, No. 1,070, of the 26th June 1874, to the Municipality of Mayaveram in aid of elementary education on the abolition of the Government Anglo-Vernacular school at that station, and a few schools are aided from Municipal Funds on the lump grant system. A list of these is given in the margin.

New Primary schools, Cocanada.
Old do. do. do.
Madanasingapetta school, Rajahmundry.
Roman Catholic English school for boys, Bellary.
Two Tamil schools for boys, Bellary.
Church of England Mission A.-V. school, Bellary.
Badaga schools, Nilgiris.

18. Besides the lump grants referred to in the preceding paragraph certain charitable institutions intended solely or mainly for European and East Indian children receive aid from Government, although not from educational funds. A list of such institutions of this class as are under inspection is given in the margin. These schools are regularly reported on, and furnish returns which are

Special grants to charitable institutions.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.
Roman Catholic Orphanages, Madras.
Gordon Refuge, Madras.
Protestant Orphanage, Bellary.
Roman Catholic Asylum, do.
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Vizagapatam.

incorporated with the general statistics of the Educational Department. The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Vizagapatam is not under inspection, and furnishes no returns, although it has been receiving a public grant for some years. There are also certain eleemosynary grants for Yeomiah schools. These are grants given by former Mahomedan rulers and continued by the British Government for schools in which Mahomedan children were to be fed and taught to read the Koran. There were originally nine of these Yeomiah schools in the Nellore District and nine in North Arcot, but the only one which is under inspection, and of which anything is known, is one at Arcot. By order of Government a sum of Rupees 3,000 is annually provided in the educational budget for these Yeomiah grants, but except at Arcot there is nothing to show how the money is spent, or whether any of these schools are really in existence. Another set of charitable schools maintained from special funds are the Chuttrum schools of Tanjore. These were established in 1869 under a scheme proposed by Mr. G. L. Morris, who was at that time Collector of that district. There are five of these schools, two of the first class and three of the second, in connection with the more important chuttrums. As food is prepared and distributed on a large scale at these chuttrums, the poorer boys receive a meal a day, and, in deference to the intentions of the founders of these charities, as well as to the feelings of the Hindus generally, elementary instruction in Sanscrit forms a part of the curriculum of these schools. The annual cost of the establishment of a first-class chuttrum school is Rupees 1,008; of a second-class school, Rupees 732.

The Combined System.

19. Besides the salary grant and results grant systems, which are administered under general rules applicable to the whole Presidency, and the lump grant system, which is nearly independent of rules, there is another system, or series of systems, known as the combined system, under which the salaries of the masters are partly fixed and partly dependent on the result of the annual examination. The first scheme of this kind originated with Mr. Garthwaite and was applied under Government Order, No. 154, of the 7th May 1873, to the Middle-class Local Fund schools of Malabar. The following extract is taken from a memorandum in which he describes the scheme:—

"To those who know intimately the state of the Union schools no doubt exists of the necessity of some self-acting check of this description. I say *self-acting* to distinguish this kind of check from that afforded by the supervision of the Inspecting Officers. Before the introduction of the new Acts schools were fewer in number, and the Inspecting Officer had more control over them. In Government schools he could reduce the salaries of men who were negligent in their duties, and in other schools he could stop their grants. Not only does the present system virtually leave him

without this power, but the number of schools is now so great that, for really effective supervision, the present inspecting staff is quite insufficient. What is required is some self-acting check that will operate during the eleven months when the Inspector is far away, as well as the one in which his visit is expected. Were all our schoolmasters of the type of Arnold of Rugby, interest in their work and a spirit of conscientiousness would be the self-acting check. But the stream can rise no higher than its source. We shall have native Arnolds for schoolmasters when there is a large supply of them in general life, and not before. Till that time comes self-interest must be the main check. Now, it is true that this operates to some extent even now. A schoolmaster knows that two or three unfavourable reports will end in his being some way mulcted. But experience—his own and others—teaches him that his own bark may ride out several such storms, and if he is a man disinclined to exertion, or not caring to exert himself for his school, he trusts to his good fortune, which means that the house-tax union money on that school is spent without securing the benefits of education for the children of the rate-payer. Let even a part of that man's income depend unfailingly on the examination his boys can pass, and he will view their progress with very different eyes. If he is remiss, or they are irregular; if he takes no pains to teach, or they are careless in learning; if in any way they fail to get education, not only they, but he himself is a loser, and with this valuable difference, that he will feel the loss much sooner than they. There is a self-acting check always in operation, and of the most stimulative character. Were the Inspector to come in weekly, he could not do as much as this. At the same time it is desirable that the stimulant should be applied only in moderation. What is wanted is a scheme which shall hold out sufficient prospects of a reward to the diligent and partly to the negligent, and yet offer also a fixed income enough to prevent men being harassed by pecuniary anxieties, while at the same time it does not make too sudden a transition from the present state of things, either on the one hand by too great a reduction in the present rate of fixed salaries, or on the other by an expenditure greater than the unions are prepared to meet."

According to this plan a proportion of each teacher's salary, ranging from $\frac{1}{6}$th to $\frac{20}{24}$ths, was taken and made to depend on the result of the annual inspection. With ordinary diligence the masters could not get less than they were already drawing, and if they exerted themselves they might get somewhat more; but it was calculated that, supposing the maximum estimated result payments to be earned, the existing expenditure would not be exceeded by more than one-sixth, and, as the natural tendency of the system would be to increase the attendance under each master, the annual cost of educating each pupil would be considerably diminished. From the result earnings of the Assistant Masters a deduction of one-third was to be made, and this was to be handed over to the Head Master, on the ground that he was responsible for the state of the whole school.

The scale of results grants differed in some of its details from the ordinary scale, and was adapted to the scheme of study pursued in Middle-class schools. One of the principles on which this system was based has been recently abandoned. It was found that the Assistant Masters were dissatisfied at having to give up a portion of the grant earned by them to the Head Master, and it has been now resolved to give them their grants in full, but to make no reduction in the result grant paid to the Head Master for supervision. As this portion of the result grant is thus paid twice over, the scheme in its final form is somewhat more costly than it was originally. In Government Order, No. 760, of the 31st May 1873, sanction was accorded to a somewhat different scheme prepared by Mr. Garthwaite for the Elementary Local Fund schools of Malabar. The indigenous teachers were to be trained and to receive a stipend of Rupees 4 per mensem with the full results grants earned by their pupils under the ordinary rules, in addition to such fees as they could collect. In Government Order, No. 1,126, of the 7th July 1874, sanction was given for the introduction of another scheme on the combined system proposed by Mr. Garthwaite for the Middle-class and Elementary Local Fund schools of South Canara. Under this scheme the pial schoolmasters, after being trained, were to get, not Rupees 4, but Rupees 6 per mensem, in addition to full result grants and school fees, the total monthly remuneration amounting, according to the original calculation, to about Rupees 20 per mensem, out of which, however, they were to provide for furniture, books, thatching, and in fact all contingent expenses. All these schemes, although calculated to make the schools popular and efficient, were somewhat expensive. Various other schemes, all said to be on the combined system, but all differing not only in their details, but in their fundamental principles, have been since sanctioned or proposed for different parts of the Presidency. In some districts full results grants are given in addition to salaries of varying amounts; in others only half results grants are given; in some the amount drawn as salary is deducted from the result grant, and is thus a mere advance to be eventually refunded. In some districts the fees belong to the teachers, in others to the Local Fund Boards. In some districts buildings and furniture are provided by the Boards, in others by the teachers. There is generally no condition that the teacher shall be trained, or even that he shall be certificated.

The Educational Budget.

20. Under the Resolution of the Government of India of the 14th December 1870, commonly known as the Decentralization Resolution, the Educational Department became one of the Provincial Services. The estimated charge for education in 1870-71 was £97,779, but the grant made by the Government of India was less than this amount by £7,727, *viz.*, £90,052. Allowance being made for the ordinary and necessary expansion in grants-in-aid

and the educational grants generally, the estimate of 1871-72 should have been £107,986. The deficiency in the actual assignment was thus £17,934, which was, however, reduced to £11,434 by a change in the system of provision for the purchase of books. The estimated receipts for 1871-72 amounted to £17,755, including a balance of £10,059 at the credit of the School Fee Fund, which was abolished as a separate fund. In 1872-73 the receipts were estimated at £13,650, partly owing to the increase then recently sanctioned in the rates of school fees, and partly to the inclusion for the first time of the University fees, which were estimated at about £2,000. Previous to this period the University fees had not been shown in the receipts, but had been deducted from the charges, the net charges only being exhibited in the estimate of expenditure. Under Government Order, No. 84, of the 20th January 1874, the School Fee Fund was reconstituted; and the amount placed at its credit in the treasury accounts on the 1st April 1873 was Rupees 1,91,382-12-0. This fund is, however, no longer under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in the sense in which it was formerly, as all expenditure from this source is now subject to the submission of regular Budget Estimates. The University receipts of course do not go into the School Fee Fund, but credit is taken for them under the head of Provincial Services. The fees of the Presidency, Medical, and Civil Engineering Colleges, the Madras Normal School, and the Madrasa-i-Azam appertained up to 1870-71 to Imperial Services, and are now held to appertain to Provincial Services, and not to the School Fee Fund. The fees of the Female Normal school and the Teachers' Certificate Examination fees are also credited to Provincial Services, while the fees of the Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular school, although that is a Madras school, are credited to the School Fee Fund. There are two institutions, the cost of which does not appear in the Educational Budget. These are the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges. The budget of the Medical College is submitted to Government through the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department. The salaries of the Principal and major Professors, who are all officers holding various medical appointments, do not appear in this budget. The stipends of the Military Hospital Apprentices appear in it, but are entered as debitable to Imperial Services. The salaries of the minor Professors and all the other items appertain to the medical branch of Provincial Services. The cost of the Civil Engineering College was transferred from the Educational to the Public Works Budget in 1869-70, but under a Resolution of the Government of India, No. 971, of the 12th February 1873, the Civil Engineering College was retransferred from Imperial to Provincial Services with a grant of £4,200, to take effect from 1873-74. The budget estimate of this institution is still submitted to Government separately by the Director of Public Instruction, although there does not seem to be any reason now for maintaining this distinction.

The educational charges which fall under the head of Provincial Services are distributed in the budget estimate under the heads shown in the margin. The School Fee Fund was formerly devoted exclusively to charges connected with Government schools, such as salaries of school assistants, servants, library and prize allowances, rent and contingent expenses, but as the receipts have increased while the charges in Government schools have remained nearly stationary, the School Fee Fund has been largely indented on, since its reconstruction, to supplement the grants given from Provincial Funds to aided schools. Thus under Government Order, No. 345, of the 6th October 1874, no less a sum than Rupees 2,75,000 was appropriated from the School Fee Fund to grants-in-aid for the year 1874-75; under Government Order, No. 2,171, of the 29th December 1874, a sum of Rupees 75,000 was appropriated to grants-in-aid to Higher and Middle class schools, Results schools, and Normal Schools for the year 1875-76; and under Government Order, No. 91, of the 15th January 1876, a sum of Rupees 71,000 was appropriated to grants for Results schools and Girls' schools in 1876.

1. Madras University.
2. Direction.
3. Inspection.
4. Government Colleges.
5. Government Schools.
6. Grants-in-aid.
7. School of Arts.
8. School of Ordnance Artificers.
9. Eleemosynary Schools.
10. Scholarships and Prizes.
11. Book Agency.
12. Library of Oriental Manuscripts.
13. Translator.
14. Miscellaneous.

The Educational Building Fund.

21. The two portions of the Educational Budget above referred to, although independent of one another, are closely related to one another. There is a third and altogether distinct portion of the Educational Budget connected with the Educational Building Fund. The following account of this fund is taken from the Accountant-General's Manual:—

"This fund, originally the General Education Fund, was formed from the surplus balance of the Davastanum Funds; the amount was set apart for educational buildings under the orders of the late Court of Directors, and was subsequently considerably augmented by transferring to it the unexpended portion of the grant of Rupees 50,000 made annually by the late Court of Directors for native education from 1828-29 to 1854-55. A four per cent. Non-transferable Treasury Note was issued in the same year for Rupees 10,00,000, which has, however, since been reduced to 8,00,000, *vide* G.O., E. D., No. 87, dated 2nd March 1868. The interest upon this Note, after meeting the charges of educational buildings, was credited to the fund, and was thus accumulating till 30th July 1861, when, according to instructions received from the Secretary of State, dated 2nd July 1861, No. 3, paragraph 5, it was ruled that no further addition should be made to the fund by accumulation of interest; and whenever, in any one year, the building charges fall below the interest of the fund, the balance should be applied towards defraying the charges of the educational establishments generally. This fund also receives into it sums raised by private contributions and subscription for the construction of school-houses."

This was written in 1869. Since that period the fund has been greatly reduced. All charges on account of educational buildings are in this Presidency generally met from this fund, and are divided into charges on account of original buildings and repairs of Government Colleges and Schools and building grants to Aided Colleges and Schools. These charges have of late years greatly exceeded the annual receipts from interest and local contributions, and it has therefore been necessary from time to time to divert considerable sums from capital. During the year under review the amount thus diverted was Rupees 55,500, and the capital was reduced on the 31st March 1876 to Rupees 4,29,500. The Presidency College, the Senate House, and the Provincial College of Combaconum have largely contributed to the depletion of this fund.

Government Stipendiary Scholarships.

22. There are at present four kinds of Government stipendiary scholarships, *viz.*, (1) Scholarships awarded on the result of the University examinations, (2) Scholarships given to Ooriya pupils in the Taluq schools of the Ganjam District, (3) Scholarships held by normal students, and (4) Scholarships tenable in the Medical College, the Civil Engineering College, and the School of Arts.

The University scholarships were instituted in 1861. Originally ten scholarships of Rupees 10 each were awarded by the Director of Public Instruction on the result of the Matriculation Examination, the scholarships being tenable for three years in any institution which educated its pupils up to the standard of the B.A. Examination. Slight changes were made in the scheme from time to time. The number of scholarships was increased to fifteen; the candidates were required to be placed in the first class of the Matriculation Examination, to secure one-third of the marks assigned to the English language, and to pass the First Examination in Arts, which did not exist when the scholarships were first instituted. In the event of their obtaining a place in the first class at the First Arts Examination, their scholarships were raised from Rupees 10 to Rupees 15, and when the course for a degree was extended from three to four years a corresponding increase was made in the duration of the scholarships. These regulations were suitable when they were first framed, but the ultimate effect of the rules was that nearly all the scholarships came to be monopolized by certain favoured districts, while those portions of the Presidency which stood most in need of encouragement derived little or no benefit from the scheme. A revised scheme, which was sanctioned in Government Order, No. 40, of the 8th February 1876, is now in operation. No stipendiary scholarships are given now in the Madras and Tanjore Districts, in which education of a high order is brought almost to the doors of the students. In the six districts noted in the margin there are Provincial schools or Aided institutions educating up to the F.A. standard. One scholarship of Rupees 15, tenable for two

Godavery.
Kistna
Bellary.
Trichinopoly.
Malabar.
South Canara.

years, is attached to each of these districts and awarded to the pupil who stands first in the F.A. Examination. In the remaining eleven districts a boy cannot carry his education beyond the Matriculation standard. A scholarship of Rupees 10, tenable for two years, is attached to each of these districts and given to the pupil who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination. If the scholarship-holder takes a second class in the F.A. Examination, the scholarship is renewed for a further period of two years; if he takes a first class, it is increased to Rupees 15. A limit of age which was introduced some years ago has been continued. To obtain a scholarship a candidate must matriculate before his age exceeds eighteen, and must pass the First Examination in Arts before his age exceeds twenty. The scholarships are tenable only in institutions which educate up to the B.A. and F.A. standards. As Mahomedans need special encouragement, one F.A. scholarship of Rupees 15 and two Matriculation scholarships of Rupees 10 have been provided for them without any limitation with regard to districts. A Matriculation scholarship of Rupees 10 has been provided on similar grounds for Ooriyas.

Under Government Order, No. 201, of the 3rd June 1874, two scholarships of Rupees 6 each, tenable for four years, are awarded by the Inspector of the First Division to the best Ooriya pupils of the Taluq schools of Russelcondah, Purushotmapore, Itchapore, and Teckaly Rughoonauthpoor. The scholarship-holders are required to enter the fourth class of the Zillah school of Berhampore and to prosecute their studies up to the Matriculation standard. It seems a defect in this scheme that, unless a scholarship happens to become vacant in the four years during which it is tenable, no more scholarships can be awarded during this long interval. This inconvenience might be reduced by giving each school one scholarship once in two years, but what seems required is an annual scholarship.

In Government Order, No. 174, of the 17th May 1869, Government called upon the Director of Public Instruction to report upon the expediency of establishing a system of scholarships for Middle-class schools. The examination for these scholarships, they thought, might be conducted by the Inspector of the division with the aid of the Deputy Inspectors, the papers of questions being previously submitted to the Director for approval in order to ensure a certain degree of uniformity in the standard of the examination. Such a system of examinations, they observed, could hardly fail to stimulate the progress of these schools, and would enable the Government and the public to judge in some measure of their relative merits. The report was not submitted, and the subject seems to have been lost sight of, but I think that some stimulus of this kind is very much needed, and the subject is now under my consideration. Particulars regarding the scholarships tenable in normal and special schools will be found in another part of this report.

23. Besides the Government scholarships referred to in the preceding paragraph, certain scholarships have been founded in connection with various Government Colleges and Schools. A list of these is appended :—

Endowments in connection with Government Colleges and Schools.

Name of Scholarship.	Monthly Value.	For how many years tenable.	Institution in which awarded.	Institution in which tenable.	Examination on which awarded.
	RS.				
Elphinstone ..	12	2	Presidency College.	Presidency College.	F.A.
Morehead (Law)..	20	2	Law Class, do.	Law Class, Presidency College.	Law Professor's examination.
Patchiappah Moodelliar (eight) ..	8	4	Patchiappah's Central and Branch Schs.	Presidency College.	Matriculation.
Maharajah of Vizianagram (three).	15 rising to 20	4	Samusthanum School, Vizianagram.	Do.	Do.
Denison	4	4	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore.	Do.	Inspector's examination.
Senior Conolly (two).	16	4	Provincial Sch., Calicut.	Provincial School, Calicut, and Presidency College.	Matriculation.
Junior Conolly (one).	9	2	Do.	Provincial School, Calicut.	Head Master's examination.
Chundraprakasa Moopanar (two).	7	2	Provincial College, Combaconum.	Provincial College, Combaconum.	F.A.
Edward Bird ..	5	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sharpe's	9	2	Provincial Sch., Calicut.	Provincial School, Calicut.	Matriculation.
H. S. Thomas ..	5	2	Provincial Sch., Mangalore.	Provincial School, Mangalore.	Do.
Ramnad Ranee ..	4½	4	Zillah School, Madura.	Any College or School.	Do. (best in Tamil).
Latham	Income accruing from Rs. 1,000 invested in land.	1	Zillah School, Kurnool.	Zillah Sch., Kurnool.	Special annual examination.
Barnett (in abeyance).	Income accruing from Rs. 1,000.	2	Anglo-Vernacular School, Pullempet (not in existence).	Presidency College or any Provincial or Zillah School.	Inspector's examination.

Certain medals and prizes have also been founded in connection with the institutions entered in the margin.

Presidency College.
Norton Gold Medal.
Bourdillon Prize.
Morehead Prize.
Powell Prize.
Travancore Maharajah's Prize.
Vizianagram Maharajah's Prize.
Combaconum College.
Beauchamp Gold Medal.
Moopanar Gold Medal.
Zillah School, Cuddapah.
Smith's Prizes.
Taluq School, Oossoor.
Smith's Prizes.

The only other endowments which remain to be noticed are those connected with the Brennen Zillah school at Tellicherry and the Provincial school of Mangalore.

The late Mr. Brennen of Tellicherry left Rupees 8,000 for the maintenance of a school at Tellicherry, besides Rupees 4,000 for the erection of a building. This school was transferred some years ago by the Basle Mission to Government and constituted a Zillah school, and the interest of this endowment is credited to Government after deducting a pension of Rupees 4 which is paid to a former servant of Mr. Brennen.

In 1865 the inhabitants of Mangalore subscribed Rupees 65,000 towards the establishment of a Provincial school, and Government directed that, after deducting the amount required for a building, the balance of the subscriptions, which would probably amount to Rupees 50,000, or Rupees 55,000, should be invested in Government securities as an endowment for the payment of the salaries of some of the teachers employed in the school. Mr. Powell thought that it would be simpler to allow the money to be carried to the general credit of Government instead of constituting a special endowment, and the subscribers themselves wished this course to be pursued, in order that the masters might have the same claim to pension as the masters of other Government schools, which would not be the case if they received a portion of their salaries from a special fund. Government adhered to their opinion that it was inexpedient that any funds raised for the permanent support of schools should be merged in the imperial revenues, but they resolved to recommend, as a special case, that any masters whose salaries might be paid from the interest of the Mangalore endowment should be regarded as eligible to pension from the state so long as the school might remain under the direct management of Government. The Government of India, in their Resolution, No. 2,182, of the 20th April 1868, allowed the salary of the Head Master to be raised from general revenues from Rupees 300 to Rupees 500 a month, and directed that the interest of the Endowment Fund, which amounted to nearly Rupees 200 a month, should be credited to Government. This, however, has not been done. The interest has been added from time to time to capital, and the endowment amounts now to Rupees 85,200. The state of this fund has been brought by me to the notice of the Accountant-General, and will form the subject of a special report.

Scale of School Fees.

24. There was originally no uniform scale of school fees in force either in Government or in Aided schools. On the 1st January 1869 the fees were raised and assimilated according to the following scale in Government schools of the same grade in different districts :—

Classes	7th.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
Provincial schools	2 Rs.	Rs. 1½	1½ Rs.	1 R.	1 R.	8 As.	8 As.
Zillah schools	..						
Anglo-Vernacular schools	..	..	..	12 As.	8 As.	8 „	4 „
Taluq schools	..	..	8 As.	8 „	6 „	6 „	4 „

Lower scales were, however, adopted for the Madrasa-i-Azam and the Mahomedan Anglo-Vernacular school of Mylapore, and the old low rates were allowed to continue in force in Ganjam and South Canara and in one of the Vizagapatam Taluq schools. Government considered that the increase thus obtained was not sufficient, but, as no material addition could be made to the rates unless a corresponding movement were made by the managers of private institutions, a committee representing different classes of schools was appointed to consider and report on the question. On the report of this committee the following notification was issued on the 27th June 1871 :—

"EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, June 27, 1871.

It is hereby notified that the following scales of monthly fees for Government and Aided Colleges and Schools are to be brought into force from the 1st September next :—

Classes.	Government Schools.		Aided Schools.	
	Madras.	Mofussil.	Madras.	Mofussil.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
B.A.	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
F.A.	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
Matriculation or VI.	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
V. and IV.	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
III.	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
II.	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
I.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

2. The classification adopted in the scales is that obtaining in Government institutions; and Educational Inspectors, whose duty it will be to see that the scales are carried out in schools receiving State aid upon the salary grant system, will have to compare the classes in such schools with those in

Government institutions. In making this comparison, only an approximate correspondence will in many cases be found to exist in the classes below the Matriculation standard. This difficulty may be expected to diminish as the scheme continues to be worked, as it is likely Aided schools will gradually bring their classification into harmony with that in Government schools.

3. From the VIth Class downwards the classification corresponds to that in a fully-developed Zillah school, the curriculum for which is given beneath for convenience :—

Classes.	Subjects.
6th Class ..	English—Matriculation subjects. Vernacular— do.
5th do. ..	English—Portions of Matriculation subjects. Vernacular— do. do. Arithmetic—To the end of Simple Interest. Algebra—Elementary portions. Euclid—Books I and II. Histories—of India and England (Morris'). Geography—Manual.
4th do. ..	English—Supplement to the 4th Book. Poetry, Part I. Grammar (Sullivan's). Tamil—Third Reader. Nedinery. Grammar (Pope's Second). Arithmetic—To Practice. Algebra—Commencement. Euclid—Book I. History—of India (Morris'). Geography—Manual.
3rd do. ..	English—Third Reader. Poetry, Part I. Grammar. Tamil—Brief Sketches of Europe. Muthurai and Nalvaly. Grammar (Pope's Second). Arithmetic—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. History—of India. Geography—Manual.
2nd do. ..	English—Second Reader. Elements of Grammar. Tamil—Second Reader. Vettiverki. Grammar (Pope's First). Arithmetic—Compound Rules. History—Of India. Geography—(Clift's).
1st do. ..	English—First Reader. Tamil— do. Grammar (Pope's First). Arithmetic—Simple Rules. Geography—(Asia in general).

4. In an imperfectly-developed Zillah school the work of preparing boys to pass the Matriculation Examination is carried on in the Vth class; in such cases the fee to be charged in the Vth class is that laid down in the scheme for the VIth class.

5. The Managers of Schools are at liberty, if they think fit, to charge sums in excess of those specified, but it is not permissible for them to charge lower sums without the express sanction, previously obtained, of the Director of Public Instruction, who is authorized to lower the scales temporarily in cases where he considers them to be likely to seriously affect the progress of education.

6. It is evident that the admission of any considerable body of free scholars into an institution would defeat the arrangements now sanctioned; accordingly, the Governor in Council prescribes that not more than 5 per cent. of the whole number of pupils in any school shall be free scholars. Under the head of Free Scholars are not to be included students upon endowments.

7. The Governor in Council observes that the scales now approved, though placed in immediate connection with higher-grade schools, are to be applied to middle-grade schools, the classes of which correspond more or less to the lower ones in a Zillah school. No scales are laid down for classes beneath the standard of the lowest in a Zillah school; the fees for such classes may generally be fixed by the Managers of the Schools.

8. In addition to the ordinary first month's fee, an entrance fee according to the following scale is to be charged when a pupil joins a school; and, should a student quit a school and subsequently rejoin it, a fresh entrance fee is to be demanded. No entrance fees are prescribed for collegiate classes, *i.e.*, classes of students who have matriculated and are studying for the First Examination in Arts or for the Bachelor of Arts Examination.

Class.	Entrance Fee. RS.
VIth, or Matriculation Class	3
Vth and IVth Classes	2
Other Classes	1

9. The rules now laid down are not to be applied to Mahomedan students for the present."

In applying these rates to Taluq schools, which have a classification of their own, Mr. Powell directed that a fee of 4 Annas should be charged in the first or vernacular class, that the second, third, and fourth classes of a Taluq school should be held to correspond with the first, second, and third classes of a Zillah school, and that a fee of Rupees 1-8-0 should be levied in the fifth class, which was scarcely on a level with the fourth class of a Zillah school. These rates were thus practically the same as the Zillah school rates, but in the Ganjam Taluq schools a lower scale was sanctioned as shown in the margin. The Committee for the Revision of School Books pointed out that a course of six years was not long enough to prepare a boy for the Matriculation Examination, and in consequence of their report the fourth class was split up at the beginning of 1875 into two separate

	AS.
Fourth & third class.	8
Second class ..	6
First class	4

classes called the upper and lower fourth. This was done, because Mr. Powell considered it undesirable to alter the designation of the classes or the scale of fees. The rates above shown are still in force, but the question of raising them is under the consideration of a committee appointed on the 26th November 1875. No rules have been laid down with regard to a uniform scale of fees in girls' schools; and the fees in the practising departments of Normal schools are not regulated by the above scale, as much of the teaching is necessarily entrusted to inexperienced students, and low fees are necessary to attract pupils to such schools. No school fees are levied in the Hill schools of Goomsoor and Chinna Kimedy, and the rules relating to school fees have been declared not to be in force in schools aided on the results system.

Interior economy of Government Schools.

25. In 1856 Sir A. Arbuthnot issued a code of instructions for the guidance of Head Masters of Provincial and Zillah schools and a somewhat different set of instructions for the Head Masters of Taluq schools. These "Instructions" contained rules regarding the scheme of study, admission and classification of pupils, school fees, school hours, holidays, examinations, discipline, accounts, correspondence, books, stationery, furniture, slates, copy-books, and other similar details, with forms of registers and returns. These rules were supplemented in 1858 by orders passed on the report of a committee appointed to revise the course of instruction and to report on the text-books in use and division into classes of Government schools. Many portions of these instructions have been superseded or modified by later orders, and other portions, although not formally repealed, have become obsolete owing to the numerous changes which have taken place during this long interval, but there is not now in existence any compilation of the actual rules in force, and in many cases it is not easy to say what the rules are.

As explained in the preceding paragraph the complete Zillah school course now extends over seven years, at the end of which a pupil ought to be able to matriculate. Previous, however, to entering on this course he is required to be able to read easy sentences and to write simple words in the vernacular. The seven classes named in the scheme do not actually exist in every school. The first class has been abolished in all the Zillah schools except at Kurnool, and in the Ooriya Department at Berhampore and at Madura there has for some years been no class lower than the third. The course of an Anglo-Vernacular school is the same as that of a Zillah school so far as it goes, but it does not go higher than the upper fourth except at Cannanore, where a fifth class has been allowed to exist. In the Provincial schools the pupils go through the F.A. course in the seventh and eighth classes, and the lowest class is the lower fourth except at Bellary, where a third class still exists. In the Arts Colleges the B.A. course is gone through in the ninth and tenth classes. In the Presidency College the lowest class is now the lower

fourth, while at Combaconum the lowest class, although called the fourth, is almost on a par with a fifth class. The Taluq school course extends over five years, but the fifth or highest class is barely equal to the lower fourth of a Zillah school, and the first or lowest class is a purely vernacular class.

The ordinary school hours in all schools have always been from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. with an hour for relaxation between 1 and 2. The Committee for the Revision of School Books, in paragraph 25 of their report of the 17th March 1874, remarked that there was too much teaching and too little learning in our schools, and recommended shorter school hours with more preparation and paper work at home. I have given effect to this suggestion by reducing the school hours from six to five and by insisting on home exercises. In the Presidency College, where paper work is of still more importance, the number of hours was reduced some years ago to three and a half for the Professors and four and a half for the students. Higher-class schools are closed for a month in May or June and from the 23rd December to the 15th January, on every alternate Saturday, and on certain Christian and Native holidays. These scattered holidays are not of much benefit to either masters or pupils, and in some institutions they have been allowed to commute them for a corresponding addition to the summer vacation. In the Presidency College every Saturday is a holiday. Taluq schools have only a fortnight in May, but the same Christmas and other holidays as the other schools.

In Taluq schools no corporal punishment is inflicted, except in cases of moral delinquency, such as deliberate lying, theft, obscenity of word or act, or flagrant insubordination. Loss of place and detention during school hours are prescribed for inattention, idleness, truancy, and minor offences; dismissal for repeated absences; expulsion for gross cases of immorality. In Higher-class schools similar rules have not been laid down, but an order was issued many years ago restricting corporal punishment to six cuts on the hand.

The Principals of Colleges correspond with the Director of Public Instruction, Head Masters of Provincial and Zillah schools with the Inspector of the division, and Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools with the Deputy Inspector of the circle. Masters whose salaries do not exceed Rupees 30 per mensem are appointed by the Inspectors of Schools. All other masters inferior to Head Masters of Provincial schools are appointed by the Director of Public Instruction.

Physical Education.

26. No public funds have been as yet spent in this Presidency on gymnasia for colleges and schools. In some of the larger institutions presided over by European or East Indian Principals and Head Masters the pupils play at cricket and football, and are practised in running, leaping, and other athletic sports, but whatever has been done in this way has been entirely the

result of private effort. In October last, when preparing the Budget Estimates for 1876-77, I asked permission to enter Rupees 10,000 for gymnastic apparatus and teachers, and suggested the expediency of introducing as far as possible the system recommended by Mr. Maclaren in his work on Physical Education. A lump assignment for gymnasia and other purposes was sanctioned by Government for expenditure during the current year.

Comparative Examination of Provincial and Zillah Schools.

27. In 1863 Mr. Powell instituted a comparative examination of the sixth and fifth classes of Provincial and Zillah schools. He observed that there was a difficulty in comparing institutions reported on by one Inspector with those reported on by another, that the Matriculation Examination might ultimately answer as the required common test, but that its operation was too limited at that time to allow it to serve the purpose. A comparative examination was required to meet this want and to incite the various schools to increased exertion by making them compete with one another. As most of the Zillah schools had at that time no class higher than the fifth, the same papers were set to both the sixth and fifth classes both in that and in the following year. In 1865, 1866, and 1867 the comparative examination was restricted to the fifth class, and it was then discontinued. I have this year revived this examination in a somewhat different form under the following circumstances. Mr. Porter made the following remarks in his report on the Provincial College of Combaconum for 1874-75 :—

"In Matriculation out of 76 who appeared 62 passed, of whom 33 were in the first class. As the latter figures are remarkable, the students in the first class from this College being as many as those from the next five largest colleges and schools in the Presidency, I add a word to account for this marked superiority. In the first place, the standard of the classes in the junior department of this college appears to me to be considerably higher than in most other schools of the Presidency. My knowledge of other schools is derived solely from the proficiency of the boys who have studied there and afterwards joined this college. Judging by that I have come to the conclusion that there is a difference of almost a whole class in the standard of this and most other schools from which we have received boys. To this statement the Town school is an exception. The annual examination, on the results of which promotions are made, being always conducted by the assistant masters of the college, the standard of its classes has always been the same as those of the college."

I communicated these remarks to the Inspectors of Schools and Head Masters of Provincial and Zillah schools with the following instructions :—

"Mr. Porter's remarks on one of the causes of the great success of the institution in the Matriculation Examination deserve general attention.

Far greater results would probably be attained in most schools if more pains were devoted to raising the general standard of all the classes. The pupils themselves are naturally anxious for what they call promotion, and are incapable of perceiving how much injury they are doing to themselves as well as to others by entering classes for which they are altogether unfit. The competition of rival schools and the weakness of Head Masters in yielding to the wishes of the pupils and their parents, even in cases where there is no competition, go far to account for the state of things described by Mr. Porter. It cannot be said that the Inspectors of Schools have failed to see and animadvert on this evil, but some more rigid system of regulating promotions seems needed, and the Director will be glad to be favoured with their views on this point."

Mr. Fortey suggested that the evil complained of might be almost, if not entirely, eradicated by re-establishing a comparative examination of the lower and upper fourth and fifth classes, and by making the promotion of the pupils dependent on the results of the examination. He thought also that the managers of aided schools in the provinces should be invited to avail themselves of this examination, on condition that they agreed to abide by the Director's decision with regard to the promotion of the pupils examined. Although I entirely approved of Mr. Fortey's suggestion, the labour of examining the papers of three sets of classes seemed to me too much to impose upon the Inspectors. The examination was, therefore, limited to the upper fourth class, which is the class in which an examination of this kind is at present most needed. The following tabular statement shows the result of the examination held on the 10th, 11th, and 12th November 1875 :—

Schools.	Average Age.	Average Marks.												Number of Pupils who obtained				Total Number presented.
		English Language.	English Dictation.	Translation.		Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Optional Language.	Dictation in Optional Language.	Geography.	History.	Total.	Half the Maximum.	One-third.	One-fourth.	Less than one-fourth.	
				English into Vernacular.	Vernacular into English.													
		100	20	40	40	50	40	30	60	20	50	50	500					
Provincial School, Rajahmundry ..	17	22	14	16	11	18	23	20	19	11	31	18	204	2	26	3	..	31
Zillah School, Cuddalore	16	19	14	12	9	15	29	21	18	4	19	19	174	..	4	5	..	9
Do. Salem	16	15	12	16	10	9	16	21	13	8	18	11	147	..	8	16	6	30
Provincial School, Mangalore ..	16	22	9	8	14	11	14	17	18	10	15	14	146	1	20	16	22	59
Zillah School, Chittoor	15	18	13	12	8	12	16	21	10	8	15	11	145	..	5	15	5	25
Do. Kurnool	16	16	13	9	12	11	13	15	12	9	25	13	144	1	3	5	4	13
Do. Tellicherry	18	13	9	8	17	10	16	15	13	14	18	10	142	..	7	10	8	25
Provincial School, Bellary . .	15	13	13	5	7	9	19	19	5	6	18	18	130	..	4	7	11	22
Zillah do. Madura	15	18	12	17	6	9	13	16	13	1	15	11	129	..	7	15	19	41
Provincial do. Calicut .. .	16	15	6	5	15	9	15	13	10	11	18	12	127	..	14	17	34	65
Zillah do. Cuddapah.. ..	19	11	12	7	6	10	6	12	9	11	18	5	107	..	1	2	10	13
Do. do Berhampore ..	17	12	13	6	8	8	13	10	9	10	13	3	105	..	1	4	15	20
													Total ..	4	100	115	134	353

N.B.—In the averages under each separate subject allowances have been made for absentees. In the grand total and subsequent columns the actual figures have been taken and no allowances made on account of boys who sent in no papers.

The only school which really distinguished itself in this examination was the Provincial school of Rajahmundry. The Zillah school of Cuddalore secured a high average number of marks, but sent in very few pupils. The Zillah schools of Cuddapah and Berhampore acquitted themselves very badly. The result in the other schools, particularly in the Provincial schools of Bellary and Calicut, was not so good as it ought to have been. Errors were noted in handwriting which ought not to be met with in a Taluq school. There was an almost universal failure in English composition, and very low marks were gained in Arithmetic, while in several subjects the Examiners declared that many of the boys were altogether unfit for the class. It appeared to me, however, that some of the papers set were rather difficult, and that the results were judged by a somewhat high standard. It was originally my intention to consider all boys who obtained half marks as passed in the first class, and those who obtained one-third of the maximum as passed in the second class, the others being left unpromoted; but, taking into consideration the novelty and severity of the examination, the limit for promotion was extended to all who obtained one-fourth of the maximum, leaving 134 or 38 per cent. unpromoted. It is worthy of note that the result of refusing promotion to these boys resulted in several of them going over to other schools, no aided institution having consented to subject itself to the test.

Half marks	4
One-third marks	100
One-fourth marks	115
Less than one-fourth	134
	353

28. Soon after assuming charge of my office I pointed out that the statistics of this department were prepared in such a way as to lead, without the greatest care, to very fallacious conclusions regarding the relative cost of higher, middle-class, and elementary education, and suggested that all schools of the higher class should be divided into three departments, *viz.*, upper, middle, and lower, and that the cost of each department should be shown separately. Middle-class schools were to be similarly divided into a middle and lower department; and in Taluq schools, in which the classes were numbered differently from other schools, the first, second, and third classes would represent the lower department, and the fourth and fifth classes the middle department. These arrangements were sanctioned in Government Order, No. 124, of the 20th April 1875, and have been carried out in the tables appended to this report. To some extent this classification anticipates and carries out the views of the committee appointed by the

Changes in statistical forms.

Upper Department.

Sixth Class, Matriculation.
Fifth Class, Preparatory Matriculation.

Middle Department.

Upper Fourth Class.
Lower do.
Third Class.

Lower Department.

Second Class.
First Class
Preparatory (Vernacular) Class.

Government of India to draw up revised forms of educational statistics. The following instructions which appear in the report of the committee have also been carried out as far as possible :—

"No charge shall be made for mere supervision, but where it is necessary that a master should teach in two different divisions, his salary shall be divided between them in proportion to the time actually devoted to tuition in each."

The changes ordered by the Government of India in the forms of statistics in their letter, No. 4,134, of the 7th April 1874, were only partially carried out in the tables appended to last year's report. This year columns have been introduced classifying the scholars according to the languages through which they are taught. The effect of dividing schools into departments has been to introduce a more rigid classification of schools. A few so-called Middle-class schools have always had an upper department. These are now returned as Higher-class schools. A large number of so-called Middle-class schools, which have not a boy in the middle department, have been transferred this year to the lower class. In the case of Results schools examined since Government Order, No. 373, of the 10th November 1875, was passed none are now treated as Middle-class schools unless they have passed six pupils under five heads of the fourth standard, Arithmetic being one of the heads. A large number of Results schools, which would in former years have been shown as Middle-class schools, have thus descended into the lower class. In the reports of some of the Inspectors these changes have not been sufficiently attended to, and some schools are still treated by them as Middle-class schools without having any right to that title.

II.—University.

Constitution of the University.

29. The Madras University was established in 1857. It is constituted on the model of the University of London, and confers degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering after ascertaining the proficiency of the candidates by a series of examinations which are held once a year. It has no Professors of its own, but the Act of Incorporation implies the existence of a body of institutions affiliated to the University, from which alone candidates can come up for degrees, except by special order from the Senate. A list of such institutions was published in the Gazette soon after the University was established, but Government, owing apparently to some misapprehension, have refused to allow any revision of this antiquated list, and the Senate has never exercised the power which it undoubtedly possesses of declining to confer degrees on persons who are unable to produce the certificates prescribed in the charter. The Senate consists of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and not less than 30 Fellows. The actual number is usually considerably above the minimum, and amounts at present to 74. The Governor of Fort Saint George is ex-officio

Chancellor. The Chief Justice, the Bishop, the Members of Council, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, and the President of the Medical College Council are ex-officio Fellows. The Vice-Chancellor and the remaining Fellows are appointed by Government. The Vice-Chancellor holds his office for two years, but may be re-appointed. The Fellows vacate their offices on retiring from India. The Senate has power, subject to the approval of Government, to make such bye-laws and regulations as are necessary, and is divided into four Faculties, *viz.*, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. The executive government of the University is vested in the Syndicate. This body appoints Examiners, regulates examinations, keeps the accounts, and carries on the correspondence of the University, with the aid of the Registrar, who is an officer appointed once in two years by the Senate. The Senate may refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration and report, and such references are usually made on questions involving changes in the examinations in Law, Medicine, and Engineering. No question can be brought before the Senate which has not been first submitted to the Syndicate, but any Fellow can bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate on any question submitted to that body, with a view to the decision being modified or annulled. The Syndicate may, under special circumstances, dispense with a strict compliance with the bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place and manner of any examination, and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, but a full report of every such case must be made to the Senate.

The Arts Course.

30. The Arts course extends from Matriculation to the degree of Master of Arts, and cannot be completed in less than six or seven years. There is no limit of age for any of the examinations, and no statistics on the subject are given in the annual reports of the Syndicate. Mr. Duncan, the Registrar, has however been good enough to furnish me with the following interesting table, which shows the minimum, maximum, and average age of the candidates who appeared for the Matriculation, F.A., and B.A. Examinations during the last five years:—

Years.	Matriculation.						F.A.						B.A.					
	Minimum Age.		Maximum Age.		Average Age.		Minimum Age.		Maximum Age.		Average Age.		Minimum Age.		Maximum Age.		Average Age.	
	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.
1871-72 ..	13	..	41	..	19	1	15	..	45	..	19	8	16	..	37	..	21	5
1872-73 ..	12	..	36	..	19	6	15	..	35	..	20	1	18	..	37	..	22	9
1873-74 ..	11	..	39	..	18	10	14	4	30	..	20	..	17	..	47	..	22	8
1874-75 ..	13	..	40	..	18	9	15	..	35	..	17	4	18	..	39	..	22	11
1875-76 ..	12	..	37	..	18	9	14	10	37	6	20	..	16	5	38	..	21	8

Sixteen would perhaps be the best age for Matriculation, and the next two examinations might in that case be passed at eighteen and twenty. The present average is about a couple of years above this. On the other hand this table shows that some boys appear for these examinations at far too immature an age. Some of the candidates, it will be observed, are middle-aged men. These are chiefly masters in Colleges and schools who endeavour to qualify themselves for promotion by passing the higher examinations.

The Matriculation examination is held on the 15th or 16th December and four following days, and the result of the examination is published, if possible, in January, when the Colleges and Schools open after the Christmas vacation and promotions are made in the classes. The examination is held at Madras and other central places in the provinces named by the Syndicate. Some years ago the Syndicate adopted the policy of gradually reducing the number of centres of examination, and in one district serious injury to the cause of higher education resulted from this measure. Of late the tendency has been in the opposite direction. The examination is conducted entirely by means of printed papers, and every candidate is required to pass in the following branches :—

"I.—English Language,

in which each candidate must undergo examination.

II.—Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Canarese.	

III.—Mathematics.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with easy problems.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

IV.—General Knowledge.

(*a.*) The leading facts of the *History of India.*

(*b.*) *General Geography*, and the *Geography of India* in particular.

(*c.*) *Physical Geography.*—Prof. Geikie's Physical Geography (Science Primer Series).

(*d.*) *Elements of Physics.*—Prof. Balfour Stewart's Physics (Science Primer Series), first 67 paragraphs.

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* In the Déva Nágari character only.

There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books, and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors."

The next examination is the First Examination in Arts, which cannot be undergone until a candidate has completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation examination in some Indian University. This examination is held simultaneously with the Matriculation examination, and is also conducted entirely by means of printed papers. It embraces the following branches :—

"I.—English Language,

in which each candidate must undergo examination.

II.—Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Canarese.	

III.—History and Geography.

(*a.*) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(*b.*) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

N.B.—The examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the historical subjects.

IV.—Mathematics.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution and Evolution. Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. Simple and Quadratic Equations, with problems. Proportion and Variation. Permutations and Combinations. Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions, Binomial Theorem.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI to proposition 21, with deductions.

(*d.*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and Theodolite.

V.—Elements of Human Physiology.

Huxley's *Elementary Lessons in Physiology.*—(First seven lessons.)

There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty."

In these two examinations the candidates are ranked in the order of precedency, and are arranged in two classes :—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, are not allowed to pass, but in the F.A. examination there is a proviso, under which a candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, is nevertheless allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The great majority of candidates rest contented with passing the Matriculation examination. Some stop at the First Examination in Arts. For those who continue the course the next examination is that for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which cannot be undergone until

two years have elapsed from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts in some Indian University. This examination is held at Madras on the second Monday in February, and is conducted partly *vivâ voce* and partly by means of printed papers. It extends over seven days, and at present embraces the following subjects :—

"I.—English Language,

in which each candidate must undergo examination.

II.—Optional Language.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Canarese.	

III.—History.

(*a.*) The History of England.

(*b.*) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

IV.—Mathematics.

(*a.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution. Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems. Proportion and Variation. Permutations and Combinations. Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions. Binomial Theorem. Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years. Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

(*b.*) *Geometry.*—Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI, to proposition 21, with definitions of Book V ; also deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections geometrically demonstrated.

(*c.*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

V.—Mental Philosophy.

Bain's *Mental and Moral Science,* Introduction, Books I, II, (Chapters I, II, III, IV) III (Chapters I, II).

Masson's *Recent British Philosophy.*

N.B.—The examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

VI.—Optional Subjects.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the candidate must be brought up, *viz.*, (*a*) Natural Philosophy; (*b*) Physical Science; (*c*) Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(a.) *Natural Philosophy.*

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus. Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane. The centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications. Virtual Velocities. Friction. The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another. Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc; with theory of the simple pendulum. Impact.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics. The transmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. Specific Gravity. The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Astronomy.*—Popularly treated. The explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes. The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration. Kepler's Laws. The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner. The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the solar system. The phases of the moon and of the planets. The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations, of stars and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(4.) *Geometrical Optics.*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms. Description of the eye.

(b.) *Physical Science.**

(1.) Physical Geography (Ansted).
(2.) Elements of Physics (Arnott).
(3.) Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical (Fownes' Manual and Macadam's Practical Chemistry).
(4.) Elements of Human and Comparative Physiology (Marshall).

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* The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory.

(c.) *Logic and Moral Philosophy.*

1. *Logic.*—Deduction—Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between Deduction and Induction.
   Induction.—Bain's *Logic*, Books III and IV.
2. *Morals.*—Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Ethics, Part I.
   Butler's Three Sermons *Upon Human Nature.*
   Butler's Dissertation *Of the Nature of Virtue.*
   The History of Morals during the 18th century.

N B.—The examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English.

If the second language be a Vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the candidate's ability in original prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors."

From February 1879 the first, second, and third branches will remain as they are, but the following changes will be made in the other branches :—

"IV.—Mental Philosophy.

As before.

V.—Optional Subjects.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the candidate must be brought up, *viz.*, (*a*) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (*b*) Physical Science; (*c*) Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(a) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

(1.) Algebra.
(2.) Geometry.
(3.) Plane Trigonometry
(4.) Statics and Dynamics.
(5.) Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

(6.) Astronomy.
(7.) Geometrical Optics.

(b.) *Physical Science.*
(1.) Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (Qualitative Analysis only).
(2.) Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.
(3.) Elements of Botany—
Oliver—Lessons in Elementary Botany.

(c.) *Logic and Moral Philosophy.*
(1.) Deduction.
The functions and value of the Syllogism and the relations between Deduction and Induction.
Induction.
Definition.
(2.) As before.

N.B.—The examination is not to be confined to the books stated."

In the B.A. examination the candidates are arranged in three classes:—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths; and the third, of those who have obtained not less than one-third.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English, one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, are not allowed to pass, subject to the proviso which has been already noticed with regard to the F.A. examination.

The M.A. examination is held simultaneously with that for the B.A. degree, but occupies only six instead of seven days. It will be seen elsewhere that there are scarcely any candidates for this examination. A candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must have taken the degree of B.A. in some University in the British Empire. No fixed interval is required as in the other examinations, but the course is regarded as one requiring three years' study, although in one branch (the fourth) it is known to have been accomplished in two years. Under the rules now in force the examination is conducted in general by means of printed papers, but the Examiners are at liberty, and those in language are required to put *vivâ voce* questions to the candidates. Candidates must be examined in one or other of the following branches:—

"FIRST BRANCH.

(1.) *English,* in which each candidate must undergo examination.
(2.) One of the following languages at the option ofthe candidate:—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.
Greek.	Persian.
Latin.	

SECOND BRANCH

(1.) The more advanced parts of Algebra, withthe theory of Equations.
(2.) Analytical Trigonometry.
(3.) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
(4) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations.
(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.
(6) Geometrical Optics.
(7.) Spherical Trigonometry and Plane Astronomy
(8) Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.
(9) The Lunar Theory.

THIRD BRANCH.

(1.) Zoology and Animal Physiology.
(2) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
(3) Geology and Mineralogy.
(4) Chemistry.
(5.) Electricity and Magnetism.

FOURTH BRANCH

(1.) Logic.
(2) History.
(3.) Political Economy.
(4.) Moral Philosophy."

The examination in English embraces the following subjects :—

The History of the Language, including the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Spenser .. The Fœrie Queen, one Book.
Shakspeare .. Three Plays.
Ben Jonson .. Two Plays.
Milton .. A portion of Poetry and a portion of Prose.
Butler .. Hudibras, one Part.
Dryden .. Portions.
Swift .. Portions.
Addison .. Portions.
Johnson .. Selected Lives of Poets.
Burke .. Selected works."

The examination in the optional languages is in the following works :—

" SANSKRIT.

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda.
Menu (Books 2, 7, and 8).
Ramayana (Books 1, 2, and 3).
Mrichchhakati.
Kalidása (one Play; either the Sákuntalá or Vikramórvási).
Bhavabhúti (one Play; either the Vira-Charitra or Uttararáma-charitra).
Mégha-dûta, by Kalidása.
Védanta-sara of Sadánanda.

The examination includes a passage from Milton or Shakspeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition.

GREEK.

Æschylus	.. Two Plays.
Homer's Iliad	.. Three Books.
Thucydides	.. Three Books.
Aristophanes	.. Two Plays.
Demosthenes	.. Two Orations.
Plato ..	.. Two Dialogues.
Aristotle	.. Three books of the Ethics.

LATIN.

Vergil...	.. One Georgic.
Horace..	.. The Satires or the Epistles.
Plautus	.. Two Plays.
Juvenal	.. Three Satires.
Terence	.. Two Plays.
Cicero ..	.. Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy ..	.. First or Second Decade.
Tacitus	.. One book of Annals.
Pliny ..	.. Letters or Portions of Natural History."

No list of works in Persian or Arabic has been published.

The examination includes reciprocal translations in English and the optional language, together with original prose composition in each language and questions in comparative grammar and philology. A general acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works in the respective languages is required, as also such a knowledge of general history, as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

In the second branch the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics and Dynamics are required to bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus. In the Lunar Theory the approximation is to be carried to the second order of small quantities.

The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows :—

"(1.) ZOOLOGY AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Rymer Jones' *General Outline* of the *Organisation of the Animal Kingdom* and Carpenter's *Comparative Physiology*.

(2.) BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Balfour's *Class-Book of Botany*.

(3.) GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell's Manual of Geology and Dana's *Mineralogy*.

(4) CHEMISTRY.

Miller's *Elements of Chemistry.*

(5.) ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

De la Rive's *Treatise on Electricity.*"

The candidates are required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences, and their practical knowledge is tested by the Examiners.

In the Fourth Branch the candidates are examined upon the following works :—

Logic	J. Stuart Mill.
History	Schmidt's Greek History.
Do.	Liddell's Roman do.
Do.	Modern History, Selected portions.
Moral Philosophy ..	Aristotle's Ethics (translation).
Do.	Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
Political Economy ..	Mill.
Do.	Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations."

The candidates are required to compose essays on subjects connected with Ethics and Political Economy.

The candidates are arranged in three classes, comprising respectively those who have obtained not less than two-thirds, five-twelfths, and one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

A new set of regulations for the M.A. degree, which will be noticed presently, will come into force in February 1878.

	RS.
Matriculation ..	10
First Arts	20
B.A.	30
M.A.	50

The fees for the four examinations in the Faculty of Arts are given in the margin.

The Law Course

31. The University examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Laws are held at Madras and commence on the second Monday in February. Both examinations are conducted partly by printed or written papers and partly *vivâ voce.* The *vivâ voce* examination is held a week after the first part of the examination, which extends over five days for the B.L. degree and six days for the M.L. degree. A candidate for the B.L. degree must produce his B.A. diploma and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the candidate has attended courses of lectures for two consecutive years upon subjects specified from time to time by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone

examination in such subjects. The examination for the B.L degree embraces the following subjects :—

" The Law of Evidence	(As prevailing in India.)*
The Law of Contracts.	
The Law of Torts..	(Collett.)
Equity Jurisprudence	(Story and Snell.)
Hindu Law	(Sir Thomas Strange.)
Muhammadan Law	(McNaughten.)
Criminal Law	(Mayne's Penal Code.)
Procedure..	(The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.)
General Jurisprudence	(Lindley's Introduction, Part I, excepting Chapters 4, 5, and 6 ; Part II Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix.)"

Candidates for the M.L. degree must have taken the B.L. degree in some Indian University. They are examined in the following subjects :—

" The entire course prescribed for the B.L. Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The cases and notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty), and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866).

3rd.—Leading cases on Hindu and Muhammadan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B.L. Examination.

II.—*Mercantile and Maritime Law.*

J. W. Smith's Compendium, by Dowdeswell, 1865.
(Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping.)
Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law (2nd edition).
The Indian Code on Bills and Notes, if enacted.

III.—*The Law of Real and Personal Property.*

(Joshua Williams' Principles of the Law of Real Property, edition 1865.)

(Joshua Williams' Principles of the Law of Personal Property, edition 1866.)

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

Lewin on Trusts, 5th edition.
Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, 4th edition.
The Indian Succession Act.

The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property with the notes :—

Bowle's case ; Clun's case ; Doe *v.* Hiscoke.
Morley *v.* Bird ; Richardson *v.* Langridge.
Rouse's case ; Seymor's case.
Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV.—*Constitutional History.*

(Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8.)
(Hallam's Constitutional History)
(George Norton's Rudimentals.)

V.—*Public and Private International Law.*

(Dr. Phillimore).

VI.—*Roman Civil Law.*

(Sandar's Justinian.)
(Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law.)"

In both examinations the successful candidates are arranged in three classes, consisting respectively of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths, seven-twelfths, and five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, do not pass. The fee for admission to the B.L. Examination is Rupees 30, to the M.L. Examination Rupees 50.

Courses in Medicine.

32. The lowest degree in the Faculty of Medicine is that of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. Candidates for this degree must, before entering on their medical studies, have matriculated in some recognized University. They pursue their professional studies during four years, three of which must be passed at a School of Medicine, and undergo two examinations. A candidate for the first examination must produce certificates of having completed his nineteenth year, of having been engaged in medical studies for at least three years, one of which may be pre-collegiate, and of having attended courses of not less than 70 lectures in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica, a course of lectures in Practical Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy, and of having during two winter sessions completed the dissection of the human body. In lieu of the course in Practical Pharmacy a certificate of having received instruction in Practical Pharmacy for six months may be accepted. The examination, which is written, oral, and practical, extends over four days and embraces Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica, Practical Chemistry,

and Practical Pharmacy. The fee for admission is Rupees 10. For the second examination the fee is Rupees 20. The candidate for this examination is required to produce the following certificates :—

"1. Of having passed the first examination.

2. Of having been engaged at least one year in medical studies subsequently to passing his first examination, and of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.			
Medicine,	do.	do.	70 do.
Midwifery, &c., one course		do.	50 lectures.
Ophthalmology,	do.	do.	30 do.
Hygiene,	do.	do.	30 do.
Medical Jurisprudence,		do.	30 do.
Operative and Minor Surgery, one course.			

3. Of having attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly qualified practitioner of medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months, and lectures on clinical medicine and clinical surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during three months."

Besides these certificates he must produce reports of six medical and of six surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself during his period of service as clinical clerk or student. The candidate undergoes a written, oral, and practical examination, which extends over four days, in Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Ophthalmology, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, and Operative and Minor Surgery. The clinical portion of the examination is conducted in the wards of a hospital, and the candidate is required to perform such of the minor operations of surgery as may be required in the out-door dispensary of the hospital. He has also to perform three capital operations upon the dead subject, and to apply apparatus for great surgical injuries.

In both these examinations a candidate to pass must obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number. The successful candidates are arranged in two divisions, the first containing those who have obtained 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of some recognized University, and subsequently to have been engaged during five years in their professional studies, during which they have to undergo one preliminary scientific examination and two professional examinations The preliminary scientific examination, which is held at

Madras on the second Monday in July, is mainly an oral and practical one in Chemistry, Botany, and Practical Chemistry, and extends over four days. Candidates must have completed their eighteenth year, and produce certificates of having attended a course of 100 lectures in Inorganic Chemistry and Elementary Organic Chemistry, 40 lectures in Botany, and a course of Practical Chemistry. Candidates who have not passed in Latin at the F.A. Examination have on this occasion to undergo an examination in that language up to the F.A. standard. Candidates to pass must obtain one-fourth of the marks in Latin, one-third in each of the other subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number. They are placed in order of merit, but are not classed.

The first M.B. and C.M. examination is held at Madras on the fourth Monday in July.

"Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least two years previously, and of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Physiology two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body."

Candidates undergo a written, oral, and practical examination, which extends over four days, in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Comparative and Practical Anatomy.

The second M.B. and C.M. examination is held at Madras on the third Monday in July.

"Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and first M.B. and C.M. examination; of having, subsequently to passing their first M.B. and C.M. examination, been engaged at least two years in medical studies; and of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Medicine and Pathology two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Midwifery, &c., one course of, at least, 80 lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence one course of, at least, 60 lectures.

Hygiene one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.,) one course.

Operative Surgery, one course.

Clinical Surgery, three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.

Clinical Medicine do. do. do.

Of having attended the surgical and medical practice of a recognized hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the above-

mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the Professors of Medicine and Surgery, respectively, of the school at which the candidate has studied."

The examination which is written, oral and practical, extends over six days, and embraces Medicine and Pathology, Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Organic Chemistry, and the use of the Microscope and Operative Surgery.

"Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine."

In both these examinations the candidates are arranged in order of merit, but not in classes. To pass, a candidate must obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, and one-half of the aggregate number. The fees for the three examinations constituting this course are Rupees 10, 20, and 30, respectively.

Candidates who have obtained the degrees of B.A. and M.B. and C.M. are permitted to proceed to the degree of M.D. *without examination*, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the degree of M.B. and C.M. of some recognized University. Each candidate must produce a testimonial signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The fee is Rupees 50.

Previous to the institution of the University medical diplomas were conferred by the Medical Colleges. These old graduates of the Medical College can still obtain the degree of M.D. by passing an examination which is held at Madras on the first Monday in July. They have to produce the diploma of the Medical College and a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession. The examination which is written, oral, and practical, extends over four days, and embraces Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Medicine, Pathology, Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, Hygiene and Comparative Anatomy. The proportion of marks required for a pass is the same as in the M.B. and C.M. Examinations, and there is the same absence of classes. The fee is Rupees 50.

33. The only examination in the Faculty of Civil Engineering is that for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, which is held at Madras on the second Monday in February. Candidates for this degree must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts of some Indian University. The examination, which extends over six days, is conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it is both practical and theoretical. Candidates are examined in the following branches, it being imperative upon them to bring up the first three branches and optional with them to select either IV, V and VI, or VII and VIII :—

Civil Engineering Course.

" I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

I.—Mathematics.

(1.) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical quantities. Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them. Surds. Algebraic Proportion and Variation. Permutations and Combinations. Binomial Theorem.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions. Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount. Calculation and use of Logarithms.

(2.) *Geometry.*—Euclid Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI, to proposition 21, with definitions of Book V ; also easy deductions.

(3.) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

II.—Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The centre of Gravity.

The mechanical powers and their principal applications. Virtual Velocities. Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords.

The three laws of Motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.

Unit of work; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

Equilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic. Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.

Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.

Time of filling and emptying Locks.

III.—Mensuration and Estimate-making.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

Preparation of Estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

IV.—Surveying and Levelling.

Surveying with the Chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain, and with Circumferentor and Chain.

Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.

The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y level and Troughton and Simms' Level; also the keeping a Field Book and Drawing Sections. Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

V.—Constructive Engineering.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.

The equilibrium of arches and roofs.

Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.

Construction of, and determination of, proper portions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas, Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.

General principles of Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

VI.—Architectural and Topographical Drawing.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.

Plans of Road Surveys
Maps of general Surveys.

VII.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of Machinery.
Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.
The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.
The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines.
The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

VIII.—MACHINE DRAWING.

Plans, Elevations, Sections and Projections of Machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.
Drawing of all kinds of Tools.
Working drawings of the component parts of Machines."

To pass, a candidate must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each branch and one-half of the aggregate number. In Branch II one-third of the marks allotted to Hydraulics must be secured. The passed candidates are arranged in three classes, the first and second consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths and seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks, and the third of those who have obtained the minimum just mentioned. The fee for this examination is Rupees 30.

University Endowments.

34. For many years after the establishment of the University there were no endowments in connection with it. In 1868 Lord Napier gave Rupees 6,500 for a scholarship called the Governor's Scholarship, which was to be awarded on the result of the Matriculation examination to a pupil born in the city and Collectorate of Madras. In the following year Sir Tanjore Madava Rau gave Rupees 2,500 for prizes to be awarded on the result of the F.A. and Matriculation examination to Hindu students born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who had lived ten years in that Collectorate. In 1870 the Maharajah of Travancore gave Rupees 10,000 for a scholarship for the support of a student in Civil Engineering or Medicine, to be open to students born subjects of the State of Travancore. In the same year a similar scholarship was founded by the Maharajah of Cochin for students born subjects of the State of Cochin, the amount invested being Rupees 6,500. In the same year the Sri Goday Vari Sanscrit prize was founded by the Hon. Goday Narrain Gajputee Rau, the interest of Rupees 1,000 in money or books being given to the

Bachelor of Arts, who might obtain the highest marks in Sanscrit. In 1872 the Johnston of Carnsalloch scholarships were founded. This endowment consists of certain lands and buildings near Madura, known as the Tunkum, from the income of which two or more scholarships are to be awarded to natives of the district of Madura, who have passed the Matriculation examination. In 1874 certain native gentlemen gave Rupees 2,500 to found a prize in honour of the Hon. John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General. This prize is to be awarded to the Master of Arts, who obtains the highest marks in Political Economy. In 1875 the Jaghiredar of Arnee commemorated the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by giving Rupees 2,500 for a gold medal to be annually awarded to the Bachelor of Arts, who might obtain the highest marks in Physical Science.

Changes in Bye-laws.

35. Some verbal changes have been made this year in the bye-laws of the University in consequence of a Government Order directing that the fees of the candidates shall be paid into a Government Treasury instead of being remitted to the Registrar. The attendance on the courses of lectures required for the degree of Bachelor of Laws has also been more clearly defined. The other changes which have to be noticed are of a much more important character. The scheme of examination for the M.A. degree has been entirely remodelled. Formerly, as already mentioned, all the Examiners were at liberty, and those in language were required, to put *vivâ voce* questions to the candidates. This portion of the examination has been abolished. In the first branch (Language) candidates were formerly examined in selections from Spenser, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, Butler, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Johnson, and Burke. Butler, Swift, and Burke have been removed from this list, and Chaucer, Massinger, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, De Quincey, Coleridge, Hallam, and Carlyle have been added to it, the selections being, however, still limited to any ten of the authors named. In Sanscrit the Ramayana has been similarly replaced by the Dasakumara Charitra or the Purvabhaga of the Kadambari. In the second branch (Mathematics) Analytical Trigonometry and the Lunar Theory have been omitted and the portion required of Newton's Principia has been limited to Sections 1, 2, and 3 instead of Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11. The third branch formerly comprised Zoology and Animal Physiology, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Geology and Mineralogy, Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism. No one has ever passed in this branch, and there is no doubt that the range of subjects prescribed was far too extensive. These subjects have now been distributed so as to constitute two distinct branches. The third or Physical Science branch will in future comprise (1) Experimental Physics, including Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism; (2) Chemistry, Inorganic and

Organic, including a knowledge of Quantitative Analysis; (3) Geology, Mineralogy and Palæontology, while the new fourth branch (Biology) will comprise (1) Botany and Vegetable Physiology, (2) Zoology and Palæontology, and (3) Physiology, Animal and Comparative. New text-books have been named in most of these subjects, and only one essay will in future be required, instead of two, on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences. The old fourth branch comprised Logic, History, Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy. The new fifth branch (Mental Philosophy and Sociology) retains three of these subjects, but substitutes Psychology and Morals for Moral Philosophy. Under the head of Logic Stanley Jevons's Principles of Science has been added to J. S. Mill's System of Logic. In History a select portion of Ancient History is to take the place of the whole of Schmidt's Greek History and Liddell's Roman History. In Political Economy Professor Cairnes's Leading Principles of Political Economy will take the place of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. Under the head of Morals selected portions of Ancient and Modern Ethics are substituted for Aristotle's Ethics and Mackintosh's Dissertations on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy. On the other hand the new head of Psychology comprises Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics, the greater portion of J. S. Mill's Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy, and a portion of H. Spenser's Principles of Psychology. The general effect of these various changes will be to make the degree of Master of Arts somewhat easier of attainment than it has hitherto been, and it is probable that the number of candidates presenting themselves for it will increase. Among the changes made there is one which cannot be viewed without some regret. I allude to the abolition of the *vivâ-voce* examination in language. There were, however, great practical difficulties with regard to this portion of the test. It sometimes happened that the examiner was in another Presidency and could not conveniently visit Madras for the purpose of conducting the *vivâ voce* part of the examination. Reference was made in last year's report to the revival of the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. Regulations for this examination have now been framed and passed. A summary of these has been already given. The degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery has been hitherto but rarely sought, because it requires the candidate to go through a five years' course of professional study after passing the First Examination in Arts, and, after all, offers no certainty of a lucrative career. The new degree of Licentiate will be attainable about three years earlier, and will produce a class of practitioners of a somewhat humbler kind, but better suited, perhaps, for the kind of private practice which is to be found at present in the mofussil towns. The last important change which has to be noticed is one in the constitution of the Syndicate. This body has hitherto

consisted of the Vice-Chancellor and six Fellows, three of whom belonged to the Faculty of Arts and three to the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Engineering. It has been felt of late years that the Syndicate has not been a sufficiently representative body, and two additional members have accordingly been added. They are to belong to the Faculty of Arts.

Results of the University Examinations from 1857 to 1876.

36. The results of the University examinations from its establishment to the close of the last official year are given in the annexed table.

Years	Matriculation.			First Arts examination.			Bachelor of Arts examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering examination.			Bachelor of Law examination			Remarks
	Number of candidates examined.	Passed: From Government institutions.	Passed: From Private institutions.	Number of candidates examined.	Passed: From Government institutions.	Passed: From Private institutions.	Number of candidates examined.	Passed: From Government institutions.	Passed: From Private institutions.	Number of candidates examined.	Passed: From Government institutions.	Passed: From Private institutions.	Number of candidates examined.	Passed: From Government institutions.	Passed: From Private institutions.	
1857-58 { Sept. 1857.	41	29	7	No examination.			No examination.			No examination.			No examination.			Beside the results entered in this table, three candidates obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and a third in 1872-73 Two candidates passed in 1868-69, one in 1872-73, and three in 1873-74, for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, also one secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68 Two candidates passed in 1874 and three in 1875 for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. The degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, and by one in each of the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876 All the candidates save three were ex-students of the Presidency College. Of the three exceptions, one was a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, another an ex-student of the Combaconum Provincial College, and the third an ex-student of Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary. The degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on three candidates, one in 1870, another in 1871, and the third in 1874
{ Feb 1858.	79	11	7	Do.			2	..	2	Do.			Do.			
1858-59	57	22	8	Do.			9	7	1	Do.			Do.			
1859-60 ..	52	23	..	Do.			10	2	3	Do.			4	1	..	
1860-61 ..	80	35	13	Do.			10	6	..	Do.			5	3	..	
1861-62 ..	195	49	33	Do.			6	5	..	Do			5	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	Do.			12	6	2	Do.			4	.	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	..	10	2	..	
1864-65	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	..	3	1	1	
1865-66	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	.	
1866-67	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	..	.	..	10	4	3	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	..	..	..	14	3	11	
1868-69 . ..	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	..	31	2	14	
1869-70 . ..	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	.	..	87	3	11	
1870-71 ..	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	..	3	1	..	
1871-72	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	131	38	27	2	.	..	9	..	6	
1872-73	1,530	227	384	240	43	33	83	8	21	..	..	..	8	..	5	
1873-74	1,704	209	417	285	49	76	88	28	22	4	1	..	24	..	12	
1874-75 . ..	1,911	248	536	342	71	112	85	26	29	2	2	..	16	9	..	
1875-76	2,120	212	450	396	81	106	105	33	34	5	3	..	13	8	..	
Total ..	16,789	2,399	3,506	3,773	716	804	818	288	175	33	14	..	248	41	67	

37. It will be seen from the table given in the margin that there was the usual increase in the number of candidates who came up for the Matriculation examination in December, but a great falling off, not only in the proportion, but even in the number of men who passed. The number of first-class men, which showed an enormous increase last year, has gone back to something like its former figure. It has been often remarked that the standard of the University examinations varies a good deal from year to year. Last year the examination was rather easy. This year the ordeal in English was more severe than usual, as may be seen from the analysis of failures given in the margin. Omitting three candidates whose examination was disallowed 1,455 failed, and of this number no less than 86 per cent. failed in English. There is also a great increase in the number of failures under the head of general knowledge. This branch formerly included the History of England, the History of India, and Geography. This year the History of England has been replaced by two new subjects, Physics and Physical Geography. The teaching of Physics has been attended with some difficulty, because the apparatus required to illustrate this subject did not come out from England until late in the year, and was then received in such a state that it was necessary to send it to be repaired. This drawback, and, perhaps, also the difficulty and novelty of the subject, account to a great extent for the falling off which is observable in this branch. The following list shows the success which attended individual schools in this examination. It contains ten schools which were not represented last year On the other hand nine schools, which were in last year's list are not represented this year. This feature, which is never absent, has been more than once unfavourably commented on. It must, however, be remembered that the set of schools, which is always appearing and disappearing at the bottom of this list, is not the same set. Many schools, which now occupy a permanent and respectable position in the list, have reached that position after going through a series of efforts similar to those which are now being made by the younger institutions which have taken their place :—

Matriculation Examination.

General Result.		1874-75.	1875-76
Examined		1,911	2,120
Passed.			
First Class ..	Government institutions ..	56	41
	Other schools and private study.	64	27
Second Class.	Government institutions ..	192	167
	Other schools and private study.	472	427
	Total passed ..	784	662

Analysis of failures.	1874-75.	1875-76.
English	786	1,258
Optional language ..	524	461
Mathematics	499	510
General knowledge ..	398	592
Obtaining one-third marks on the whole.	50	38

Name of Institution.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Madras Government Institutions.				
Provincial College, Combaconum	35	38	20	37
Do. School, Calicut	2	28	7	25
Presidency College, Madras	5	23	4	25
Provincial School, Mangalore	1	14	1	19
Do. do. Rajahmundry	3	17	1	11
Zillah School, Chittoor	1	12	..	10
Do. do. Salem	1	8	4	5
Do. do. Berhampore	..	7	2	6
Do. do. Tellicherry	2	3	1	5
Do. do. Cuddalore	1	2	1	5
Do. do. Madura	2	16	..	5
Provincial School, Bellary	2	10	..	4
Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore	..	..	..	4
Normal School, Vizagapatam	..	6	..	2
Zillah School, Kurnool	1	3	..	2
Normal School, Mangalore	..	2	..	1
Zillah School, Cuddapah	..	1	..	1
Normal School, Trichinopoly	..	2	..	..
Total ..	56	192	41	167
Other Institutions.				
Trevandrum College	6	25	2	38
High School, Coimbatore	3	14	4	25
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	7	31	2	20
S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly	2	27	..	21
Pacheappah's High School, Madras	7	23	3	17
S.P.G. High School, Tanjore	7	23	1	17
London Mission School, Bellary	2	5	..	14
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinneve'ly ..	..	13	..	14
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	3	8	2	11
High School, Ernakulam	2	9	3	8
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	1	9	2	9
Hindu High School, Masulipatam	3	5	..	11
London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam.	..	5	..	11
Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi ..	1	6	1	8
Union (High) School, Palghaut	1	13	..	9
London Mission School, Bangalore..	..	4	..	8
High School, Vizianagram	1	4	..	8
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	..	8	2	5
Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras ..	1	19	..	7
Hindu School, Cocanada	..	5	..	7
Mission School, Nursapore	..	5	..	7
Noble High School, Masulipatam	..	3	..	7
Free Church Mission Institution, Nellore	3	9	..	7
Pacheappah's School, Chellumbrum	1	6	..	7
Central College, Bangalore	2	9	..	7
Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore	..	4	1	5
Central School, Madura	..	4	1.	5
London Mission School, Madras	..	4	..	6
Syrian College, Cottayam	4	7	1	4
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah	..	8	..	5
St. Mary's Seminary, Madras	1	4	..	5
S.P.G. School, Ramnad	..	2	..	5
St. Andrew's School, Bangalore	..	1	..	5
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.	1	11	..	5
Church Mission Institution, Palamcottah	1	12	1	3
S.P.G. School, Vepery	2	8	..	4

Name of Institution.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
OTHER INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*				
Doveton Protestant College, Madras	1	6	..	4
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore..	..	3	..	4
High School, Mysore..	..	..	..	4
Do. Shimoga	..	..	..	4
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore	..	2	1	2
Hindu Proprietary School, Madras	..	10	..	3
Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram	..	9	..	3
Pacheappah's School, Conjeveram	..	8	..	3
District School, Chikamangalore	..	1	..	2
Hindu High School, Vizagapatam	..	6	..	2
District School, Hassan	..	6	..	2
High School, Sydapet	..	5	..	2
Rajah's School, Mysore	..	2	..	2
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	..	2	..	2
Sawyerpuram Seminary	..	..	..	2
St. Mary's School, Trichinopoly	..	..	..	2
Royal School, Mysore	..	..	..	2
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Nellore	..	..	..	2
Free Church Mission Institution, Trivellore ..	..	5	..	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly, Church Mission Society.	..	5	..	1
Free Church Mission School, Chingleput	..	3	..	1
St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam	..	3	..	1
Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore.	1	1	..	1
Harris' School, Madras	..	..	..	1
Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund	..	..	..	1
American Mission School, Guntoor	..	..	..	1
St. Thomé College	..	..	..	1
Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar	..	3	..	..
Vediarpuram Seminary	..	3	..	..
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore	..	3	..	..
Milagres School, Mangalore..	..	1	..	..
Government School, Chitaldroog	..	1	..	..
Catholic Seminary, Bangalore	..	1	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular School, Poondee	..	1	..	..
Do. Union School, Naidupet ..	..	1	..	..
Subscription School, Tuticorin	..	1	..	..
Private study	..	27	..	16
Total ..	64	472	27	427

38. There has been the usual large increase in the number of candidates coming up for the First Examination in Arts, but the number who succeeded in passing is very little larger than it was last year. This is mainly due to a large decrease in the

First Examination in Arts.

General Result.		1874-75.	1875-76.
Examined		342	396
Passed.			
First Class...	Government institutions..	14	17
	Other schools and private study.	9	10
Second Class.	Government institutions..	57	64
	Other schools and private study.	103	96
Total passed ..		183	187

number of candidates who have passed with the aid of private study. The analysis in the margin shows the extent of failure in the different subjects of examination. There has been a remarkable falling off in Mathematics, but for some years the numerical results of this portion of the examination have presented equally remarkable fluctuations, which seem due to some want of uniformity in the test. The following is a list of institutions which succeeded in passing candidates for this examination during the last two years :—

Analysis of failures.	1874-75.	1875-76.
English	116	145
Optional language	32	28
History and Geography	28	27
Mathematics	45	113
Optional subject	52	59
Obtaining one-third marks on the whole..	6	5.

Name of Institution.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Madras Government Institutions.				
Provincial College, Combaconum	7	15	5	25
Presidency College	4	23	7	14
Provincial School, Calicut	1	8	3	9
Do. do. Rajahmundry	..	3	2	5
Do. do. Bellary	..	1	..	7
Do. do. Mangalore	2	6	..	4
Normal School, Madras	..	1	..	..
Total ..	14	57	17	64
Other Institutions.				
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.. ..	1	23	4	24
College, Trevandrum..	3	14	1	21
S.P.G. High school, Tanjore	..	8	1	8
Doveton Protestant College	..	5	1	6
S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly	3	1	..	7
Central College, Bangalore	..	9	..	6
Noble High School, Masulipatam	..	2	..	5
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore..	1	1	1	2
High School, Mysore	..	5	..	2
Do. Shimoga	..	..	..	1
St. Joseph's Institution, Negapatam	1	4	..	..
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	..	1	..	..
Deccan College, Poona	..	1	..	..
Private study..	..	29	2	14
Total ..	9	103	10	96

B.A. Examination.

39. The number of candidates who appeared for the B.A. degree rose this year from 85 to 105, and the number of passed men from 55 to 67. As in the previous

year the chief failures occurred in English and Mathematics, but there was a marked increase in the number of candidates who failed in Mental Philosophy. The Madras University is the only University in India, and probably the only University in the world, which confers degrees on persons who have not studied a single classical language. Of the candidates who passed this year only five brought up Sanscrit and three Latin as their optional language. The remaining fifty-nine degrees were all of the inferior type peculiar to this Presidency. It will be seen from the following list that every institution shows some advance on last year, but that there has been a decrease in the number of private students who have succeeded in passing.

Analysis of failures.	1874-75.	1875-76.
English	17	27
Optional language ..	5	5
Mathematics	19	24
History	9	5
Mental Philosophy ..	5	13
Optional subject ..	11	15

Name of Institution.	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Madras Government Institutions.						
Presidency College	1	9	2	1	13	5
Provincial College, Combaconum ..	1	7	4	..	11	3
Total ..	2	16	6	1	24	8
College, Trevandrum	..	3	2	..	5	4
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	..	4	1	..	3	4
Doveton Protestant College	1	..	1	1	..	2
S P.G. High School, Tanjore	..	1	..	..	2	..
Central College, Bangalore	..	..	1	..	..	2
Private Study	..	7	10	..	3	8
Total ..	1	15	15	1	13	20

M.A. Examination.

40. Two candidates appeared for the degree of Master of Arts. One passed in History and Moral Science, and was placed in the second class. He is the first Native Christian who has taken this degree.

B.L. Examination.

General Result.		1874-75.	1875-76.
Examined		16	13
Passed..	First class ..	..	..
	Second class..	2	2
	Third do..	7	6

41. The result of the B.L. examination this year was nearly the same as last year. All the successful candidates came from the Law Class of the Presidency College.

M.L. Examination.

42. The only candidate who appeared for the degree of Master of Laws failed to pass.

B.C.E. Examination.

General Result.		1874-75.	1875-76.
Examined		2	5
Passed..	First class ..	..	1
	Second class...	1	1
	Third do ..	1	1

43. The result of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering is shown in the margin. The successful candidates all came from the Civil Engineering College. A first class has never been obtained before in this examination.

Medicine.

44. Three candidates from the Madras Medical College appeared for the Preliminary Scientific examination, and all three passed. The number last year was two. No other examinations were held in the Faculty of Medicine.

Results of examinations in optional languages.

45. The results of the University examinations in the optional languages selected by the candidates during the last three years are shown in the following tables. Mr. Thompson pointed out last year the fallacy of the reasoning which had induced the Senate to add fresh obstacles to the cultivation of the classical languages. Twenty additional marks were formerly allowed to candidates who brought up Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Arabic or Persian in the Matriculation examination. Even with this concession very few candidates ever appeared in these languages, but the privilege was taken away on the extraordinary ground that it is easier for a lad to pass in a classical language than in his own vernacular. It will be seen that in the B.A. degree not a single candidate failed in the vernacular examination, while a very different fate awaited those who took up Latin and Sanscrit. In the F.A. examination there was not a single failure in the two principal vernacular languages, Tamil and Telugu, and very few failures in Malayalam and Canarese, while in Latin only 72 per cent. passed, and in Sanscrit only 50 per cent. In the Matriculation examination also the percentages in Latin and Sanscrit were far below those in Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam. It must of course be remembered that many of the candidates who passed in the optional languages failed in other subjects.

Languages.	Matriculation.						Percentage of passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin	130	105	116	97	68	76	75	65	66
Sanscrit	71	98	108	48	46	48	68	47	44
Persian..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	100
Tamil	776	862	965	562	701	742	72	81	77
Telugu..	357	439	467	248	321	397	69	73	85
Canarese	171	192	210	161	90	168	94	47	80
Malayalam	181	192	222	165	131	206	91	68	93
Hindustani	18	23	26	13	18	15	72	78	58
Uriya	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	100
Total ..	1,704	1,911	2,120	1,294	1,375	1,658	76	72	78

Languages.	First Examination in Arts.						Percentage of Passed Candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Greek	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100
Latin	18	30	25	15	22	18	83	73	72
Sanscrit	18	31	36	15	24	18	83	77	50
Persian..	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100
Tamil	121	130	170	120	124	170	99	95	100
Telugu	55	60	60	52	55	60	95	92	100
Canarese	36	38	51	36	36	44	100	95	86
Malayalam	32	49	52	32	43	49	100	88	94
Hindustani	3	2	..	3	2	..	100	100	..
Total ..	285	342	396	275	308	361	96	90	91

Languages.	Bachelor of Arts Examination.						Percentage of passed candidates.		
	Examined.			Passed.					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Greek	2	..	1	2	..	1	100	..	100
Latin	7	7	8	6	5	5	86	71	63
Sanscrit	3	3	10	3	3	7	100	100	70
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil	54	48	46	53	48	46	98	100	100
Telugu	9	12	14	9	12	14	100	100	100
Canarese	3	6	9	3	5	9	100	83	100
Malayalam	8	7	16	8	7	16	100	100	100
Hindustani	1	2	1	1	..	1	100	..	100
Total ..	87	85	105	85	80	99	98	94	94

Classes of the Community represented at the University Examinations.

46. The following table shows the extent to which the several classes of the community are represented among the successful candidates of the last two years. Native Christians and East Indians are on the whole advancing, Mahomedans are falling off. Brahmins show a large advance in the B.A. examination, a small one in the F.A. examination and a large falling off in the Matriculation examination. Non-Brahmin Hindus show a still larger falling off in the Matriculation examination, with a very small decline in the F.A. examination and a very small advance in the B.A. examination :—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B. A. Degree.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Brahmins	472	409	112	114	39	47
Hindus not Brahmins.. ..	215	146	38	37	9	10
Mahomedans	9	6	1	1	..	..
Native Christians	49	49	20	21	2	5
East Indians	26	36	9	9	4	5
Europeans	13	16	3	5	1	..
Total ..	784	662	183	187	55	67

Cost of the University.

47. From the report of the Syndicate for this year it appears that certain fees amounting to Rupees 16,010, which were not paid to the Examiners for 1874-75 until April 1875, were erroneously included in the account of last year. Had the accounts been correctly prepared, a balance would have been shown last year in favor of the University instead of against it. The account for the year which has just closed stands as follows :—

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursement.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Fees received from candidates.	33,710	0	0	Establishment	4,368	0	0
				Fees of Examiners for 1874-75.	16,010	0	0
Sale of calendars	190	0	0	Fees of Examiners for 1875-76.	35,680	0	0
Do. Ruskin's Selections..	103	4	0	Stationery, furniture, printing, and miscellaneous charges.	6,652	2	3
Furniture money paid into the Treasury.	12	7	11				
				Total Disbursements..	62,780	2	3
Total Receipts ..	34,015	11	11	Deduct Receipts ..	34,015	11	11
				Balance against the University.	28,694	6	4

It will be seen that the fees received from the candidates nearly covered the fees paid to the Examiners of 1875-76, but that owing to the accidental delay in the payment of the Examiners for the previous year the cost of the University, which has really been Rupees 12,684-6-4, is shown as Rupees 28,694-6-4.

III.—Arts Colleges.

Presidency College.

48. The sanctioned scale of establishment for the Presidency College is shown in the following statement :—

Establishment.	From Provincial Funds.			
	Minimum.	Maximum.		
College Department.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Principal and Professor of English Literature	1,000	1,250	0	0
Professor of Mathematics .. }	500	700	0	0
Personal allowance to Mr. Evans }	..	83	5	4
Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy	500	700	0	0
Do. of Sanskrit	500	700	0	0
Do. of Physical Science	500	700	0	0
Do. of History	500	700	0	0
Do. of Vernacular Literature	300	500	0	0
Assistant Professor	..	350	0	0
Legal Branch.				
Professor of Law	..	300	0	0
Junior Department.				
First Master	..	200	0	0
Second do.	..	200	0	0
Third do.	..	150	0	0
Fourth do.	..	150	0	0
Fifth do.	..	70	0	0
Sixth do.	..	50	0	0
First Tamil Master	..	70	0	0
Second do. do.	..	50	0	0
Third do. do.	..	35	0	0

Establishment.	From Provincial Funds			
	Minimum.	Maximum.		
	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
First Telugu Master	..	70	0	0
Second do. do.	..	50	0	0
Malayalam Master	..	50	0	0
Canarese do.	..	50	0	0
Sanskrit do.	..	50	0	0
Persian do.	..	55	0	0
Writing do.	..	60	0	0
Drawing-Master (in abeyance)	..	50	0	0
Clerk	..	70	0	0
Librarian	..	30	0	0
Head Peon	..	8	0	0
5 Peons, at Rupees 7	..	35	0	0
1 Peon at do. 6 (in abeyance)	..	6	0	0
2 Peons at do. 3-8-0	..	7	0	0
Water Brahmin	..	7	0	0
Gardener	..	6	0	0
Do.	..	5	0	0
2 Toties, at Rupees 5	..	10	0	0
7 Punkah-pullers, at Rupees 3-8-0	..	24	8	0
Contingencies	..	108	0	0
Library allowance	..	50	0	0
Prize allowance	..	20	0	0
Total ..	..	7,779	13	4

The Malayalam and Canarese Moonshees, the Drawing Master, two of the Peons, and five of the punkah-pullers were originally paid from school fees. Ten Rupees of the third Tamil Master's salary also represented an increase obtained from that source, and the contingencies were met in the same way. Under the former system the balance of school fees, which remained after meeting these charges, was credited to imperial funds, the Presidency College never having had a school fee fund of its own. When the school fee fund was abolished the fees in this, as well as in other institutions, were required to be remitted in full to the treasury, and since that period the whole of the charges have been met from Provincial funds. Although a general school fee fund has been since reconstituted for the whole Presidency, no change has been made in the financial arrangements of the Presidency College, on the ground that the fees remitted from this institution are all credited to Provincial Services, and not to the school fee fund.

It has been explained at the beginning of this report that the maximum salaries of the Professors are lower than the Government of India intended, and that although the original scheme provided for a senior Professor on a salary rising from Rupees 750 to Rupees 1,000, that portion of the scheme was not adopted by the Madras Government. Mr. Powell was of opinion that there was no necessity to have two grades of Professors. It appears to me that there are precisely the

same reasons for having different classes of Professors as there are for having different classes of Inspectors. The duties of an Inspector do not necessarily become more important, as he gradually rises from one class to another. He probably remains in the same division, and the only difference is that increased experience enables him to do his work better. But the experience gained by a teacher is equally valuable, and it seems very hard that a Professor should always remain in the lowest grade until his turn comes for a Principalship. Theoretically Professors are no doubt eligible for promotion by being appointed Inspectors of Schools, and occasionally men may be found equally fitted for both branches of the educational service. But this will never generally be the case. A Professor should be a man with a special knowledge of certain subjects. An Inspector may be very efficient without being a distinguished mathematician, or a great Sanskrit scholar. On the other hand it is essential that he should be pretty well acquainted with some of the vernacular languages, that he should be able to undergo a good deal of personal discomfort in travelling, and that whatever capacity he may have for administration should have been cultivated. A Professor's chair does not afford the sort of training which an Inspector requires, and it is very desirable that there should be parallel lines of promotion in both branches of the service. The necessary funds might be eventually obtained by abolishing the Professorship of Vernacular Literature, which is an appointment peculiar to this Presidency, and which even in this Presidency does not exist in any other College. It may, I think, be doubted whether a chair of this kind can ever be efficiently filled. The higher literature of the Dravidian languages is extremely difficult, and no scholar has as yet been found who has really mastered all these languages.

Mr. Porter acted as Principal of the Presidency College during Mr. Thompson's employment as Officiating Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Evans returned from Europe in July and relieved Mr. Runganadhum Mudaliar of the Professorship of Mathematics. Mr. S. Seshayya, the Assistant Professor, acted as Head Master of the Provincial School of Calicut from July to January, and during his absence Mr. C. Nagoji Row officiated for him and was replaced by Mr. L. C. Williams, whose class was placed under the charge of P. Sivasankara Pandia. Mr. D. Seshiengar, Professor of Vernacular Literature, died in October, and was succeeded by Mr. Joyes, Head Master of the Madrassa-i-Azim. There were also some changes among the Telugu, Tamil, and Canarese Pundits, and the increase in the number of Sanskrit classes necessitated the appointment of a Sanskrit Pundit. Surgeon King acted for a short time as Professor of Physical Science during the absence of Dr. Wilson on medical certificate.

The question of re-establishing some of the junior classes, which formerly existed in this institution, has been again under discussion, and,

with the sanction of Government, two classes below the Preparatory Matriculation class were opened in January under graduates trained in the Normal school. In a financial point of view the experiment has been perfectly successful, the classes being not only self-supporting, but likely to yield a rather large surplus, and there is every reason to expect that the addition of this department will strengthen the institution by supplying the upper classes with better material than has been generally available hitherto.

The following statement shows the strength of the different departments at the close of the last three years, the number of students who went up for the University examinations, and the result of each examination :—

Years.	31st March.			Examined.			Passed.						
							Matriculation.		F. A.		B. A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Matriculation.	F A.	B A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class	Second Class.	First Class	Second Class	Third Class.
1873-74	112	131	..	54	37	21	2	22	1	11	2	12	3
1874-75	129	137	..	40	34	16	5	23	4	23	1	9	2
1875-76	165	144	77	46	32	24	4	25	7	14	1	13	5

There has been a remarkable increase in the strength of the college department, the four classes of which it is composed each containing between 36 and 48 students. In the school departments also there is not room for much further increase, the strength of the classes ranging from 34 to 39. In the B.A. examination 19 out of 24 passed, a number which has been only once surpassed, and T. Subba Row, a student from Cocanada, who stood at the head of the first class, obtained a number of marks which has been rarely reached in the annals of the University. In the F.A. examination the numerical results are somewhat below those of last year, and three institutions have this year passed more pupils than the Presidency College, but no institution has so many men in the first class, and three of these stand at the head of the list. In the Matriculation examination the result shows a very small advance, but then it must be remembered that most schools have this year gone back in this examination. The study of Sanskrit has received a check owing to the resolution of the Senate elsewhere referred to. Several pupils have given up Sanskrit and gone back to the Vernaculars. The same obstacle exists with regard to Persian, but, in spite of it, the study of this language has become more popular among the Mahomedan pupils since the appointment of the present Persian Master.

The illness of Dr. Wilson, whose place was not supplied for some weeks, and the want of a laboratory have had an unfavourable effect on the Physical Science classes, and this year only 3 out of 42 students have chosen Physical Science as their optional subject. The laboratory was, however, commenced in August and is nearly finished, with the exception that no arrangements have yet been made for laying on gas.

The Law class has become entirely self-supporting, and will continue so if an average attendance of 60 students can be maintained. The number at the end of the year was 57.

The table in the margin shows the number of pupils from different districts in the College Department during the last three years. It will be seen that the large increase which has taken place in the strength of the college during the last two years is almost entirely due to the Mofussil. Travancore and Cochin have ceased to supply pupils during the last three years, and are in fact drawing pupils from some of the adjacent Madras districts, owing to the low rates of fees which prevail in those provinces. The Mahomedan element is still insufficiently represented in the Presidency College, there being only 4 Mahomedans in the College classes, 16 in the Upper school, and 8 in the Middle school.

Districts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Madras	28	28	29
South Arcot ..	11	12	21
Malabar	12	15	18
Tanjore	8	16	16
Chingleput ..	16	14	15
North Arcot ..	4	7	11
Mysore	5	6	8
Bellary	3	4	7
Trichinopoly ..	4	5	6
Madura	3	2	4
Salem	..	3	4
Vizagapatam ..	1	3	4
Jaffna	3	2	4
Godavery ..	4	3	3
Kistna	..	..	3
Ganjam	3	2	3
Tinnevelly ..	1	..	2
Coimbatore ..	1	3	2
South Canara ..	3	4	2
Nellore	1	..	2
Hyderabad ..	..	..	1
Cuddapah ..	1	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..
Total ..	112	129	165

Provincial College, Combaconum.

49. The sanctioned scale of the establishment of the Provincial College of Combaconum is shown below :—

From Provincial Funds.

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Principal	Rupees 700 rising to	800	0	0	College Department.
Personal allowance to Mr. Porter.		200	0	0	
1st Assistant		500	0	0	
2nd do.		300	0	0	
3rd do.		200	0	0	
4th do.		100	0	0	Sixth or Matriculation class.
5th do.		100	0	0	

	Rs	A	P.	
6th Assistant	75	0	0	Fifth or Preparatory Matriculation class.
7th do.	75	0	0	
8th do	50	0	0	Upper fourth class.
9th do.	50	0	0	
10th do	50	0	0	
1st Sanskrit Master	50	0	0	
2nd do. do.	25	0	0	
1st Tamil Master	50	0	0	
2nd do do.	25	0	0	
Clerk	25	0	0	

From School Fee Fund

Moochee	10	8	0
3 Peons, at Rupees 5	15	0	0
2 Sweepers, at Rupees 4	8	0	0
Night Peon	3	8	0
Contingencies	50	0	0
Total ..	2,762	0	0

From School Fee Fund

Library Allowance	250	0	0	Annually.
Prize Allowance	200	0	0	

It has been remarked that the students of the B A. classes of this institution have no option with regard to their choice of subjects. "All, whatever their inclination, must study mixed mathematics." It may be hoped that in course of time a Native Professorship of Physical Science will be established at Combaconum.

It will be seen from the following statement that the number in the College Department has risen from 147 to 165, and that there has also been as large an increase in the Higher and Middle Departments as the building will admit of. The B.A. classes are comparatively small, containing 12 and 26 students, while the F.A. classes contain 61 and 66 pupils each. The average strength of the seven classes in the School Departments is 45. The Provincial College of Combaconum has fully maintained its high reputation during the year under review. In the two lower University examinations it has surpassed every institution in this Presidency, and in the B.A. examination it is in advance of past years and second only to the Presidency College. Three pupils of this institution have carried off Sir Madava Row's prizes and the Sanskrit prizes awarded by the Maharajah of Vizianagram and the Hon. Gajapati Row :—

Year.	31st March.			Examined.			Passed.						
							Matriculation.		F A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873-74..	114	193	126	68	28	14	19	34	3	17	..	8	3
1874-75..	147	174	127	76	27	13	33	29	7	15	1	7	4
1875-76..	165	175	139	83	42	16	20	35	6	24	..	11	3

Mr. Porter makes the following remarks on the new building :—

"The chief event of the year as regards this college was the completion of the new building which we took possession of immediately after the Christmas holidays. It consists of a library and examination hall, nine class-rooms, of which two are very small, not capable of holding more than 20 or 25 boys, a room for the Principal, and two small rooms in the tower, which are far too small for an ordinary class, and the upper one too difficult of access to be used for any purpose. The college contains eleven classes, four in the Senior Department and seven in the Junior. In the hour for Tamil each class keeps the room if occupied during the English lessons, but separate accommodation is required for the two Sanskrit Pundits. Thus space has to be provided for thirteen classes. These are packed as follows into the limited space at our disposal. Two classes are placed in the examination hall, nine others in the nine class-rooms, the two B.A. classes being at present small enough to be accommodated in the two smaller class-rooms. The junior Sanskrit Pundit holds his class in a verandah, and the senior, whose classes are smaller, in the lower room of the tower. Another verandah is used as a copy-writing room. The library is partially occupied by the Government Curator of Books, who is also the College writer."

The economy with which this institution is conducted is not less remarkable than the high standard of efficiency which is maintained in every class. The financial returns of this year show that in the Middle Department the receipts exceeded the charges by Rupees 699-10-10, being equivalent to a profit to Government of Rupees 6-5-9 on each pupil, or, if the school fees alone are taken into consideration, of Rupees 6-3-4. The upper school is not quite self-supporting when taken by itself, but the two school departments taken together yielded a profit from all sources of Rupees 183-14-5 and from school fees alone of Rupees 150-9-1. The significance of this and other similar facts in connection with the discussion which has been going on for some years

regarding the supposed economy of abolishing Government schools and replacing them by aided institutions need scarcely be insisted on.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

50. The following statement shows the attendance in the different departments of the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland during the last three years, the number of pupils who went up for the University examinations, and the number who passed :—

Year.	31st March.				Examined.			Passed.						
								Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873-74.	108	169	355	205	57	29	6	1	32	1	17	..	5	..
1874-75.	153	180	370	223	63	38	8	7	31	1	23	..	4	1
1875-76.	179	180	387	225	62	44	14	2	20	4	24	..	3	4

The College Department is the largest in this Presidency, and in the School Department there has long been no room for much further growth. In the two higher University examinations the institution shows a very satisfactory advance. The result of the Matriculation examination is not so good as usual, which is attributed by the Principal to lack of industry on the part of the pupils of the Matriculation class. Mr. Barrow inspected the institution on the 22nd and 23rd July, and his report is not altogether favourable. Mr. Fowler, who has given nearly the whole of this report *in extenso*, ought to have quoted another letter in which Mr. Barrow himself corrects two statements originally made by him, and I must add that Mr. Miller, in a letter addressed to the Acting Director, has impugned the accuracy of other portions of the report.

"In the school department," Mr. Barrow observes, "no less than ten classes contain 45 pupils and upwards, or 10 in excess of the highest number (35) allowed in Government institutions. To my mind such enormous classes cannot be properly taught save by exceptionally able men, and I have certainly no particular reason for considering the native masters in the Free Church Central Institution men of this stamp." * * *

"I understand that the whole of the Matriculation class, numbering 80 boys, is taught *en masse* in English. I believe I am also correct in stating that the seventh or preparatory F.A. class, containing 77 youths, is similarly taught all its subjects. In Germany there is a rule that there shall not be more than 40 scholars in either *secunda* or *prima* (answering to the fifth and

sixth forms in English schools), or more than 50 in any of the other classes (*vide* Matthew Arnold's 'Higher Schools and Universities in Germany,' page 114 of second edition). This rule it is not, of course, always possible, as Mr. Arnold says, to observe, but what would German educationists say to seventh and sixth classes of 70 and 80! It may be said that Mr. Miller sides with the Germans in considering that *fifty* boys are not too many to have in the lower classes, but then we must consider the difference in the teachers. To compare any of the native teachers of the school classes of the Free Church Mission Central Institution with the highly-trained and severely-tested teachers in the German *Gymnasien* and *Realschulen* would be absurd. In my view from 25 to 35 boys are quite as many as ordinary native teachers can or should be allowed to instruct. I do not deny that even very large classes of natives may be kept in tolerable order, and may assimilate a certain amount of knowledge in the course of a year, but I do not think the knowledge likely under the circumstances to be 'sound knowledge and useful learning.'"

In a subsequent letter he makes the following corrections:—

"Since sending in my report I have learnt that I was wrong in saying that the sixth class is taught *all* its English *en masse*. It is only, I believe, Mr. Miller himself who takes the two divisions of the sixth in this way.

"I am also wrong, I believe, in thinking that the seventh (or Preparatory F.A. class) is taken *en masse* in *all* its subjects. Still my argument holds good in *particulars*, though not in *universals*."

I may remark that Mr. Barrow is mistaken in stating that 35 is the highest number of boys allowed in Government institutions, for classes of 40 and 45 and even larger numbers are quite common in the Presidency and Combaconum Colleges. Mr. Miller considers that 40 is the best number, and he has fixed the maximum at 45, because some boys drop off during the course of the session. In exceptional cases this maximum is sometimes slightly exceeded, and as Mr. Barrow visited the school at the commencement of the session, this happened to be the case in some of the classes. I deem it due to Mr. Miller to quote two extracts from the letter above referred to.

"There is a very inaccurate statement in paragraph 8 of Mr. Barrow's report regarding the amount of aid received from Government. It is set down at Rupees 11,847, and this is represented as meeting a total expenditure of Rupees 35,630. It happens, however—and it is stated in the accounts from which Mr. Barrow draws his information—that the amount contributed by Government last year included a special grant for furniture. That grant amounted to Rupees 1,800, and it met a sum of more than Rupees 4,000, which had been expended by the Mission in *former years*. To show, therefore, what Government really contributed *either* the sum of Rupees 1,800 should have been deducted from that of Rupees 11,847, *or* the sum of Rupees 4,000 which it was intended to meet should have been added to the

expenditure of the year. The fact is that the total outlay is above Rupees 35,000 per annum, and that of this Government contributes only Rupees 10,047; much less in proportion, I believe, than is granted to any school in the Madras Presidency that at all approaches the standard and position of this institution."

* * * * *

"I have said that I gave but little time to observing the examination. The only part of it in fact at which I was present throughout was when class 5B was examined *vivâ voce* in Geography. The examination was on the map of Africa. I am unable to recollect how many rounds of questions were given on it, but I know that before he had done Mr. Barrow had pretty well exhausted my knowledge of the map, and it certainly seemed to me that he had pretty nearly exhausted his own. Now for the first and only time in my pretty long experience of examinations, I then heard every question that was put answered correctly by the boy to whom it was put, from top to bottom of a large class without failure or hesitation. I remember it so distinctly, because the experience was to me so entirely novel. This, be it remembered, was without any special preparation; for, as Mr. Barrow notices himself, the boys were in entire ignorance of his visit until they saw him actually present. In this subject the answering of the class was absolutely perfect; yet what is said of it in the report is—'The class has a very fair knowledge of the Geography of Africa.' As this happened to be the only examination of which I saw the whole, it leaves on my mind the impression that for the purposes of this report *very bad* is to mean *tolerable*, *pretty fair*, *very good*, and so on in proportion; *very fair* being the highest term of commendation that it is possible to gain."

The Principal's report shows that two evils which are very prevalent in most Colleges and schools are beginning to disappear in this institution. Boys who fail to obtain promotion do not leave to try their fortune in some other school, and those who are going in for University examinations do not remain at home for some months before the examination season begins under the preposterous notion that better preparation can thus be made. A fortnight for private revision is considered beneficial and is allowed, and with this they are satisfied.

An application was made to Government during the course of the year for increased aid. This was not granted, but funds have been obtained from other sources, and there is an early prospect of an increase to the staff of the College Department of this valuable institution.

Doveton Protestant College.

51. The following statement shows that the Doveton Protestant College has nearly the same attendance as it had last year, but that a larger proportion of the pupils than usual are in the elementary classes. The institution about maintained its position in the two higher University examinations, but the number of matriculates was smaller than it has been for some years;—

Years.	31st March.				Examined.			Passed.						
								Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873-74...	32	39	78	51	Not ascertained.		4	2	7	2	7	1	3	..
1874-75...	24	39	88	43	Do.		3	1	7	..	..	1	1	1
1875-76...	26	41	55	71	12	9	5	..	4	1	6	1	..	2

Mr. Adolphus, who took a first class in the B.A. examination this year, also carried off one of the Gilchrist Scholarships. He took the first place in this examination, and the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, in a letter to the Under Secretary of State for India, states that he was distinguished for the remarkable excellence of his performance.

Mr. Barrow inspected the institution on the 21st July. He reported the attendance and discipline as being good, but the general result of his examination was not satisfactory. Many of the boys were totally unfit for the classes in which they were placed, and failed to obtain a single mark in some of the subjects in which they were examined. Mr. Barrow instituted a comparison between the cost of this school and that of the Provincial School of Calicut, and arrived at certain conclusions which were called in question by the Committee, and which seem to have been founded on imperfect and incomplete data. Without going into this controversy I may remark that Mr. Fowler shows in his report that the statistics of the year are not in accordance with Mr. Barrow's figures. The fact that the Doveton College is a very costly institution is, however, undeniable. This must be the case as long as the attendance is so small. When Mr. Barrow visited the institution the strength of the school classes ranged from 13 to 29, while the strength of the College classes was as shown in the margin. It is much to be regretted that the East Indian community do not show a greater appreciation of the advantages which this institution places within their reach.

Senior B.A.	.. 5
Junior B.A.	.. 2
Senior F.A.	.. 10
Junior F.A.	.. 6

52. The S.P.G. High school, Tanjore, although it has not assumed the appellation of a college, has now a small but fully-developed College Department containing the four classes shown in the margin. The number on the rolls of each Department during the last three years and the results of the University examinations are given in the following statement :—.

S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Senior B.A.	.. 4
Junior B.A.	.. 6
Senior F A.	.. 17
Junior F.A.	.. 15

Years	31st March.				Passed.						
					Matriculation.		F A.		B A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	First Class	Second Class	First Class	Second Class	First Class	Second Class	Third Class.
1873-74 ..	32	136	203	137	3	30	..	9	1	1	1
1874-75 ..	36	148	248	146	7	23	..	8	..	1	..
1875-'76 ..	42	145	233	147	1	17	1	8	..	2	..

The last inspection report received on this institution is one from Mr. Bradshaw, dated the 15th January 1873. Mr. Caldwell stated, however, in his annual report for 1874-75 that he had inspected the school in March and "found nothing to be desired in the working of the several classes;" and the Acting Inspector reports again this year that Mr. Caldwell inspected the institution in November and again "found nothing to be desired in the working of the several classes." The development and success of this institution are mainly due to the exertions of its able Principal, Mr. Marsh, who is carrying on the work of a College with a staff of masters intended to meet the requirements of a Collegiate school.

Unequal distribution of Colleges.

53. It will be remarked that all these Colleges are located in the Presidency town and in the small district of Tanjore. An enormous advantage has thus been given to the Tamil population of this Presidency. This is not the scheme originally sketched out by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. It was always intended that the Provincial schools should gradually grow into Colleges, but it is not every Head Master who can raise a school to a College, and as yet the Provincial School of Combaconum is the only one which has attained that status. The portion of the Presidency in which a College is at present most urgently required is the Northern Circars. This province, with a population twice as great as that of Scotland and an area one-fourth greater, has as yet derived no benefit from the introduction of railways into this Presidency, and although the establishment of coasting steamers has rendered these districts less inaccessible than they used to be to Europeans, the strong prejudices which many Hindus and most Brahmins have against sea voyages have not been overcome, and very few students come down and prosecute their studies at Madras. During the twenty years that the University has been in existence scarcely half a dozen young men have graduated from the Northern Circars. The want of graduates for the higher posts in the Educational Department and in other branches of the public service has all along been, and still continues, a most serious obstacle to progress in the Northern Districts. The measures

now in contemplation for remedying this evil will be noticed in my next report.

IV.—Collegiate Schools.

General Comparison of Collegiate Schools.

54. Notwithstanding the transfer of the S.P.G. High School at Tanjore to the list of Colleges, the number of Collegiate schools, or schools educating up to the First Examination in Arts, remains unaltered, because the Coimbatore High school has now become a Collegiate school. The following table compares the attendance in these institutions, during the last two years :—

Institutions.	31st March 1875.					31st March 1876.				
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Total.	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Total.
Provincial School, Rajahmundry.	23	46	128	..	197	18	91	125	..	234
Do. do. Bellary ..	16	82	78	..	176	16	85	117	..	218
Do. do. Calicut ..	37	112	96	..	245	33	101	49	..	183
Do. do. Mangalore.	26	103	102	..	231	33	106	84	..	223
Noble High School, Masulipatam.	14	55	122	57	248	14	36	101	33	184
S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.	38	147	364	153	702	30	186	389	178	783
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	9	79	106	228	422	13	86	118	198	415
High School, Coimbatore and Branch School.	..	120	233	258	611	22	97	229	243	591
Total ..	163	744	1,229	696	2,832	179	788	1,212	652	2,831

The first and second classes, which constitute the lower school, were abolished many years ago in the Provincial schools, but they still exist in the four aided schools. The Middle departments do not admit of any exact comparison, because the third class has also been abolished in all the Provincial schools, except Bellary. The results of the University examinations are compared in the following table :—

Institution.	Examined.				Passed.							
	Matriculation.		F. A.		Matriculation.				F. A.			
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
					First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Provincial School, Rajahmundry ..	23	26	5	8	3	17	1	11	..	3	2	4
Do. do. Bellary	29	14	5	9	2	10	..	4	..	1	..	7
Do. do. Calicut	47	47	14	19	2	28	7	25	1	8	3	9
Do. do. Mangalore	24	28	9	12	1	15	1	19	2	6	..	3
Noble High School, Masulipatam ..	20	15	Not stated.	7	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	5
S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly ..	Not stated.				2	27	..	21	3	1	..	7
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.. ..	Not stated.				1	9	2	9	1	4	..	..
High School, Coimbatore and Branch School.	Not stated.				3	14	4	25	..	..	..	..
Total ..	.....				14	123	15	121	7	25	5	35

Provincial School, Rajahmundry.

55. Mr. Kershaw inspected the Provincial school of Rajahmundry in October, and reported that the results were fairly creditable all through the school, except in Arithmetic. It has been aleady shown in paragraph 27 that this school was the only one which really distinguished itself at the Comparative examination. In the Matriculation examination the results, although good, were not equal to those of the previous year, but in the F.A. list there was a decided advance. The numbers in the upper school have nearly doubled, and the College Department has since the date to which this report relates risen from 18 to 35. Mr. Metcalfe deserves the highest credit for the improvement which he has effected in this school since he assumed charge of it. The staff with which he has had to work has been weaker than that of any of the other Provincial schools, but this has been now remedied to some extent by the appointment of a master on Rupees 100.

Provincial School, Bellary.

56. The Provincial school of Bellary has not been in a satisfactory state since Mr. Kershaw was appointed to act as Inspector of Schools in 1871. Constant changes in the Head mastership have had an unfavourable effect on the standard, discipline, and attendance. In the early part of the year under review the numbers had fallen so low that there was no work for some of the masters, and advantage was taken of this opportunity for removing three teachers, whose indolence and inefficiency had formed the subject of special complaint. Since the return of Mr. Runganadham Moodelliar in July 1875 there has been a considerable improvement in the attendance, but the result of Mr. Barrow's inspection of the school in October was far from satisfactory, and the Deputy Inspector's report on the Vernacular department was equally unfavourable. The school also acquitted itself badly at the Comparative examination held in November, and at the Matriculation examination only 14 pupils were allowed to appear, and of these only 4 passed. When Mr. Barrow inspected the school he found two so-called Matriculation classes, *viz.*, a real Matriculation class containing the 14 boys above referred to, and a sham Matriculation class consisting 23 boys, who knew that they were not really going in for the examination. On this singular arrangement Mr. Bradshaw makes the following remarks. "Where, as sometimes happens, the school-boy, and not the parent or teacher, is the authority who decides in what class he should be placed, circumstances often render the pupils masters of the situation. The existence of two schools of the higher class at Bellary gives boys an advantage over the masters, as those who do not obtain promotion in one can go off to the other, and the Mission has the pull over the Government school in having a lower rate of fees. It would serve the interests of education of the two schools if they would agree to

follow the rule observed in the Madras schools of not admitting a boy who has not the permission of his former master to leave." I trust that one of the effects of the Comparative examination will be to render the existence of such sham classes impossible. At the First Examination in Arts the Head Master's class did very well, no less than 7 out of 9 pupils passing. In the four preceding years the total number passed altogether was only 5, and this result is the more creditable to Mr. Runganadham Moodelliar, because this class was found last year by Mr. Fortey to have acquired a very imperfect knowledge of Algebra and Trigonometry under the Acting Head Master. The time-table of this school showed that the Head Master devoted too much of his attention to teaching, and that there was no proper supervision of the work done in the lower classes. This has been now corrected, but it will take some time to bring this school into thorough order, although I trust that the effect of the remedies which have been applied will be seen in the examinations of the current year.

Provincial School, Calicut.

57. On the recommendation of Mr. Garthwaite and Mr. Barrow, the lower fourth class of the Provincial School of Calicut was abolished at the close of the year. This, however, only partially accounts for the great reduction in the numbers. The other causes of the falling off are stated to be increased severity in promoting and admitting boys, the withdrawal of 26 boys who failed in the Comparative examination, and the prevalence of cholera and small-pox. The position of this school in the Comparative examination list was far from creditable. The usual annual examination was not held this year by the Inspector, but Mr. Garthwaite made a cursory inspection of the institution on the 17th March and was not favourably impressed with the state of the lower classes. In the University examinations this school greatly distinguished itself. It ranked fourth in the F.A. examination and second in the Matriculation examination, among all the Colleges and schools of this Presidency, omitting the Trevandrum College, which is not connected with this department. No institution had so large a first class in the Matriculation examination, except the Provincial College of Combaconum. The credit of these results are shared this year by Mr. Barrow and by Mr. Seshiah, Assistant Professor of the Presidency College, who was in charge for some months during Mr. Barrow's employment as Inspector of Schools. Some of it is also due to Mr. Barrow's senior Assistants, Mr. Sarvottama Row and Mr. Scott who have always done their work in a most conscientious manner.

Provincial School, Mangalore.

58. The attendance in the Provincial school of Mangalore shows a slight falling off, but only in the Middle department, the College and Upper departments being both stronger than they were. Owing to the paucity of

Canarese graduates there has always been great difficulty in filling the higher posts in this school. From time to time Tamil graduates have been appointed, but they dislike the Western coast, and much inconvenience has been experienced from applications for leave, acting appointments, and resignations. The school has suffered in this way during the past year. Mr. Garthwaite examined the lower fourth class and two sections of the fifth class in December, and reported that the standard of instruction in these classes was rising. The upper fourth class took a respectable place in the Comparative examination held in November. The number of pupils passed according to the standard originally prescribed was second only to the number at Rajahmundry, and somewhat exceeded it, if the number of pupils who obtained one-fourth marks is included. The failures were, however, numerous, and in the general average of marks this school stood below two of the Zillah schools. In the Matriculation examination the results were decidedly good, but in the First examination for Arts only three out of twelve candidates passed, two of the best students sent up having been obliged to withdraw on account of illness. On the whole the gradual advance of this institution is creditable to Mr. Moss. The following remarks which are taken from Mr. Garthwaite's report will be read with interest. "It is gratifying to find that the students take much interest in the study of physiology, and that many of them, by permission of the medical authorities at Mangalore, attend dissections at the hospital. Two students have, on leaving school, chosen the medical profession, one having joined the Medical College at Madras and another that at Bombay.

"One of the assistant masters, without at all neglecting his duties, studied for the B.A. degree, which in February last was conferred on him. Two others are now preparing.

"Altogether there are signs that Mangalore, and especially the Provincial school there, is a very lively intellectual centre to the isolated and peculiar district in which it stands."

Noble High School, Masulipatam.

59. The small College Department of the Noble High school remains unaltered, but in every other department there is a serious falling off in the attendance. The institution was inspected in July by Mr. Bradshaw, who sums up his report as follows:—"On the whole the school is in a very satisfactory state; all the classes appear to be well looked after, and there is an orderly bearing about the boys which, though no doubt mainly due to the training and instruction they receive, is not a little conduced to by the surroundings, the school and class rooms being fitted up in a style seldom seen in this country."

Both in the F.A. and Matriculation examination the numbers passed were more than double those of the previous year.

S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.

60. The S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly, is the most important of the Aided Collegiate Schools and one of the largest institutions in this Presidency. Every Department in it, except the College Department, shows an increase this year. It did well both in the Matriculation and First Arts examinations, although none of the pupils who passed were placed in the first class. No detailed report on the inspection of this school has been received since January 1873 when it was visited by Mr. Bradshaw. It has, however, been regularly inspected by Mr. Caldwell, who has again recorded of his visit in March that he found all the classes working satisfactorily.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

61. St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, is mainly a boarding institution for Roman Catholic boys, but receives a large number of day scholars. One peculiar feature of this institution is that the Christian boys learn Latin instead of Tamil. It has been remarked in a former report that the Collegiate work here is carried on in an intermittent sort of way, there not being sufficient material for the Jesuits to work on. The returns show a small College department, but the Acting Inspector reports that there was no F.A. class this year. In the Matriculation examination there was a slight advance on last year. The last detailed inspection report on this institution is one from Mr. Bradshaw in January 1873. The Acting Inspector states, however, that it was inspected by Mr. Caldwell in March, and that the results appear to have been fair.

Coimbatore High School.

62. The Coimbatore High School passed a creditable examination at Mr. Marden's inspection and took a very high place in the Matriculation examination. This school owes much to its Head Master, Mr. Flanagan, and its Secretary, Mr. Stanes. Arrangements have now been made for raising the standard of instruction, and the College department already numbers 22 students. This is one of the few institutions in which the fees exceed the rates prescribed by Government.

Sanctioned Scale of Provincial Schools.

Schools.	Establishment.
	RS.
Rajahmundry ..	1,041
Bellary	1,168
Calicut	1,143½
Mangalore ..	1,087

63. The following statement shows the sanctioned scale of establishment for the four Provincial Schools. It will be remarked that exclusive of prize and library allowances the scale ranges from Rupees 1,041 to Rupees 1,168 per mensem :—

Establishment.	Rajahmundry.		Bellary.		Calicut.		Mangalore.	
	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Head Master	500	..	500	..	500	..	500	..
Assistant Master	150	..	150	..	150	..	150	..
Do. do.	100	..	70	30	100	..	100	..
Do. do.	70	..	70	..	70	10	70	..
Do. do.	50	..	40	10	50	..	50	..
Do. do.	..	..	20	20	40	10	..	..
Do. do.	15	20	30	5	20	30	30	..
Do. do.	30	..	..	30	30	..	..	*30
Do. do.	..	..	..	30	20	10	25	..
Do. do.	25	..	..	25	20	10	10	15
Do. do.	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	25
Do. do.	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	25
Clerk	..	..	20	..	25	..	..	..
Moochee	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	..
Peon	..	6	..	7	..	8	..	†8
Do.	..	4	..	7	..	6	..	6
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Sweeper	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..
Scavenger	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mussalji	..	..	..	..	..	4½	..	4
Night Watchman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Contingencies	..	20	..	20	..	20	..	20
Total ..	940	111	920	248	1,025	118½	935	152
Annually.								
Library allowance	..	200	..	200	..	200	..	200
Prize do.	..	150	..	150	..	150	..	150

Insufficiency of Collegiate Schools.

64. The existing number of Collegiate schools is not enough for the wants of the Presidency. There ought, if possible, to be one in every district. The stations at which such schools would be most likely to meet with immediate success are Madura, Salem, and Chittoor. The stations at which they are most needed are Berhampore, Kurnool, and Palamcottah. The benefit to a district of a Collegiate school is not to be estimated by the half dozen or dozen First Arts men who are annually turned out, although that of itself is no small advantage. As a general rule institutions of this kind at stations where there is no competition are so much more successful than Zillah Schools and Aided Schools of the higher class in

* This has been drawn for several years, and appears to have been omitted by mistake in the sanctioned scale.

† The sanctioned scale is Rupees 7. The increase seems to have been given by the Inspector without authority since May 1872.

passing pupils for the Matriculation examination that one Collegiate School may be regarded as equivalent to three or four Higher-class schools. Mangalore may be pointed to as an instance of the beneficial influence which a Provincial School may exercise over a whole district. Some years ago the intellectual stagnation of Kurnool attracted special attention, and Lord Napier considered that it demanded the energetic interference of Government. The result was the establishment of two small Taluq Schools, which languished for a few years and finally disappeared. It would have cost some money to raise the Zillah School to the status of a Provincial School, and probably some years might have elapsed before First Arts men could have been turned out in any thing like large numbers, but with such a school the Kurnool District would probably by this time have been in a very different position from that which it now occupies.

V.—Higher-class Schools.

Higher-class Schools, First Division.

65. The number of Higher-class schools in the first division has been increased by the transfer to the list of the Central school of Nursapur, which was last year ranked as a Middle-class School. The following statement compares the attendance in these institutions during the last two years and shows the number of pupils who matriculated from each school:—

Institutions.	31st March 1875.				31st March 1876.				Matriculated.			
									1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Ganjam.												
Zillah School, Berhampore ..	44	119	48	211	40	135	28	203	..	7	2	6
Vizagapatam.												
London Mission School, Vizagapatam.	32	88	123	243	39	125	103	267	..	5	..	11
Hindu School, Vizagapatam ..	18	72	71	161	42	65	79	186	..	6	..	2
Samusthanum High School, Vizianagrum.	53	141	..	194	46	153	..	199	1	4	..	8
Godavery.												
Hindu High School, Cocanada..	46	77	52	175	26	129	..	155	..	5	..	7
Church Mission School, Ellore..	17	27	54	98	28	34	66	128	1	1	..	1
Central School, Nursapur ..	8	31	14	53	24	60	65	149	..	..	..	..
Kistna.												
Hindu School, Masulipatam ..	35	82	94	211	48	94	91	233	3	6	..	11
Total ..	253	637	456	1,346	293	795	432	1,520	5	33	2	46

Taken as a whole these figures are very satisfactory. The attendance has increased, and the increase is, as it should be, in the higher and middle departments. Notwithstanding the severity of the Matriculation examination, the number of passed candidates is 48 against 38 last year, although only two are placed in the first class against five last year.

The Zillah School of Berhampore did very badly at the Comparative examination, and Mr. Kershaw's examination of the fifth and lower classes showed that there was still much room for improvement. The Head Master, Mr. Kenny, has, however, greatly raised the standard of his own class. In the Matriculation examination this school stood third among the Zillah Schools, and for the first time on record an Ooriya boy passed the Matriculation examination. The attendance increased so much that there was not sufficient accommodation for the pupils, and the second Telugu class was drafted off to the Town School. The small lower department, which now remains in the school, consists entirely of Ooriyas. A fourth Ooriya class has been formed this year, and sanction has been granted for the entertainment of an Ooriya Matriculate from Cuttack on a salary of Rupees 50. The Ooriya Pundit, whose salary was Rupees 15, has been replaced by a Sanskrit Pundit on Rupees 25, and it is hoped that all the Ooriya and some of the Telugu boys will in future select Sanskrit as their optional language for the University examinations. Sanction has been granted for enlarging the building. Mr. Kenny is very desirous that the school should be raised to the grade of a Provincial School. I proposed this myself some years ago, as a part of a general scheme for raising the standard of education among the Ooriyas, but Government considered at that time that it was not expedient to incur the expenditure which the proposal involved. I have therefore abstained from bringing the question forward again, although it is one which I think might be reconsidered, if the school continues to advance in the way in which it has done during the last two years.

The result of Mr. Kershaw's examination of the London Mission School of Vizagapatam in November was generally satisfactory, and from the table given above it will be seen that this school distinguished itself at the Matriculation examination. The qualifications of the masters employed are scarcely high enough for a school of this grade, but the Rev. Messrs. Hay and Jaganadham devote some hours daily to general supervision and teaching, with great advantage to the pupils. The building, although good, is scarcely large enough for the increasing attendance.

The Hindu School of Vizagapatam, which was also inspected in November, passed a poor examination, and afterwards acquitted itself badly in the Matriculation examination. The staff of teachers generally is a very weak one, fifth-grade men being employed on salaries which in other parts of the Presidency are given to First Arts men and

Matriculates, and for some months the school was without a Head Master. The Managers have, however, succeeded in engaging a graduate as Head Master, and some improvement may now be expected. The attendance is better than it was, and there is a large increase in the upper department.

The Samusthanum High School, Vizianagrum, was inspected by Mr. Bradshaw in April and May. At that time the school had recently passed under the charge of a new Head Master, C. Chundra Sekhara Sastri, B.A. The teaching of English and Arithmetic in some of the classes was still very defective. Some of the Assistant Masters employed in this school have done good service in their day, but they are scarcely equal to the duties required of them. That the teaching in the highest class has been good is shown by the result of the Matriculation examination, in which 8 out of 11 candidates passed in the second class, being the highest number ever reached in the institution. The elementary work of this school is carried on in a separate school, which has a building of its own. It will be observed that the High School has a larger middle department than any other High School in the division, and that it stands second as regards the strength of its senior department. The Maharajah some years ago intimated that it was his intention to eventually raise this school to the status of a College, and I have been in communication with him on this subject during the year. Mr. Kershaw has recently drawn up a scheme for raising it to the grade of a Provincial School, and it is probable that this scheme will come into operation at the beginning of 1877.

The Hindu High School, Cocanada, was inspected by Mr. Kershaw in October. The Managers had adopted the advice given them at the previous inspection by Mr. Bradshaw, and the result of keeping some of the boys back for a year, instead of promoting them into classes for which they were not fit, was shown at Mr. Kershaw's examination. The work done was of a much sounder character than it had previously been, and seven out of ten boys passed the Matriculation examination, being the largest number on record. The staff of this school is however very weak. Mr. D'Souza, the Head Master, is a graduate, but he has not a single Assistant who has passed an examination higher than the Matriculation examination. It will be observed that there is no lower department now in this institution, the second class having been drafted off into the primary school.

The Church Mission School of Ellore about three years ago lost nearly all its pupils owing to the admission into the school of two Pariah Christian boys. It has now fully recovered its former attendance, but the standard is no longer what it was when Mr. Arden was at the head of the institution. The general result of Mr. Kershaw's examination in September was only "moderately fair," and in Arithmetic it was

very unsatisfactory. At the Matriculation examination only one boy out of eight passed. It will be remembered that the Government School at this station was abolished some years ago to relieve the Church Mission School from all competition, on the understanding that the Society were to do their best to keep their school up to the Matriculation standard. The result has been that in the last four years only six boys have succeeded in passing.

The Central School of Nursapur is an anomalous institution. When this school was first set on foot in 1852 by the Sub-Collector, Mr. G. N. Taylor, it was entirely supported by local contributions, and even when a Head Master was brought out from England, his salary was mainly defrayed by Mr. Taylor. This arrangement was, of course, very inconvenient, and, in order to ensure the stability of the school, the Head Master was brought on the strength of the Educational Department with a salary of Rupees 100. Some years afterwards he was required to devote two hours of his time daily to teaching the Normal classes located in the same building, and a grant was given towards the salaries of the Assistant Masters, who had previously been paid entirely from subscriptions and fees. In 1872 an addition of Rupees 30 was made to the Head Master's salary on the understanding that he was to have the supervision of two additional Normal classes maintained by the Local Fund Board. Of late years these arrangements have not worked well. In 1874 disputes arose, in which the Managers, the Head Master and Second Master, and some of the pupils were mixed up, and the attendance fell off, until, in January 1875, there were only 20 boys left in the school. In the mean time the Nursapur Baptist Mission School, which receives no aid from Government and which charges very low fees, opened a Matriculation class, and some of the Managers of the Central School actually sent their children to this school instead of to their own school. When Mr. Bradshaw inspected the school in June there were only 56 boys present, and the results of the examination were most unsatisfactory, showing both bad teaching and bad supervision. He recommended that the Central School should be made a Government institution and be converted into a Practising School for the Normal classes, which he thought should be called the Normal School. The Managers were, however, strongly opposed to any such arrangement, and they expressed a great desire for the separation of the Normal classes from their school. Mr. Kershaw was also opposed to Mr. Bradshaw's scheme and recommended that the Normal classes should be moved to Rajahmundry. As the issue of new grants was at this time suspended, it would not have been possible for me, even if I had considered it desirable, to place this school entirely in the position of an ordinary aided school, nor did I feel at all certain that Rajahmundry would be a better place for the Normal School than Nursapur. Under these circumstances temporary arrangements

have been made for placing the school on a more satisfactory footing without altering its character. The Head Master who must to some extent be held responsible for the decline of the school, has been transferred to a Deputy Inspectorship, and the school has been placed under the charge of a young graduate. The Managers, who have now become alive to the dangerous position into which the school has been brought owing to the unsatisfactory nature of their relations with the Head Master, have been exerting themselves, and the attendance has risen from 53 to 119. A small Matriculation class has been formed, and the school is now ranked again as a higher-class school, although it has sent in no pupils to the Matriculation examination during the last two years.

The Hindu High School, Masulipatam, passed a very creditable examination when Mr. Bradshaw examined it in July, and sent in 13 candidates to the Matriculation examination, of whom 11 passed. It is worthy of remark that T. Srinavasacharalu, the Head Master, who has done such excellent work, is only a First Arts man on Rupees 150 a month.

Higher-class Schools, Second Division.

66. The Second Division still contains only four schools of the Higher class. The increase in the upper and middle departments is very small, and although the number of pupils who matriculated is the same as last year, they are all in the second class :—

Institutions.	31st March 1875.				31st March 1876.				Matriculated.			
									1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Bellary.												
Wardlaw Institution, Bellary.	78	131	103	312	69	143	75	287	2	5	..	14
Kurnool.												
Zillah School, Kurnool ..	27	48	90	165	32	69	85	186	1	3	..	2
Cuddapah.												
Zillah School, Cuddapah ..	35	81	27	143	31	58	36	125	..	1	..	1
Nellore.												
Free Church Mission School, Nellore.	68	121	166	355	81	127	119	327	3	9	..	7
Total ..	208	381	386	975	213	397	315	925	6	18	..	24

Mr. Barrow inspected the Wardlaw Institution in October and found the classes in fair order. He was given to understand that the whole of the Matriculation class containing 40 or 41 boys sent their names in

for the Matriculation examination. According to the Gazette 14 passed. Mr. Bradshaw states that of these 14 boys, one had left the school two years previously, while three joined from the Cuddapah Zillah School only for the last session of 1875. Even, however, if these deductions are made, it is clear that the school, which owes much to the beneficial influence exercised over it by the Rev. Mr. Haines, is now the best in the division. "The staff of masters," Mr. Bradshaw observes, "does not consist of men of the attainments of the teachers of a Government School of similar standard; the Mission School has, however, the advantage of the supervision of two European Missionaries, who, besides giving religious instruction, take the upper classes in English, and the being taught English by a European is a great attraction to Mofussil natives."

The attendance in the Zillah School of Kurnool has increased. The upper fourth class did moderately well at the Comparative examination, and one boy was among the four who were placed in the first class. Mr. Bradshaw visited the school in February, but, as the school had only just been re-opened after the holidays, he was not able to examine the classes thoroughly. He reported unfavourably on the English reading and pronunciation, and the general result of his examination was only tolerable. At the Matriculation examination, ten pupils and ex-pupils went up, but only two passed. Mr. Elliot resumed charge of the school on being relieved by Mr. Runganadham Mudaliar, and Mr. Bradshaw thinks that the Matriculation class will do tolerably well at the next examination. Owing to the absence of Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Kurnool, it is necessary to keep up a first class in the Zillah School, and the lower school still forms the largest department in the institution. If the elementary Mahomedan School of Kurnool could be made efficient, it might become a useful feeder to the Zillah School.

The Zillah School of Cuddapah began to decline about three years ago, when it passed under the charge of Mr. Perrett, who had previously been equally unsuccessful in his management of the Zillah School of Cuddalore. He went at the end of September to England on sick leave, and was succeeded soon after by Mr. C. W. Burroughs, B.A. Mr. Bradshaw observes that on Mr. Burroughs' appointment "the people appear to have regained confidence in the school, the deserters from the Matriculation class, who had gone to Bellary and elsewhere, returned, and the official year closed with 22 boys studying for the University examination." Mr. Barrow visited the school in October, and his report was very unfavourable. At the Comparative examination, although the average age of the candidates was 19, which was higher than in any other school, the school passed fewer pupils than any other Zillah School, and stood last in several subjects. At the Matriculation examination only one candidate passed. The total number passed in

the last three years is only two, whereas under Mr. Taylor, Mr. Perrett's predecessor, nine passed in 1871 and eight in 1872. In February the Second Master, who suffered greatly from fever at Cuddapah, was transferred to Mangalore and succeeded by Mr. James Arbuthnott, B.A., and Mr. Burroughs was soon after removed to the more important Zillah School of Chittoor, his place being taken up by Mr. Scott, B.A., who has shown himself a very efficient teacher in the Provincial School of Calicut. It is to be hoped that the ultimate effect of these changes will be beneficial, but it will be observed that the attendance is still very low.

Early in 1875 the Second Master of the Free Church Mission School, Nellore, left the institution and joined a committee of native gentlemen, who set up a Hindu School. Many boys went over to it from the Mission School, and a Matriculation class was formed, from which two former pupils of the Mission School matriculated. The Managers after some time applied for a grant-in-aid, but, as an inquiry showed that the mode in which this school had been organized had been injurious to the cause of education, I declined to entertain the application, unless the Managers would consent to comply with certain conditions which seemed necessary to prevent the general standard of higher and middle class education being lowered throughout the town. These conditions have not been accepted, and the school still continues an unaided school. The excitement connected with this movement for a time affected the attendance of the Mission School, but the numbers on the rolls are now not much lower than they were last year. At Mr. Barrow's inspection in December the classes generally acquitted themselves well, and seven pupils passed the Matriculation examination, a result which, although not equal to the exceptional number passed last year, was not below the average of the three previous years.

Higher-class Schools, Third Division.

67. The number of Higher-class Schools in the third division has risen from 17 to 19, the St. Thomé Seminary and the Harris School having been again transferred from the Middle to the Higher class. The attendance has on the whole risen in all three departments, but the increase in the higher department is very trifling, and the number of matriculates has fallen from 143 to 94, of whom only 6 are in the first class against 16 last year.

Institutions.	31st March 1875.				31st March 1876.				Matriculated.			
									1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class
Madras.												
Patcheappah's High School	144	274	..	418	186	281	..	467	7	23	3	17
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	49	94	34	177	54	113	23	190	3	8	2	11
Church of Scotland Mission Institution	108	175	173	456	102	192	152	446	1	19	..	7
London Mission Institution	65	217	146	428	67	208	137	412	..	4	..	6
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah	96	99	82	277	70	86	168	324	..	8	..	5
St. Mary's Seminary	80	236	14	330	56	251	46	353	1	4	..	5
S.P.G. School, Vepery	51	175	196	422	51	216	147	414	2	8	..	4
Hindu Proprietary School	40	51	33	124	50	57	22	129	..	10	..	3
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	17	..	..	17	15	..	..	15	..	2	..	2
St. Thomé Seminary	23	54	56	133	39	108	68	215	..	..	..	1
Harris School	10	27	82	119	12	38	90	140	..	..	..	1
Chingleput.												
Free Church Mission Branch School, Conjeveram	40	37	69	146	33	47	58	138	..	9	..	3
Patcheappah's do. do. do.	28	44	95	167	41	52	95	188	..	8	..	3
Local Fund High School, Sydapet	33	97	62	192	59	124	71	254	..	5	..	2
Free Church Mission School, Trivellore	21	38	69	128	24	63	79	166	..	5	..	1
Do. do. Chingleput	40	71	82	193	37	71	72	180	..	3	..	1
South Arcot.												
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedumbrum	40	41	117	198	38	48	103	189	1	6	..	7
Zillah School, Cuddalore	35	115	31	181	27	103	28	158	1	2	1	5
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore	79	104	57	240	51	118	127	296	..	3	..	4
Total ..	999	1,949	1,398	4,346	1,012	2,176	1,486	4,674	16	127	6	88

Patcheappah's High School was inspected in October by Mr. Fowler. High averages were gained by several classes, while in others the results were rather poor. Although the school is strongly officered and contains no lower department, Mr. Fowler was not favourably impressed with the order and discipline which prevailed. At the Matriculation examination this school was not so successful as it was last year, but it is still far ahead of all the schools in the division. This is one of the few institutions in this Presidency which has a gymnasium of its own.

Mr. Fowler inspected Bishop Corrie's Grammar School in November and found the institution in excellent order. Arithmetic was almost the only subject which seemed to require more care. The exercise books showed that far more attention than is usual in most schools was paid to paper work, and the Deputy Inspector reported that the Vernacular teaching was more efficient than in any other school for Europeans and East Indians in Madras. This he attributed to the work being entrusted not to a Pundit, but to one of the English teachers. This school distinguished itself at the Matriculation examination, having passed 13 pupils, of whom two were placed in the first class.

The Church of Scotland Mission Institution was not inspected. It did not meet with the brilliant success which attended it in the Matriculation examination of the previous year, but it still stands third among the Madras Schools.

Mr. Barrow inspected the London Mission School in July. He noticed a good many shortcomings, but arrived at the conclusion that the school was on the whole doing good work. Mr. Hall did not attach much importance to success in University examinations, and the London Mission School has all along passed but few matriculates. This year, however, the number has risen to six, and as Mr. Joss, who has succeeded Mr. Hall, has considerably strengthened the staff of the school, there seems some prospect of the standard rising.

The Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah, was inspected in March by Mr. Fowler, whose report was very unfavourable. He attributed the deterioration of the school to want of supervision. The Rev. Mr. Patterson has furnished me with the following explanation on some of the points noticed by Mr. Fowler :—

"I acknowledge there is too much foundation for Mr. Fowler's remarks. His informant as to the amount of attention I bestow on the school has not, however, been quite correct. Up to November 1875 I gave alternately four and five hours a day to it. Since that time sickness amongst our Missionaries in Madras—which obliged one to return to England and another to retire to the Hills—has entailed much other work upon me. These are contingencies which cannot be foreseen; but even now I invariably devote *four* hours a day to it. I am glad, however, to be able to say that the vacancies thus caused will be filled up in a few months, and

by the beginning of next year an English Principal will be wholly set apart for school work. This would have been the case before now but for the reasons named above.

"I do not, however, think that the state of the school is due entirely, or even chiefly, to a lack of supervision. Many causes have been at work. Mr. Fowler's previous inspection took place in the latter part of 1874. Towards the close of that year, owing to circumstances which at the time were widely known, the school was reduced to about one-half its usual size. In August 1874 the number on the roll averaged 395, in December of the same year Mr. Burgess returned 256, and in January 1875 the school re-opened with 188. Of these only 151 had been scholars of the preceding year. Since that time, however, the number has been slowly increasing, though not so much by the return of the old pupils as by the enrolment of new ones.*

"Between December 1874 and the recent inspection the school lost four good teachers—R. Newton, M.A., V. Seshacharry, B.A., P. Sundrum Iyer, and P. Sumbunthum Moodelly—all of these left through circumstances over which we had no control.

"In addition to these changes of scholars and subordinate teachers, there have been during the same period two changes of Principal. In March 1875 the Rev. W. Burgess was ordered by his medical attendant to return at once to England. His place was temporarily filled by the Rev. T. F. Nicholson, who in August last handed over the charge to me.

"These changes are sufficient to account for a very considerable deterioration both in discipline and efficiency. With a variable material to work upon, and so many changes of workers, a large amount of labour must of necessity be lost, and it would have been surprising if under such circumstances the school had kept up its position.

"With all this, however, I cannot but think that Mr. Fowler is rather hasty in his report. With the exception of two written papers, the whole inspection only lasted four hours and three quarters. This is surely rather a slender basis for such a sweeping condemnation. I shall never object to a searching examination, nor, after such a one to a condemnatory report, but I am persuaded that had the last been *more* searching the results would have been more favourable.

"As to my absence during the inspection—which Mr. Fowler notices in his report—it was purely accidental. Our yearly meeting of Missionaries in Southern India, at which I was obliged to be present, was going on at the time. I saw Mr. Fowler, however, and *explained this to him*, but he mentions it in his report as though it might be a usual occurrence."

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* This has been the case in the class condemned most severely by Mr. Fowler (VIB). He remarks that the mistakes made by some of the pupils of this class showed "ignorance that ought to be impossible in a Preparatory Matriculation class; and that will be impossible there, when the lower classes are properly grounded." I find on reference to the register that of the 17 boys examined only 10 had been in the school in 1875, and only 7 of these in 1874.

The number of pupils who matriculated this year fell from 8 to 5. There is a large increase in the attendance, but it is wholly in the lower school.

The attendance at St. Mary's Seminary has risen during the last two years from 270 to 353. Mr. Fowler inspected the institution in October and considered that the higher classes were in a satisfactory state, but that better arrangements were needed for the instruction of the lower classes. When Mr. Fowler visited the school there were 81 orphans, 13 seminarists, and 213 day-scholars in ten classes, but since the inspection a reclassification has been made, according to which the orphans form separate classes taught by some Christian Brothers who have come out with the Bishop from Europe. At the Matriculation examination the number passed was the same as last year, but with this difference that no pupil was placed in the first class.

The attendance at the S.P.G. High School, Vepery, is nearly the same as it was, and the middle department shows a large increase, although an unaided opposition school has been started in that neighbourhood. At Mr. Fowler's inspection in December the results were creditable in some subjects and poor in others. At the Matriculation examination only four pupils passed against ten last year.

The Hindu Proprietary School was originally established for the education of young Zemindars and the children of persons holding a high position in native society. It seems somewhat anomalous that a school of this character should receive a grant-in-aid at all. Few or no Zemindars have, however, sent their children to the institution, and the school is very much the same as other schools, although it still professes to be somewhat exclusive and charges higher fees than the other aided schools. This school was not inspected during the year. At the Matriculation examination only three pupils passed against ten last year.

Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary is a small theological institution, from which two or three young men generally matriculate every year, and occasionally appear for the higher examinations. It has not been inspected during the last two years, but Mr. Fowler quotes the following remarks from his report for 1873-74 :—

"This institution seems to me doing a small amount of pretty solid educational work. It does not work at the high pressure now common, and, in fact, unavoidable in institutions that aim at University distinction; but I think it unquestionable that its principle of leaving students very much to themselves under guidance must produce more soundly-educated young men than that which does every thing that it is possible to do for them."

Mr. Barrow inspected the St. Thomé Seminary in July and considered that the instruction imparted was on the whole sound. The three upper classes were, however, very weak, and the Matriculation class, which only consisted of 13 boys, was split into two divisions of 5 and 8. At

the Matriculation examination only one boy passed. The attendance has risen from 133 to 215, and the increase is mainly in the upper and middle departments.

The Harris School was inspected by Mr. Fowler in February. The upper classes were still very small, but the Matriculation class contained twice as many boys as it did in the previous year, and the minute subdivision of classes which used to be characteristic of this school had to a great extent disappeared. There were a good many shortcomings, but on the whole the school showed signs of considerable progress, and of three boys who went up for the Matriculation examination, one passed, taking a good position in the second class. One feature in the scheme of study is deserving of special approbation. Some knowledge of Persian is essential to an educated Mahomedan, and every pupil in this school is compelled to learn Persian or Arabic in all the classes and divisions above the lowest division of the third class.

Mr. Fowler visited the Free Church Mission Branch School and Patcheappah's Branch School at Conjeveram in March. His reports were on the whole favourable. Last year these schools passed nine and eight boys respectively at the Matriculation examination. This year they each passed three.

The Local Fund High School, Sydapet, shows a great advance this year as regards attendance, the increase being mainly in the upper and middle school. Mr. Barrow visited the school in August and made a very favourable report on the upper classes. The middle school did not do quite so well, and the lower school on the whole failed. In the Matriculation examination the results were worse than they have been for many years, only two pupils having passed. This school sets an excellent example with regard to sports and athletic exercises, and it is to be hoped that it will recover the position which it once held in the University examinations. This institution has sustained a great loss in the death of Vijiaraghavalu Chetty.

The Free Church Mission Branch School of Trivellore shows a great increase in the attendance, especially in the middle department. This is mainly owing to the abolition of the Taluq School. The classes did not acquit themselves well at Mr. Fowler's inspection in February, and the only pupil who succeeded in matriculating was near the bottom of the second class.

The report on the Free Church Mission School at Chingleput, which was inspected in March, is very much of the same character, and, as in the other school, only one pupil passed the Matriculation examination, and was near the bottom of the list.

Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedumbrum, was not inspected. According to the Gazette seven pupils matriculated from this school, and

that number is accordingly entered in the list, but the Head Master states that one of these was never his pupil, and that six out of eleven who went up passed. Even with this number the school may be regarded as doing well under the present Head Master S. Kistnama Charriar, B.A., previous to whose arrival the number never exceeded four. A gymnasium has been established this year, and, although there are no Europeans at Chedumbrum, cricket has been introduced.

As regards numbers the Zillah School of Cuddalore has again fallen off. Mr. Fowler inspected the school in December and found indications of indifferent teaching and loose discipline in several of the classes, although it was also evident that a good deal of sound work was done in the school. At the Comparative examination very few pupils appeared, but the average number of marks secured by them was higher than in any other Zillah School, and out of eight pupils who went in for the Matriculation examination six passed, one being placed in the first class. These results are undoubtedly creditable to Mr. Sconce. Some of the shortcomings noticed by Mr. Fowler seem due to the inferior qualifications of some of the Assistant Masters and to the disadvantage under which the school is placed owing to the existence of a rival school, which charges lower fees.

There is a great increase in the attendance at St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore, but it is mainly in the lower school. Mr. Fowler inspected the school in December and reported that the results were rather poor and the discipline rather lax. The school succeeded, however, in passing four out of six pupils at the Matriculation examination and two other pupils, who had gone through the greater part of the Matriculation course in this school, also passed. This institution receives no aid from Government in its upper department. There is no doubt that the rivalry between the Zillah School and St. Joseph's Institution has been hitherto injurious to both institutions, but the Rev. Mr. Tarbes has agreed to enter into a compact with Mr. Sconce, by which pupils will be prevented from migrating from one institution to the other with a view to getting promotion, and if this is properly carried out, I see no reason why in a great town like Cuddalore both schools should not flourish.

Higher-class Schools, Fourth Division.

68. The London Mission School, Salem, and the Town School, Combaconum, have been transferred from the middle to the higher class, as both have an upper department, although neither has as yet a Matriculation class. On the whole the increase in the attendance of the seven schools shown in the following list is very slight, and is confined to the middle department. The number of pupils who passed the Matriculation examination is 35 against 40, but of these seven are in the first class against three last year :—

Institutions.	31st March 1875.				31st March 1876.				Matriculated.			
									1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Salem.												
Zillah School, Salem.. ..	59	218	72	349	59	226	66	351	1	8	4	5
London Mission School, Salem.	16	22	41	79	26	49	33	108	..	..	..	..
North Arcot.												
Zillah School, Chittoor ..	70	198	104	372	56	194	82	332	1	12	..	10
Tanjore.												
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudi.	60	76	83	219	46	85	81	212	1	6	1	8
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.	40	125	112	277	45	127	130	302	..	8	2	5
German Mission School, Tranquebar.	20	45	120	185	33	49	128	210	..	3	..	..
Town School, Combaconum..	29	252	397	678	25	266	361	652	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly.												
None.												
Total ..	294	936	929	2159	290	996	881	2167	3	37	7	28

The Zillah School of Chittoor was inspected by Mr. Caldwell in December, and he reported that the classes were generally in a satisfactory state. The upper fourth class acquitted itself fairly at the Comparative examination, and at the Matriculation examination 10 out of 16 pupils passed. Mr. Caldwell notices, however, that scarcely a year passes without several instances of copying being detected in connection with the school examinations, and this year two of the Assistant Masters were removed in consequence of grave suspicion attaching to them in connection with a case of copying at the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination. C. Teruvengada Naidu, under whose careful management this institution has for more than twenty years been on the whole the best of our Zillah Schools, died on the 16th March. He was universally respected. During the course of the year I offered him two acting appointments higher than the post held by him, but he declined them both, fearing that he had been so long in a Zillah School that he would not now be able to do justice to his work in a higher office.

The Zillah School of Salem was twice closed for a fortnight in consequence of the prevalence of cholera, but notwithstanding this interruption of work, the school did well at Mr. Caldwell's inspection in

December, and also occupied a good position in the Comparative examination, while at the Matriculation examination the results were the best on record, 9 out of 14 pupils having passed, of whom four were in the first class.

The Acting Inspector makes the following remarks regarding the London Mission School at Salem, which was inspected by Mr. Caldwell in March :—

"The classification was lax, and a high standard was aimed at in the absence of suitable material. The lower classes were the weakest in numbers—an unhealthy sign; and it was found at inspection that more than half the strength of the upper classes had been drawn from the Government Zillah school (which is situated within a few hundred yards of the Mission institution), and consisted of boys who had missed promotion there. Mr. Caldwell reported irregularities also in connection with the school fees. The manager of the school has since expressed his willingness to work in harmony with the Zillah school and to remedy the defects noted."

No report has been received on the Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudi. The Acting Inspector states that it was visited by Mr. Caldwell in October, and that "his notes of inspection show fair results. He found the several classes working satisfactorily, but the tendency noticed in previous years to push the pupils forward too rapidly as they approached the higher classes was still apparent." In the Matriculation examination the school did very well. The returns show some falling off in the numbers of the upper department.

The Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam, appears to have acquitted itself fairly at Mr. Caldwell's inspection in March, but no report has been received. The number of pupils who matriculated was seven against eight in the previous year, but two of these were in the first class.

The German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar, was not inspected during the year, and does not appear to have sent up any pupils to the Matriculation examination.

The Combaconum Town School was inspected by Mr. Caldwell in November. He has not sent in any report, but the Acting Inspector states that the results were fair.

Higher-class Schools, Fifth Division.

69. Last year there were only three schools of the Higher Class in the fifth division. One of these, *viz.*, the High School, Coimbatore, has been transferred to the list of Collegiate Schools, and five schools which were last year ranked in the Middle class have this year been transferred to the Higher Class. Three of these, *viz.*, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Caroor, the Anglo-Vernacular School, Sivagunga, and the Subscription School, Tuticorin, have as yet no class higher than a Preparatory Matriculation class. The other two, *viz.*, the S.P.G. High School, Ramnad,

and the Church Mission School, Tinnevelly, are fully developed schools of the Higher Class. The attendance on the whole is nearly the same as it was last year, but there is a falling off in the upper department, and the number of pupils who have matriculated is only 25 against 39, not one being placed in the first class.

Institutions.	31st March 1875.				31st March 1876.				Matriculated.			
									1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Coimbatore.												
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Caroor.	..	40	24	64	9	42	..	51	..	..	..	..
Madura.												
Zillah School, Madura..	100	201	..	301	73	190	..	263	2	16	..	5
S.P.G. High School, Ramnad.	31	51	85	167	31	70	94	195	..	2	..	5
Anglo-Vernacular Schl., Sivagunga.	..	30	38	68	6	47	51	104	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly.												
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.	100	137	63	300	62	142	102	306	..	13	..	14
Church Mission School, Tinnevelly.	54	46	46	146	38	60	32	130	..	5	..	1
Subscription School, Tuticorin.	12	20	81	113	5	45	50	100	..	1	..	..
Total ..	297	525	337	1,159	224	596	329	1,149	2	37	..	25

The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School of Caroor is intended to serve as a sort of High School to the Results Schools in the town. It was found in a very satisfactory state when it was visited by Mr. Marden in July 1875, since which a Preparatory Matriculation class has been formed, and the lower school has been abolished. The arrangement under which this institution, instead of entering into rivalry with the elementary schools, takes up their pupils at the point where the Results Schools leave them, is an excellent one. There are three teachers in this school, all of whom are matriculates. The staff will, therefore, require to be strengthened.

The Zillah School of Madura, the Head Master of which was absent on sick leave for five months and a half, did badly at the Comparative examination, and Mr. Marden found when he inspected the school in January that throughout nearly the whole institution there were boys who were altogether unfit for the classes to which they belonged. At the Matriculation examination only five pupils went up direct from the

school, and of these only two passed. Ten others who had been pupils for several months of the year, but had left the Zillah School before the examination, also went up, but only three succeeded in passing. The attendance is smaller than it was, especially in the upper department.

The S.P.G. High School, Ramnad, was visited in August by Mr. Marden. The boys answered pretty fairly, the chief deficiency being in Arithmetic. At the Matriculation examination five passed, the largest number yet reached. The attendance has increased, especially in the middle department.

The Anglo-Vernacular School, Sivagunga, shows a considerable increase in the attendance, and the school did satisfactorily at Mr. Marden's examination in August 1875. At that time however there was no class higher than the fourth, and the Head Master was only a fourth-grade man. A First Arts man and two Matriculates have since been appointed.

The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly, was inspected in February by Mr. Marden, who pointed out a good many defects, although on the whole the school was doing good work. Thirty pupils appeared at the Matriculation examination and 14 passed. This school has lost its capital fund, but the Managers are saving money by their economical management. The Head Master, who is a graduate, receives only Rupees 130 a month and the Assistant Masters are poorly paid. The returns show a falling off in the numbers of the upper department.

Mr. Marden inspected the Church Missionary Society's School at Tinnevelly in February and reported favourably on the elementary and middle classes. The result of his examination of the Preparatory Matriculation class was very unsatisfactory, and only one pupil succeeded in passing the Matriculation examination. The failure of the upper department seems due to the defective organization of the school. The Head Master and three of his assistants are Matriculates; the other Assistant Masters are fourth-grade men. The Committee are, however, unwilling to make any change.

The Subscription School of Tuticorin was in a disorganized state for a large portion of the year owing to changes of masters, and the result of Mr. Marden's inspection in March was not satisfactory. The highest class was the Preparatory Matriculation class, and that was very weak. As a graduate has now been placed at the head of this institution, some improvement may be looked for.

Higher-class Schools, Sixth Division.

70. The Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore, has always had a Preparatory Matriculation class, but has hitherto been ranked as a school of the Middle class. This school and the Breeks Memorial School have been both transferred to the Higher class, thus raising the number for the sixth division from two to four. The general increase in the attendance is very trifling, and the number of pupils who matriculated is 20, against

19 last year, but of these only one was placed in the first class against three last year :—

Institutions.	31st March 1875.				31st March 1876.				Matriculated.			
									1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Malabar.												
Local Fund High School, Palghaut.	82	80	..	162	68	99	..	167	1	13	..	9
Brennen Zillah School, Tellicherry.	39	79	19	137	24	58	15	97	2	3	1	5
Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore.	45	41	25	111	51	68	42	161	..	..	..	4
Neilgherries.												
Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund.	..	23	53	76	9	14	45	68	..	..	..	1
Total ..	166	223	97	486	152	239	102	493	3	16	1	19

Mr. Garthwaite made a cursory inspection of the Local Fund High School at Palghaut on the 6th October. In some subjects the results were creditable and poor in others. Out of 22 pupils who sent in their names for the Matriculation examination, nine passed in the second class, a good result, although not equal to the result of last year's examination. Mr. Logan, the Acting President of Local Fund Boards, Malabar, states that his original intention in starting the Palghaut High School, as a Rate School, was to supply instruction up to the standard of a Provincial School, and that to that end a number of subsidiary schools were projected in various parts of the Palghaut Taluq to act as feeders to the central High School, the whole taluq allowing itself to be taxed for that purpose. Mr. Garthwaite states that this school receives no aid now from Provincial funds, and according to the returns this has been the case during the last two years. I have, however, doubts whether this is really correct. Previous to the period above referred to, this school received, first as a Rate School, and afterwards as a Union School, an annual grant from Provincial funds, which of late years amounted to Rupees 1,836. Under the circle lump-grant system, described in paragraph 17, it seems probable that this grant is really given still, but that it has merged in the general grant of the circle, and that in this kind of way it has come to be supposed that the school costs Government nothing.

The extremely small attendance in the Brennen Zillah School of Tellicherry is to some extent accounted for by the prevalence of small-pox and the competition of the Mission School, but the fact remains that

the numbers have in three years fallen from 188 to 97. This school occupied a mediocre position in the Comparative examination, and at Mr. Garthwaite's inspection the fifth and fourth classes acquitted themselves fairly, but the two lower classes did not do well. At the Matriculation examination 13 pupils appeared and 6 passed. Mr. Garthwaite thinks that there is a want of energy, and especially of energetic supervision, on the part of the Head Master, but it must be remembered that this school is a peculiar institution with a smaller and worse paid staff of Assistant Masters than any other Zillah School. When the Normal School of Cannanore was abolished, the amount spent on that school and on the Brennen Aided School was redistributed so as to constitute three schools, *viz.*, the Brennen Zillah School of Tellicherry, the Anglo-Vernacular School of Cannanore, and the Normal School of Calicut, and the result was that the Brennen School has no Assistant Master on Rupees 70 as all the other Zillah Schools have. Mr. Powell endeavoured to get this rectified, but Government refused in their Order No. 170 of the 26th May 1874 to sanction any additional master.

The Anglo-Vernacular School of Cannanore is in a very satisfactory condition. The attendance has greatly increased, the general result of Mr. Garthwaite's examination was very creditable, and four pupils who went up from the fifth class all passed the Matriculation examination. The rates of school fees in this institution are not in accordance with the prescribed scale, the fee charged in the fifth class, which is practically a Matriculation class, being only Rupees 1-8-0. This school has hitherto only occasionally passed pupils for the Matriculation examination, but Mr. Garthwaite thinks that the standard now reached will be maintained.

The Breeks Memorial School was not inspected by Mr. Garthwaite during the year. It was, however, visited by Mr. Thompson and myself. Government originally directed that the standard of this school should not rise above the fourth class of a Zillah School, but in August the Trustees requested that this restriction might be removed, and reported that in anticipation of the formal sanction of Government, and "in accordance with the views expressed by His Excellency the Governor when presiding at the first distribution of prizes" they had authorized the formation of a Matriculation class. This letter was submitted to Government by the Acting Director, and although no order was passed on this point at the time, the arrangement has been since formally approved by Government. One pupil matriculated from this school.

Sanctioned scale of Government Higher-class Schools.

71. The following statement shows the sanctioned scale of the eight Zillah Schools and the Anglo-Vernacular School of Cannanore.

Establishment.	Zillah School, Berhampore.		Zillah School, Kurnool.		Zillah School, Cuddapah.		Zillah School, Cuddalore.		Zillah School, Chittoor.		Zillah School, Salem.		Zillah School, Madura.		Zillah School, Tellicherry.		Anglo-Vern. School, Cannanore.	
	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Head Master	200 to 300	..	200 to 300	..	200 to 300	..	200 to 300	..	200 to 300	..	200 to 300	..	200 to 300	..	200 to 300	..	85	..
Assistant Master ..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	45	..
Do.	70	..	60	..	70	..	70	..	60	..	70	..	70	..	60	..	30	..
Do.	50	..	30	10	50	..	50	..	40	10	40	10	50	..	35	..	20	..
Do.	40	..	30	..	30	..	40	..	30	..	20	20	..	40	30	..	15	..
Do.	25	..	20	..	..	30	30	..	..	*33	30	..	20	15	20	..	..	..
Do.	25	..	20	..	..	25	20	..	20	5	..	30	30	..	15	..	..	..
Do.	20	5	..	15	20	..	..	18	..	25	..	25	20	10	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	20	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	25	..	25	..	30	..	..	..	..
Do.	15	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	†20	..	15	30	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Writer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Muchi	..	5½	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Peon	..	5½	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	6	..	6
Do.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	6	..	..
Sweeper	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	3½	..	..	..	‡3½	..	§3	..	4
Scavenger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½	..	..	..	3	..	1½	..	..	..	..
Gardener	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Night Watchman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½	..	..	..	..
Contingencies	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	10	..	4
Total ..	567 to 667	49	460 to 560	47	470 to 570	102	510 to 610	58½	450 to 550	163½	460 to 560	192	520 to 620	140½	450 to 550	25	195	14
Annually.																		
Library allowance ..	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	..
Prize allowance.. ..	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	25

* For some years past the amount drawn appears to have been Rs. 35.
† Do. do. do. „ 15.
‡ This has been drawn for many years, but is not in the sanctioned scale.
§ Only Rupees 2 drawn.

The Head Masters of Zillah Schools were formerly divided into three grades, *viz.*, two on Rupees 300, four on Rupees 250, and two on Rs. 200. Mr. Powell recommended that the maximum salaries of all the Head Masters should be the same, *viz.*, Rupees 300, and this has been sanctioned during the course of the year. In future every Head Master will commence on Rupees 200, and will, if his work is satisfactorily done, receive an annual increment of Rupees 20 until he reaches the maximum salary of Rupees 300. As in the case of the Provincial Schools there is no uniformity in the scale of establishments. This is most apparent in the Zillah School of Tellicherry, which was established long after the other Zillah Schools. The nature of the Brennen endowment has been already explained in paragraph 23.

General remarks on Higher-class Schools.

72. The small number of pupils who pass year after year from many of the larger Higher-class schools cannot be regarded as a satisfactory feature in our educational system. If promotion from class to class were properly regulated, every boy in the Matriculation class, unless prevented by illness or some special cause, ought to appear, as a matter of course, for the Matriculation examination, and the proportion of failures should not be larger in this than in any other University examination. But many heads of schools seem to imagine that they are responsible for the failure of only those boys whom they have recommended to go into the examination. And it must be remembered that even those who pass do not in many cases succeed until they have been up two or three times. The reports of schools maintain a discreet silence on this point, and no statistics relating to it are available, but there is reason to believe that the number of candidates who pass after one or more failures is very considerable. Two years ago Mr. Powell pointed out that the evil to which I refer reaches its maximum in the schools of the Presidency town, where it might be supposed that the schools, with the great advantages which they enjoy, would reach a high standard of efficiency. Mr. Fowler in his report this year compares the strength of the Matriculation classes in the eleven Higher-class schools of Madras with the number of pupils who passed, and shows that while the Matriculation classes contained 266 pupils on the 1st October, the number who matriculated was only 67, being about one in four on the whole, while in several important schools the proportion was one in six, seven, and even eight.

Another unsatisfactory feature of the Madras schools, which is also noticed by Mr. Fowler, is the important fact prominently brought out this year by the new division of schools into departments, that a large number of native boys in elementary classes are receiving all substantive instruction through the medium of a foreign language. In Government schools this was put a stop to by Sir A Arbuthnot many years ago. In a Zillah School the pupils learn English as a language in the three lowest

classes, but all instruction in Arithmetic, Geography, and History is imparted in these classes through the medium of the vernacular. A good deal of the unsound work which is done in many of the aided schools of Madras is probably due to this pernicious practice.

Much mischief is also done in the elementary and middle classes of many schools in various parts of the Presidency by the employment as English teachers of men who have passed for the fourth and fifth grades, but whose knowledge of English is so limited that they cannot speak half a dozen consecutive sentences correctly. It is to be hoped that by degrees these inferior teachers will be got rid of. In the mean time they might be restricted as much as possible to teaching such subjects as they know, through the medium of the vernacular. In the Presidency town there seems no reason why elementary classes should not be taught English by East Indian women, who have passed the Teachers' Certificate examinations. In Scotland and America it is found that women make better teachers than men for young boys, and a certificated East Indian schoolmistress would probably teach English better than a Hindu of inferior qualifications.

In the upper classes English composition and translation have never as a general rule received the attention which they deserve, and for this the University must, I think, be held to some extent responsible. Composition has never been properly tested in the Matriculation examination. Three years ago Mr. Bowers quoted the following specimen of a letter which he had received from a Head Master, who, after spoiling two schools, complained of not being allowed to try his hand on a third in the following strain :—

"While all those that passed after me, as well as others behind me, in teaching-power were offered with nice Head Masterships, it is certainly nothing but my greediness that has brought me to this crisis of turning my application an abomination to my patron, as not to let his honor consult over the state of a Normal Student, a senior, and the then, as well as the presently, only one merited as the second for the whole Government Normal School. What else can a poor boy of my age do if a chance of displaying his talents in his appointed school is not let to him, and even the school perfectly refined by him has yielded no real examination of the then educated students. Honored Sir, from my younger days I was gifted with the sure idea of serving in no other department than but this Educational Department. Cursed be my heart if I ever formerly open myself to such excess as practising disobedience and negligence, the source of idleness. Honored Sir, is it not a long speech for me to make, who has partaken of honor's hospitality, to ask some birth, if I cannot keep my brutal inebriety within the veil of my pavilion that I must need show my shame to all Christendom. Although honor still held me so good a reveller, that your honor wonder at quitting my birth, yet, believe me, my bosom feels so free from the wasting fire, which

for so many days scorched me, that I care not how soon I expose it to honor's royalty."

Mr. Bowers made the following remarks with reference to this letter :—

"The foregoing elegant extract may also serve to illustrate a point that I have, in my special reports on the schools inspected, dwelt upon with perhaps a wearisome reiteration, the bad system on which English is generally taught. The scholars in our Anglo-Vernacular schools carefully get up their English text-books, but do not learn the English language. They commit to memory an infinite number of phrases and words ; but they are not acquiring, as they should, the power of understanding English, or of using it as a mode of expression. Their English writing is a sort of tessellated composition, made up of all the bits of striking phraseology which they have stored up in the course of their reading. This defect, I think, is owing, in a great measure, to the prescribing of text-books for the Matriculation examination, instead of requiring a certain standard of knowledge of the English language. The writer of the foregoing extract was, I believe, the first student of his year in the Matriculation examination ; and it is not at all unusual for candidates to pass the University Test with flying colors, who cannot in their own class-rooms undergo with any success the mildest *vivâ voce* examination."

The Matriculation examination does not turn now so much as it did on the text-books, but one paper is still devoted exclusively to the text-books, while the other paper contains pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally. Thus the system of paraphrasing still forms the most prominent feature in this examination, and it may, I think, be regarded as having largely contributed to the formation of the singular style, which is so common in native composition. On this point I may quote the following remarks of the Committee for the Revision of School Books :—

"As the system of paraphrasing is one which extensively prevails in this Presidency, some remarks on this subject may not be out of place. In England, we believe, the practice is known only in village schools and training colleges, and is tolerated in them solely because the pupils learn no other language but their own, and cannot, therefore, be exercised in translating. As far as we are aware, there is no country in Europe in which foreign languages are taught in this manner. The practice seems to us calculated to destroy all literary taste, and to accustom the pupil to a vicious and artificial style, which has never existed in English literature. One of the first lessons which a pupil ought to learn is that, if a great master of style has used a particular word, it is probably the best and possibly the only word which he could have used. If he has placed a word in some particular position, he has probably had good reasons for doing so. Under the paraphrasing system all this is entirely lost sight of. The 'words that breathe and thoughts that burn' are travestied in the

grotesque phraseology of an Indian school-boy, and Shakespeare stands before us in rags, while Milton, maimed as well as blind, limps past on crutches."

One of the most effectual modes of learning a language is constant practice in translating from and into the language. It may be said that this is and always has been required. No doubt even the old rules prescribed that easy sentences in the two languages in which the candidate was examined were to be given for translation, the one into the other, and the rules now in force direct that there shall be a paper consisting wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, but the mode in which these exercises are done does not come in any way under the cognizance of the English examiners, nor is the result regarded as at all a test of the candidate's knowledge of English. The papers are looked over by the Vernacular examiners, who are sometimes native gentlemen with a more or less imperfect knowledge of English themselves, and the marks given for translation belong to the optional language branch, and do not affect the position of the candidate in the English examiners' list. In Europe if a boy translates a passage from Livy or Herodotus into his vernacular, that is regarded as an examination in Latin or Greek. If he translates a passage from his vernacular into Latin or Greek, that is also regarded as an examination in Latin or Greek. In the case of a Hindu boy, translation from or into English ought on the same grounds to be treated as an examination in English, but it is viewed here as an examination in the vernacular. Many years ago I addressed a letter to the Syndicate pointing out all that I have now stated, but without any result.

Reading is not tested in any way in the Matriculation examination, nor is the candidate required to show that he possesses any colloquial knowledge of the language. No attention is paid to hand-writing, although Mr. Powell more than once brought the matter before the Syndicate. There is also no test in spelling for this examination, although marks are no doubt deducted for bad spelling in the English language papers. In 1873 Government called on the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations to report whether matriculated students should be deemed eligible for employment under Government, unless they had in addition passed in writing and spelling. In July 1875 the Commissioner recommended that they should be required to pass the Spelling and Writing tests, and an order to that effect was issued in December. It seems a matter for regret that any necessity should have existed for the institution of a supplementary examination of this nature.

VI.—Middle-class Schools.

Reduction in number of Middle-class Schools.

73. I have already explained that a few schools which have been hitherto ranked as middle-class schools, but which have an upper department, have been transferred to the list of higher-class schools, and that a good many so-called middle-class schools have been transferred to the lower class, because they have no middle department. There has been no definite rule hitherto as to what constitutes a mixed school. In the returns of this year every school which admits both boys and girls is treated as a mixed school. No results schools with a mixed attendance will, therefore, be noticed in this section. The effect of this more rigid classification will, of course, be to reduce the number of schools entered in the following lists.

Middle-class Schools, First Division.

74. The following statement shows the attendance, standard, and condition of the Middle-class schools of the first division :—

School.	Locality.	On the rolls.				Highest class		Condition.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.			1874-75.	1875-76.	
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.			
	Ganjam Dist.							
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Chicacole	90	70	50	120	4th	4th	Good.
Taluq school	Russellcondah ..	73	18	67	85	do	5th	Very good.
Do.	Tekkali.. ..	39	14	35	49	do.	4th	Do.
Do.	Itchapur ..	29	11	32	43	do.	do.	Tolerable.
Do.	Purushotmapur..	37	5	27	32	3rd	do.	Poor.
Private.								
Zemindary school ..	Purla Kimedy ..	43	24	42	66	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ..	Mandasa ..	38	8	52	60	4th	do.	Improving.
Onslow institution ..	Chetterpore ..	48	27	31	58	do	do.	Indifferent.
	Vizagapatam District.							
Taluq school	Ankapalli ..	66	8	63	71	do	do	Fair.
Do. do.	Bimlipatam ..	39	16	34	50	do	do.	Indifferent.
Do. do.	Chodaveram ..	34	6	44	50	do.	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do.	Kassimkotta ..	55	7	39	46	do	do.	Do.
Do. do.	Palcondah ..	34	5	33	38	do	do	Bad.
Private.								
Subscription school ..	Yellamanchilli..	46	6	46	52	3rd	do.	Indifferent
Zemindary do. ..	Bobbili	48	21	26	47	4th	do.	Fair.
Samusthanum Branch school	Jami	36	6	36	42	3rd	do.	No report.
2 Results schools ..	....	..	..	..	134	..	.	

School.	Locality.	On the Rolls.				Highest Class.		Condition.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.					
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
	GODAVERY DIST.							
Taluq school ..	Viravasaram ..	46	12	43	55	4th	4th	Unsatisfactory.
Do. do	Amalapore ..	53	5	45	50	do.	do.	Bad.
Private.								
Subscription school ..	Innespettah ..	94	31	76	107	do.	do.	Indifferent.
Town school ..	Rajahmundry ..	81	20	86	106	do.	do.	
Samusthanum school.	Pittapore ..	100	21	84	105	do.	do.	Tolerable.
Subscription school..	Tallapudy ..	59	12	32	44	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ..	Aukuvidu ..	46	25	24	49	3rd	do.	Good.
2 Results schools ..	....	..	..	..	152	..	..	
	KISTNA DISTRICT.							
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Guntoor ..	75	48	26	74	4th	4th	Good.
Private.								
Church Mission schl.	Bezwadah ..	125	28	101	129	do.	do.	Fair.
Hindu school ..	Do. ..	94	47	62	109	5th	do.	
Church Mission Branch school.	Masulipatam ..	101	14	65	79	3rd	3rd	
Church Mission Mahomedan school.	Do. ..	81	12	62	74	4th	4th	Indifferent.
5 Results schools ..	....	..	..	..	194	..	..	

In Ganjam the number of middle-class schools is reduced from eighteen to eight. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Branch school at Srikurmum and the Aska Factory school have been transferred to the lower class, and the Zemindary school of Chikati fell into such an unsatisfactory state during the course of the year that it became necessary to withdraw the Government grant. There are no results schools in this year's list. With the exception of the Taluq school of Purushotmapur all the middle-class schools in this district show an increase in the attendance, and a higher standard of efficiency is now reached in several of them. The Anglo-Vernacular school of Chicacole is developing into an institution of some importance, and the Taluq schools of Russelcondah and Tekkali Rughoonathpoor are both in a very creditable condition, with a large proportion of Ooriya boys in attendance. The Zemindary schools of Purlah Kimedy and Mandasa are also improving. It is much to be regretted that the Onslow institution still continues in a backward state. The intemperate habits of the Head Master have had an unfavourable effect on the school, and although he was eventually dismissed, the school at the time when it was inspected was still without a Head Master.

In Vizagapatam the Taluq school of Gunapur, the Local Fund school of Parvatipur, the Samusthanum Branch schools of Chipurapalli, Gajapatinagaram, Konada, Talavalsa, and Vaddada and the Subscription schools of Kottam, Royaveram, and Narsapatam have been transferred to the lower class, and there are only two results schools against three last year. Thus the number is reduced from twenty-one to ten. The attendance in nearly all these schools is increasing, but there is still much room for improvement in them. The Taluq school of Ankapalli is the best of the Government schools, and passed a fair examination at Mr. Kershaw's inspection in December. The erection of a new school-house was sanctioned in June 1875, but the building was not commenced during the year. The Anglo-Vernacular school of Bimlipatam has been reduced from the grade of an Anglo-Vernacular to that of a Taluq school. The reduction is, however, merely one in name, for it has never been anything better than a Taluq school. Bimlipatam is a town of some importance, and a middle-class school ought to succeed in such a place, but a succession of inferior teachers and the competition of cheap schools in the neighbourhood have had much to do with the failure of this institution. It contains, however, a larger middle department than the other Taluq schools, and a new Head Master has been now appointed. Kassimkota was formerly the head-quarters of a Sub-Magistrate and Chodaveram of a District Munsif. Since the removal of the Cutcherry and Court, which took place many years ago, the Taluq schools of Kassimkota and Chodaveram have languished, and they have also laboured under the disadvantage of having very inferior teachers. The question of removing the Chodaveram school to Yellamanchili, which is the head-quarters of several public offices, is under consideration. Palcondah is a large but poor place, and the fees of the pupils are in a great measure paid for them. The Zemindary school of Bobbili is better than any of the Government schools, but the attendance continues rather small, and the building is so confined that there is no accommodation for more. The Yellamanchili school has not yet done well, the managers having unfortunately placed it under an uncertificated Head Master.

In the Godavery District the Central school of Nursapur has been transferred to the higher class. The Local Fund schools of Achanta, Palcole and Undi, the Subscription schools of Dowleishweram, Peddapore, Coringa, Vella, Ramachundrapur, and Kottapetta have been removed to the lower class and the results schools have been reduced in number from thirteen to two. On the other hand the salary grant schools of Tallapudi and Aukuvidu are again ranked as middle-class schools. Thus the total number of Middle-class schools this year is reduced from twenty-three to nine. The Taluq school of Viravaseram used to be the best in the division, but the classes did not acquit themselves at all well at Mr. Bradshaw's inspection. The District Engineer was of opinion that

the new building erected for this school would have to be abandoned, it having been constructed on an altogether faulty plan. The Taluq school of Amalapur also passed a discreditable examination. A rival school has been started at this station by the Church Missionary Society, and it has been suggested that the Government school should be abolished. Some of the inhabitants are in favour of this measure, which is supported by Mr. Bradshaw. Others are very much opposed to it, and Mr. Kershaw sides with them. Looking at the results of the abolition of the Government school at Ellore, it seems doubtful whether a similar measure is desirable at Amalapur. The Subscription school of Innespettah and the Town school of Rajahmundry are both feeders to the Provincial school, and ought to be very efficient. There is, however, an unhealthy rivalry between the two schools, and the pupils are in consequence placed in classes for which they are unfit. Since Mr. Bradshaw's inspection the managers have entered into an agreement under which pupils will be prevented from migrating from one school to the other for the purpose of obtaining promotion. The Samusthanum school of Pittapur might be a far better school if it had a more efficient staff.

In the Kistna District the Local Fund schools of Avanigadda, Kaikalur, and Nizampatam and the Zemindary school of Vallur have been transferred to the lower class, the Church Mission Mahomedan school of Masulipatam now ranks as a Middle-class school, and the results schools are reduced from fourteen to five. There are, therefore, only ten middle-class schools in this district. The Anglo-Vernacular school of Guntoor has a small attendance for so important a town, but it has to compete with a Mission school of the higher class, in which very low fees are charged. This school was found in a creditable state when it was inspected by Mr. Kershaw. The Church Mission and Hindu schools at Bezwada both passed a fair examination in September. More energy and concentration of effort on sound teaching were, Mr. Kershaw thought, wanted in both schools, and less jealousy and rivalry on the minor matter of numbers. The other schools do not call for special remark.

Middle-class Schools, Second Division.

75. The following statement shows the attendance, standard, and condition of the middle-class schools of the second division:—

School	Locality.	On the Rolls.				Highest class.		Condition.
		31st March 1875	31st March 1876.					
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
	Bellary Dist.							
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Anantapore ..	49	15	23	38	4th	4th	Tolerable.
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Adoni	37	8	23	31	3rd	3rd	Fair.
Local Fund school..	Penkondah ..	53	16	86	102	4th	do.	Good.
Do. do.	Raidroog ..	26	10	40	50	3rd	do.	
Do. do.	Hadagally ..	49	7	23	30	4th	do.	
Do. do.	Kudlighy ..	24	4	22	26	3rd	do.	
Private								
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Cowle Bazaar, Bellary.	65	28	56	84	4th	4th	Poor.
Roman Catholic sch.	Infantry Lines, Bellary.	..	3	11	14	..	3rd	No report
	Kurnool Dist.							
Local Fund school ..	Nundial ..	71	12	89	101	4th	do.	Satisfactory.
Municipal school ..	Cumbum ..	40	6	30	36	3rd	do.	Bad.
	Cuddapah Dist.							
Local Fund school..	Budwail.. ..	36	15	28	43	do.	do.	Poor.
Do. do.	Prodatore ..	36	9	15	24	do.	do.	
Do. do.	Jamalmadgu ..	43	8	10	18	do.	do.	
	Nellore Dist.							
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Ongole	48	20	50	70	do.	do.	Tolerable.
Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular school.	Naidupet ..	79	23	44	67	5th	4th	Fair.
Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular school.	Venkataghorry ..	90	28	54	82	do.	do.	
Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular school.	Kaligherry ..	43	14	20	34	4th	do.	
Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular school.	Buchireddipolliem.	50	13	75	88	3rd	do	Good.
Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular school.	Kandukur ..	113	19	89	108	do.	3rd	
Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular school.	Allur	51	8	44	52	4th	do.	Poor.
Municipal Anglo-Vernacular school.	Mulapet ..	57	6	61	67	do.	4th	Good.
Local Fund Vernacular school.	Duvur	56	5	55	60	do.	do.	No report.
Local Fund Vernacular school.	Sooloorpet ..	42	5	54	59	do.	do.	
Local Fund Vernacular school.	Vindoor ..	31	7	30	37	do.	do.	
Local Fund Vernacular school.	Koratoor ..	40	3	27	30	do.	do.	
Local Fund Vernacular school.	Sangam ..	..	6	18	24	do.	do.	
2 Results schools ..	....	..	..	..	11	..	..	

In the Bellary District the Municipal school of Ghooty and the Anglo-Vernacular school of Harpunhally have been closed, the Local Fund schools of Narrainakary and Tadpatry have been transferred to the lower class, the Local Fund school of Hospett and the Roman Catholic Orphanage have been transferred to the list of mixed schools, and the only results school which existed last year has disappeared. On the other hand a small Roman Catholic school in the Native Infantry lines has been added to the list. Thus, instead of fourteen schools, there are eight. The attendance in the Anglo-Vernacular schools of Anantapore and Adoni, which was very low last year, has fallen still lower this year. "This is mainly due," Mr. Bradshaw says, "to the existence in both towns of a Municipal school for both Telugu and Mussulman boys, in which the fees are very low Anantapore, too, is not so important a place as it used to be some years ago, the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector having been removed to Ghooty." The standard of both these schools is very much below that which ought to be reached in schools of this grade. The Head Master of the Anantapore school has been removed to a less responsible situation, and one of the Assistant Masters, who knew no English, has been replaced by a more competent person. The four Local Fund schools are on the whole favourably reported on. The attendance has very much improved at Raidroog and Penkondah, but it has fallen off at Hadagally. Canarese is taught in the Hadagally, Kudlighy, and Raidroog schools, but Mr. Bradshaw states that the study of it is undervalued by the sons of the Brahmin officials, who are almost the only class who avail themselves of the education given in these schools. The Anglo-Vernacular school, Cowle Bazaar, Bellary, is managed by a native merchant. It admits boys who cannot get into other schools, and is therefore well attended, but the qualifications of the teachers are low and the results of their teaching are poor.

In the Kurnool District the Taluq school of Koilguntla, which has languished since its first establishment, has been closed, and the Local Fund schools of Narnoor, Pattikondah, and Peapully have been transferred to the lower class. There are no results schools. Thus the only middle-class schools left at the end of the year were the Local Fund school of Nundial and the Municipal school of Cumbum. The Nundial school, which is under a First Arts man, is continuing to increase in numbers, and passed a good examination when it was inspected by Mr. Bradshaw. The Cumbum school was not inspected. Cholera was very prevalent. The Head Master died, and no one was found to succeed him for some months.

In the Cuddapah District the Municipal school of Cuddapah has been transferred to the lower class. The Local Fund schools have suffered from the prevalence of cholera. At Jammalmadgu two of the masters died. At Budwail also two masters died and the third

resigned. The attendance has increased at Budwail and fallen off in the other schools. All these schools are unfavourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector.

In the Nellore District the Local Fund schools of Kavali, Gudur and Varigonda, and the Municipal school of Runganaikpetta have been transferred to the list of mixed schools. The Local Fund school of Monganoor and the Municipal schools of Nabobpetta, Fattikhanpetta, and the East school and West school are now ranked as lower-class schools. The Local Fund school of Sangam is added to the list, and there are now two results schools. Thus there are fifteen schools against twenty-one last year. The disappearance of nearly all the Municipal schools of Nellore from the list this year is due to the establishment of the new Hindu school of Nellore, which has emptied the highest class of all the Municipal schools except Mulapet. The Anglo-Vernacular school of Ongole has increased considerably, and the school passed a tolerably good examination when Mr. Barrow visited it in January, but the standard was very low, and the highest class contained only six boys. Mr. Bradshaw gives a somewhat detailed account of the Nellore Durbar examination, from which the following extracts are taken :—

"In 1873 Mr. Fortey instituted a competitive and comparative examination of the third and fourth classes in the nine Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular schools of this district. In the beginning of the year the subjects and portions to be studied by each class are notified in the District Gazette; in December the masters and classes come in to Nellore; the examination is conducted by the Inspector and Deputy by papers and *vivâ voce*, and prizes in books are awarded on the result, and a full report is published in the Gazette, giving the names and marks obtained by each of the pupils, the names of the prizemen, and a general comparison of the schools. 'The Head Masters,' writes Mr. Barrow in his detailed report on the examination for 1875, 'all seem to take the greatest interest in the way their boys acquit themselves, and on the whole, I feel convinced that the emulation excited by these examinations is of a healthy and beneficial kind.' The nine towns vary in distance from Nellore from 7 to 47 miles; the boys are brought in in carts at the expense of the Local Fund Board, and each boy is allowed 3 Annas and each master 4 Annas batta per day during the examination."

"The schools at *Naidupett* and *Venkatagherry* are the highest in standard, having each a fifth class reading the Matriculation subjects. Neither of them has done as well as last year; the boys of the fifth class have secured a fair percentage in all subjects, but the fourth class of Venkatagherry ranks third, and Naidupett comes fourth; and the Naidupett third class is beaten by three other schools, and Venkatagherry is at the bottom of the list. The conclusion Mr. Barrow naturally came to was that the few boys in the fifth classes received an undue share of the Head Master's time; and he questioned whether the fifth class should not be abolished I have directed that it be styled the upper fourth, which is its proper designation,

and that the study of the English Matriculation Text-book be discontinued. It is an absurd inequality that in these two schools boys can for 12 Annas get tuition in the same subjects as they would have to pay Rupees 2 for elsewhere.

"The next three schools are *Kavali, Varigonda,* and *Kaligherry.* All three took respectable places at the Durbar; but the Kavali third class failed badly in Arithmetic.

"The four remaining schools, *Gudur, Buchireddipolliem, Allur,* and *Kandukur,* only rise as high as a third class, though the three former had a fourth class the previous year. At the Durbar the third class at Buchireddipolliem and Kandukur did very well, obtaining first and second places. The third class of the schools at Gudur and Allur failed badly in Arithmetic, and thus stood badly on the general result."

Mr. Barrow visited the Local Fund schools of Naidupett, Venkatagherry, Allur, Kavali, and Gudur for the purpose of examining the lower classes, and he also held a Durbar examination of all the Nellore Municipal schools in December. The fourth or highest class still existed at that time in three of these schools, and the list was headed by the West school, the Nabobpetta and Mulapet schools being bracketed second. No reports have been received on the five Local Fund Vernacular schools entered in the list.

Middle-class schools, Third Division.

76. The following is a list of the middle-class schools in the third division :—

School.	Locality.	On the Rolls.				Highest Class.		Condition.
		31st March 1875	31st March 1876.			1874-75.	1875-76.	
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.			
	MADRAS DIST.							
Madrasa-i-Azam .. Anglo-Vernacular school.	Triplicane ..	247	100	167	267	4th	4th	Tolerable.
	Mylapore ..	42	10	32	42	3rd	3rd	
Private.								
Free Church Mission school.	Black Town ..	130	91	67	158	5th	4th	Very good.
Civil Orphan Asylum.	Egmore ..	94	62	36	98	6th	do.	Good.
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Muttialpet ..	186	59	156	215	4th	do.	Fair.
Davidson Street school.	Black Town ..	82	49	41	90	5th	do.	Do.
St. Francis Xavier's school.	Do. ..	152	39	155	194	3rd	3rd	Tolerable.
Christ Church school.	Mount Road ..	..	17	32	49	..	4th	Do.
Balura Patasala ..	Triplicane ..	159	161	..	161	3rd	do.	Indifferent.
Govindu Naidu Primary school.	Black Town ..	507	111	353	464	do.	3rd	Not inspected.

School.	Locality.	On the Rolls.				Highest Class.		Condition.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.					
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
	MADRAS DIST —*continued.*							
Private.								
St. Peter's Roman Catholic school.	Royapuram ..	137	23	112	135	5th	4th	Notinspected.
Lutheran Mission school.	Pursewalkum ..	101	25	90	115	do.	do.	
Union school	John Pereira's ..	55	11	38	49	4th	do.	
1 Result school ..	..	..	..	..	215	..	..	
	CHINGLEPUT DIST							
Taluq school ..	Poonamallee ..	58	20	42	62	5th	4th	No report.
Private.								
Wesleyan Mission school.	Saint Thomas' Mount.	140	51	78	129	do	do.	Indifferent.
Roman Catholic school.	Palaveram ..	46	19	26	45	4th	do.	Fair.
1 Results school ..	....	..	..	..	34	..	..	
	SOUTH ARCOT.							
Taluq school ..	Trinamalai ..	58	5	65	70	4th	4th	Do.
Do. ..	Punruty ..	37	7	41	48	do.	do.	Do
Do. ..	Trikalore ..	67	3	59	62	do	do	Tolerable.
Do. ..	Tindivanum ..	47	4	48	52	do.	do.	Do.
Do. ..	Villapuram ..	60	8	52	60	5th	5th	Indifferent.
Do. ..	Virdachellam ..	57	6	52	58	4th	4th	Do.
Do ..	Porto Novo ..	46	5	33	38	do.	do.	Do.
Do. ..	Kalikurchi ..	40	5	33	38	do.	do.	Bad
Private.								
S.P.G. school ..	Old Town Cuddalore.	47	13	29	42	6th	do.	No report.
1 Results school ..	....	..	..	..	176	..	..	

In the Madras District the St. Thomé Seminary and the Harris school have been transferred to the list of higher-class schools. The Roman Catholic school, Royapettah, and St. George's Cathedral school are now ranked in the lower class, and there is only one results school against four last year. The Christ Church school has been added to the list. There are therefore fourteen schools altogether instead of twenty. The Madrasa-i-Azam was reduced to a middle-class school at the beginning of 1873. It has greatly increased in strength during this period, but the standard of the school when it was inspected by Mr. Fowler in March was much below what it ought to have been. Such a result was scarcely to be expected, considering that the school has continued under the charge of Mr. Joyes until his recent promotion to the Professorship of Vernacular Literature. Mr. Joyes has been succeeded by Abdul

Ruzzak Sahib, late Inspecting Schoolmaster of Mahomedan schools. The Anglo-Vernacular school, Mylapore, was a few years ago a more advanced school than the Madrasa-i-Azam is now, but it has not flourished since Abdul Ruzzak Sahib left it. No report has been received on this school, but Mr. Fowler states that at an inspection in February it hardly reached the standard of fair. In most of the aided schools the attendance has increased. Mr. Barrow found the teaching and discipline of the Free Church Mission Branch school very satisfactory. The Civil Orphan Asylum is reported by Mr. Fowler to be doing well, and the Committee are now endeavouring to give the pupils some industrial training. Three lads, who were formerly in the Asylum, are now in the Civil Engineering College, boarded by the Asylum. Six boys are apprenticed at the Government Press, six learn carpentry at the Asylum, and in the Asylum there are two classes, each containing about 30 boys, who are taught tailoring on alternate days. With four exceptions all the other schools were examined, but the reports on them do not call for any special notice. The Christ Church school having applied for a renewal of a portion of its former grant, has again come under inspection, although it received no aid until after the close of the year.

In the Chingleput District the Taluq school of Trivellore has been abolished, the Taluq schools of Ponneri and Kunnatur are ranked as lower-class schools, and there is one middle-class results school. The total number of middle-class schools is thus reduced from seven to four. The Taluq school of Poonamallee does not appear to have been inspected during the year. The Wesleyan Mission school at St. Thomas' Mount passed rather an indifferent examination. There was too much noise and disorder owing to the building being overcrowded. The small Roman Catholic school at Palaveram, which is taught by one master, aided by the Priest of the station, acquitted itself fairly.

In South Arcot the Taluq school at Old Town, Cuddalore, has been closed, the Anglo-Vernacular school, Manjacoopum, has been transferred to the lower class, and the number of results schools is reduced from six to one. Thus there are only ten instead of seventeen schools. Mr. Fowler does not appear to have visited any of these schools, but he quotes the reports of the Deputy Inspectors on the Taluq schools. The Villapuram school is the only one with a fifth class, but it does not seem to be in a very efficient condition, and only two of the other schools rose a little above mediocrity.

Middle-class Schools, Fourth Division.

77. The following is a list of the Middle-class schools in the fourth division :—

School.	Locality.	On the Rolls.				Highest Class.		Condition.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.			1874-75.	1875-76.	
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.			
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.							
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Wallajapett ..	122	41	98	139	5th	4th	Good.
Taluq school ..	Arnee	122	37	76	113	do.	5th	Very good.
Do.	Arcot	88	18	67	85	4th	4th	Good.
Do.	Tripaty.. ..	75	17	56	73	do.	do.	Do.
Private.								
Church of Scotland Mission.	Vellore	144	40	95	135	do.	do.	Tolerable.
25 Results schools ..	....	..	..	..	1,084	..	..	
	SALEM DISTRICT.							
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Tripatore ..	72	27	61	88	4th	4th	Fair.
Taluq school ..	Darampury ..	100	20	82	102	5th	5th	Good.
Do.	Oossoor	92	15	52	67	do.	4th	Do.
Do.	Namkul ..	69	24	38	62	do.	do.	Fair.
Do.	Kistnagherry ..	68	9	68	77	4th	do.	Indifferent.
Local Fund school ..	Womalore ..	37	4	37	41	3rd	3rd	Good.
Do. do. ..	Haroor	42	2	26	28	do.	do.	Indifferent.
Private.								
London Mission schl.	Vaniembody ..	44	6	64	70	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do.	Ahtoor	43	13	54	67	4th	4th	Do.
Aided school ..	Denkenkotai ..	61	10	48	58	3rd	do.	Good.
Do.	Trichengode ..	37	11	28	39	4th	do.	Do.
2 Results schools ..	....	..	..	..	53	..	..	
	TRICHINOPOLY.							
Taluq school ..	Srirungam ..	179	35	121	156	5th	5th	Excellent.
Private.								
Wesleyan Mission school.	Trichinopoly ..	144	74	74	148	4th	4th	Good.
Aided school ..	Kulitalai ..	95	47	83	130	do.	do.	Very good.
Do.	Toraiyur ..	32	3	30	33	do.	do.	Good.
Do.	Lalgudy ..	32	7	50	57	2nd	do.	Fair.
	TANJORE DIST.							
Taluq school ..	Teruvaroor ..	126	42	113	155	5th	5th	Excellent.
Do.	Trivady ..	146	50	121	171	do.	do.	Very good.
Do.	Puttucotta ..	56	14	56	70	4th	4th	Fair.
Do.	Teruvadamurdur	42	9	32	41	do.	do.	Indifferent.
Municipal Town schl.	Mayaveram ..	143	40	158	198	2nd	do.	Good.
Private.								
S.P.G. Fort school ..	Tanjore ..	163	37	113	150	3rd	3rd	Fair.
Do. Karantattan-gudi.	Do.	116	16	100	116	do.	do	Do.
Do East Gate schl	Do.	102	14	81	95	do.	do.	Tolerable.

School.	Locality.	On the Rolls.				Highest Class.		Condition.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.					
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
Private.	TANJORE DISTRICT—*contd.*							
S.P.G. A.-V. school.	Vediapuram ..	53	34	35	69	3rd	4th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ..	Vallam ..	97	12	52	64	do.	3rd	Do.
Do. do. ..	Poreyar ..	100	36	73	109	4th	4th	Fair.
Wesleyan Mission school.	Nagore ..	74	37	56	73	do.	do.	Do.
Wesleyan Mission school.	Tritrapundi ..	35	19	38	57	do.	do.	Tolerable.
Rajah's Chuttrum school.	Needamungalam	83	41	40	81	5th	5th	Fair.
Rajah's Chuttrum school.	Orthanadu ..	58	35	33	68	do.	do.	Do.
Rajah's Chuttrum school.	Rajamadam ..	44	10	19	29	4th	4th	Indifferent.
Aided A.-V. school..	Kapistallam ..	104	29	89	118	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ..	Palmanary ..	51	8	36	44	3rd	3rd	Bad.
Do. do. ..	Poondi	82	17	20	37	4th	4th	Tolerable.
Do. do. ..	Sheally ..	52	10	47	57	3rd	3rd	Do.
9 Results schools ..	....	..	..	..	609	..	..	

In North Arcot the Taluq school of Palmanair and the Aided schools at Arconum, Ranipett, and Goriattum have been transferred to the lower class, and there are twenty-five results schools instead of thirty-one. The total number of schools is therefore thirty. The Anglo-Vernacular school of Wallajahpettah has increased in numbers and passed a good examination when it was inspected by Mr. Caldwell, but the standard was not so high as it should be, there being no upper fourth class. The Taluq school of Arnee is a fully-developed Taluq school, but the fifth class contained only six boys when it was inspected, and there is some difficulty in recruiting this class. The Taluq school of Arcot continues to struggle with numerous pial schools and others in which gratuitous instruction is provided by some of the more wealthy and charitable inhabitants. The Taluq school at Tripaty is doing well, but the attendance has been affected by cholera. The Church of Scotland Mission school at Vellore was inspected by Mr. Caldwell in February with moderate results. Considering the size and importance of Vellore, a much higher standard might be expected to be reached in this school.

In the Salem district the London Mission school at Salem has been transferred to the higher class, the Town school, Salem, and the Town Branch school, Sivapett, now rank as lower-class schools, and the London

Mission school at Royacottah has been closed. Thus there are thirteen schools instead of seventeen. The attendance in most of these schools has increased, and all are reported to be doing well except the Taluq school of Kistnagherry. The best of the schools is the Taluq school of Darampuri, which is a large and fully-developed school of the grade to which it belongs.

In the Trichinopoly district the Aided school at Wataley has been converted into a Local Fund school of the lower class, and there are no results schools. The total number of schools is five. The Taluq school of Srirungum was the largest and most advanced Taluq school in this Presidency, and when it was inspected in December it contained 170 pupils and passed an excellent examination. The numbers have since been somewhat reduced, as there is no suitable accommodation for so many boys in the mantapam, in which the school is held. A proper building is much needed, and I have offered to recommend the issue of a building grant, if the inhabitants will come forward with a moderate subscription, as has been done in other towns. The Wesleyan Mission school, Trichinopoly, and the Aided school at Kulitalai are large and well-conducted institutions. The middle department at Toraiyar and Lalgudy is very weak. The Aided school at the former station has been injuriously affected by the establishment of a Local Fund school, and the Lalgudy boys are so near Trichinopoly that they do not remain long in the school.

In Tanjore the Town school of Cumbaconum has been transferred to the higher class, the Rajah's Chuttrum schools at Manamelgody and Mimbusel rank as lower-class schools, and the number of results schools is reduced from fourteen to nine. On the other hand the Municipal school of Mayaveram has been transferred from the lower to the middle class. Thus there are twenty-nine instead of thirty-six schools. The Taluq schools of Trivady and Teruvarur are conspicuous for their large attendance and high standard, to which may be added the remarkable fact that they have now become more than self-supporting, and are beginning to yield a profit to Government. The Taluq school at Puttucotta is improving. At Teruvadamardur the pupils acquitted themselves fairly at Mr. Caldwell's inspection, but the proximity of Cumbaconum interferes with the success of the school, as every boy who can afford it goes there. The Town school of Mayaveram is one of three Municipal schools which have been receiving a lump grant of Rupees 720 since the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular school of Mayaveram. All commenced as lower-class schools, but the Town school has got beyond the standard of a lower-class school, and seems likely to develop into an institution of some importance. The five S. P. G. schools in and near Tanjore are working fairly under the management of Mr. Marsh. The S P.G. school at Poreyar is considered the best of the Mission schools

in the Negapatam Circle. A high standard is attained in the Rajah's Chuttrum schools at Needamungalum and Orathanadu. The only other school which need be specially referred to is the Aided school at Palmanary. It was discovered that there had been great irregularities connected with the mode in which the grant had been drawn and disbursed. The nominal Manager of the school had left every thing to the Head Master. There had been scarcely any local contributions, the fees had not sufficed to make up the amount required, and there was reason to suspect that the Head Master had misappropriated a part of the grant. Under these circumstances aid was withdrawn for a time, and the renewal of the grant was made contingent on the re-organization of the school and the appointment of a competent Manager. These conditions have been since fulfilled, and the grant was restored in April.

Middle-class Schools, Fifth Division.

78. The following is a list of middle-class schools in the fifth division :—

School.	Locality.	On the Rolls.				Highest Class.		Condition.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.					
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT.							
Taluq school ..	Udumalpeta ..	49	17	81	98	3rd	4th	Very good.
Do. ..	Erode	75	18	65	83	4th	do.	Good.
Do. ..	Pollachy ..	70	8	62	70	3rd	3rd	Do.
Do. ..	Sattiamangalam.	50	8	44	52	2nd	do.	Do.
Do. ..	Darapuram ..	75	5	58	63	3rd	do.	Fair.
Local Fund school.	Kongayam ..	45	4	23	27	do.	do.	Good.
Private.								
London Mission A.-V. school.	Coimbatore ..	220	59	164	223	4th	4th	Fair.
11 Results schools.	....	..	..	..	523	..	..	
	MADURA DISTRICT.							
Taluq school ..	Dindigul ..	69	10	52	62	5th	3rd	Fair.
Do. ..	Pereakulam ..	35	11	18	29	do.	4th	Good.
Private.								
Hindu A.-V. school.	Madura ..	111	54	73	127	4th	do.	Improving.
A.-V. school ..	Sholavandum ..	44	22	26	48	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. ..	Parmagudy ..	70	25	30	55	do.	do.	Do.
Christian Anglo-Vernacular school.	Madura ..	67	27	33	60	5th	do.	Bad.
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Tirumangalam..	49	13	44	57	4th	3rd	Good.
Mahomedan school.	Madura ..	43	12	27	39	2nd	do.	Fair.
11 Results schools..	....	..	..	..	607	..	..	

School.	Locality.	On the Rolls.				Highest Class.		Condition.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.					
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
Private.	TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.							
A.-V. school ..	Morapanad ..	28	9	59	68	5th	4th	No report.
Do.	Ambasamudrum.	51	16	25	41	4th	do.	Do.
Do.	Tenkasi ..	33	20	20	40	3rd	do.	Do.
Do.	Thachanulloor..	20	3	18	21	4th	do.	Do.
Do.	Sathoor ..	19	10	18	28	do.	3rd	Do.
Do.	Nangunery ..	25	5	21	26	3rd	do.	Do.
Do.	Vullyoor ..	25	5	15	20	4th	do.	Do.
Do.	Vizianarayanum.	15	10	6	16	2nd	do.	Good.
Do.	Shermadevy ..	26	2	10	12	4th	do.	No report.
Church Mission schl.	Srivikundum ..	55	14	47	61	do.	do.	Do.
Do.	Strivelliputtur..	76	13	20	33	5th	do.	Unsatisfactory.
Do.	Sankaranainar-covil.	16	2	14	16	3rd	do.	No report.
Do.	Mengnanapu-ram.	32	22	17	39	5th	4th	Do.
Do.	Suviseshapuram.	23	4	22	26	4th	3rd	Do.
Do.	Panneivilli ..	25	15	9	24	5th	4th	Do.
S.P.G. school ..	Alvar Tinne-velly.	25	12	28	40	do.	do.	Do.
Do. ..	Tentirupathy ..	16	2	50	52	4th	3rd	Fair.
Do. ..	Radapuram ..	60	8	52	60	do.	do.	No report.
7 Results schools ..	.. ..	..	..	..	316	..	..	

In the Coimbatore district the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school at Carur has been transferred to the higher class, the Taluq school of Suttiamungalum has been raised from the lower to the middle class, and the number of results schools has fallen from twenty-three to eleven. The Taluq schools are all in a satisfactory state. At Erode and Suttiamungalum the standard has risen, and at Udumalpettah a marked improvement has taken place, a result which seems due to the energy of the new Head Master who was appointed about a year ago. The classes in these schools correspond in standard with those of a Zillah school. At Kongayam Mr. Marden found that an excellent school-house had been completed since his last visit and the school passed a good examination. On Mr. Marden's recommendation the fees were raised to half the rates prescribed for Taluq schools, but even this moderate increase has reduced the attendance from forty-five to twenty-seven, and the school has now been placed on the combined system. The London Mission Anglo-Vernacular school at Coimbatore is the largest and most advanced school of its class in the district, the standard of the highest class corresponding with the upper fourth of a Zillah school. It continues to make fair progress, although the answering at Mr. Marden's inspection was somewhat unequal.

In the Madura district the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Ramnad and Sivaganga have been transferred to the higher class, and the Mahomedan school at Madura has risen from the lower to the middle class. The number of Results schools has fallen from twenty-three to eleven. Owing to the existence of rival schools the Taluq schools of Dindigul and Pereakolum have declined in numbers, and at Dindigul in standard also. Both schools passed, however, a tolerably good examination, and in Mr. Marden's opinion the masters are not in any way to blame. The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school of Madura was without a Head Master for three months, and the second master also resigned. The new Head Master seems, however, an able and energetic man, and Mr. Marden found that the teaching had considerably improved. The other schools are on the whole in fair order with the exception of the Christian Anglo-Vernacular school of Madura, where the result of Mr. Marden's examination was far from satisfactory.

In the Tinnevelly district the Church Mission school at Tinnevelly and the Subscription school of Tuticorin have been transferred to the list of higher-class schools, and the Anglo-Vernacular school of Kadayanallur to the list of lower-class schools. The Church Mission Society's Boarding schools at Mengnanapurum and Suvisheshapuram re-appear as middle-class schools, and the number of results schools is reduced from thirty-nine to seven. Two years ago the Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular school at Strivelliputtur contained 120 boys, and had a fifth class. The standard was lowered in conformity with Mr. Marden's recommendation, but the abolition of the fifth class was followed by the disappearance of the fourth class; and an unfavourable report on the school having been sent to the Committee by the Rev. Mr. Meadows, the Head Master was dismissed, and the school has been now placed on the results system. The Tentirapathy school is one in which the standard was also lowered some years ago by orders of the Acting Inspector without reference to the Manager, and the numbers have been falling ever since up to last year. A great improvement has, however, now taken place, and the school did fairly when it was inspected by the Deputy Inspector, although the middle department is as yet represented by only two boys. The Deputy Inspector found that the Vijayanarayanum Anglo-Vernacular school was making satisfactory progress, but the building was unsuitable and the furniture insufficient. No inspection reports on the other schools have reached me, but from Mr. Marden's report it appears that they are generally in a satisfactory condition.

Middle-class Schools, Sixth Division.

79. The following is a list of middle-class schools in the sixth division:—

School.	Locality.	On the Rolls.				Highest Class		Condition.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.					
			Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
	MALABAR DIST.							
Anglo-Vernacular school.	Chowghaut ..	46	14	41	55	4th	4th	Good.
Taluq school ..	Badagera ..	72	27	56	83	5th	do.	Very good.
Do. ..	Quilandi ..	44	7	19	26	4th	3rd	Indifferent.
Municipal school ..	Kalpatti ..	109	30	130	160	do.	do.	Very good.
Do. ..	Cochin ..	84	41	69	110	5th	4th	Tolerable.
Do. ..	Calicut ..	60	19	47	66	4th	3rd	Do.
Local Fund school ..	Cherpalcheri ..	54	25	27	52	do.	4th	Good.
Do. do. ..	Betatnaad ..	43	20	34	54	do.	do.	Do.
Do. do. ..	Kavai ..	42	17	43	60	5th	do.	Do.
Do. do. ..	Manjeri ..	66	29	41	70	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ..	Angadipuram ..	50	7	46	53	3rd	3rd	Good.
Do. do. ..	Kottayam ..	50	8	50	58	4th	do.	Do.
Do. do. ..	Peringulam ..	49	12	77	89	do.	do.	Do.
Do. do. ..	Payyoli ..	35	5	30	35	do.	do.	Do.
Do. do. ..	Allatur ..	82	17	89	106	5th	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ..	Kottayi ..	50	9	46	55	4th	do.	Do.
Do. do. ..	Kollangode ..	44	9	57	66	do	do.	Do.
Do. do. ..	Talliparamba ..	50	18	38	56	do.	do.	Do.
Do. do. ..	Ponani ..	35	9	31	40	do.	do.	Tolerable.
Do. do. ..	Tanur ..	36	6	23	29	3rd	do.	Do.
Do. do. ..	Koduvayur ..	72	9	61	70	do.	do.	Indifferent.
Private.								
Protestant Boys' school.	Cochin ..	72	26	50	76	4th	4th	Good.
German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	Calicut ..	244	95	142	237	5th	5th	Fair.
Church of England school.	Cannanore ..	66	7	44	51	4th	4th	Indifferent.
Basel Mission Anglo-Vernacular Parsee school.	Tellicherry ..	..	..	..	200	..	..	
6 Results schools ..	....	..	..	..	484	..	..	
	S. CANARA DIST.							
Taluq school ..	Karkalla ..	36	12	20	32	3rd	3rd	Fair.
Do. ..	Udapi ..	44	16	26	42	4th	do.	Do.
Local Fund school ..	Mulki ..	78	26	49	75	do.	do.	Good.
Do. do. ..	Buntwal ..	99	31	49	80	do.	do.	Fair.
Do. do. ..	Kandapur ..	93	33	50	83	do	do.	Good.
Do. do. ..	Puthur ..	77	33	44	77	3rd	do.	Tolerable.
Private.								
Roman Catholic Bishop's school, St. Rozario.	Mangalore ..	113	21	97	118	4th	do.	Good.
6 Results schools ..	....	..	..	..	371	..	..	
	NEILGHERRIES.							
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.	Lovedale ..	332	..	..	332	6th	9th	Not inspected.

In Malabar the Local Fund schools at Kongad, Malapuram, Enamakkal, Mayanad, Triprayur, Tritala, Anjerakandi, Manantoddy, and Kallai have been transferred to the lower class, and the number of results schools is reduced from fifteen to six. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Chowghaut and the Taluq school at Badagera are both doing well. The attendance at the Quilandi school has been affected by the prevalence of small-pox and cholera. The Kalpatti school, which is next door to the Palghaut High school to which it is a feeder, is the best of the Municipal schools. It is on the combined system, and is, Mr. Garthwaite observes, a striking example of the way in which that system works, not only for the improvement of a school in attendance and instruction, but also for the benefit of such schoolmasters as know how to make their schools popular and their teaching good. The Head Master's fixed salary is Rupees 24 per mensem; by the results of the annual examination it was raised to an average of over Rupees 41, whereas on the salary system his income was only Rupees 35; so another master, whose fixed salary is Rupees 12, had his income similarly raised to Rupees 23¾ or nearly double. Of this man the pay on the old system was Rupees 15. The Cochin Municipal school is an expensive institution, but the results have not as yet been commensurate with the expenditure. During a part of the year it was under Mr. Sheppard, a young East Indian graduate, who was not much more successful than his predecessor. The school has "since passed into the hands of a Native Christian, a man of moderate attainments, but a steady man and trained teacher of long experience," under whom matters seem to be improving. At Calicut also some progress has been made since the resignation of the former Head Master. The Local Fund schools are all on the combined system. Most of them show some increase in the attendance, and are reported to be in a generally satisfactory state. The most important of the three Salary Grant schools is the Basel German Mission Anglo-Vernacular school at Calicut, which acts as a feeder to the Provincial school. The Basel Mission Parsee school, Tellicherry, is so called after a Parsee who built a handsome school-house in commemoration of the assumption of the Government of India by the Queen and handed it over to the Mission. It was last year a results school, but at the request of the Manager the usual examination was not held this year, because it was thought desirable to close the school on account of small-pox. It is a somewhat formidable rival to the Zillah school. St. Joseph's school, Calicut, although only a results school, has started a Matriculation class.

In South Canara the Taluq school of Ullala has been abolished, the Taluq school of Kasragode has been transferred to the lower class, the Local Fund school of Tonse to the list of mixed schools, and the number of results schools is reduced from seven to six. The Taluq schools are in a transition state, as Mr. Garthwaite is trying to gradually do away with the lower departments and letting their place be taken by large elemen-

tary new schools in connection with the Local Fund Board. The experiment has been so far successful that the total number of children under instruction is larger than it was, but as there has not been time for the elementary schools to do their duty as feeders, the Taluq schools show at present a rather small attendance. "One cause," Mr. Garthwaite observes, "which will always tend to keep the middle department of these schools small is the great disproportion of the fee rate to the means of the parents. Canara is a district with few wealthy inhabitants (the last census gave only 266 property-holders), few even well-to-do, and out of Mangalore the number of parents sending their children to school who can really afford to pay the school fees we demand might be counted on the fingers. The rates are really prohibitive. That there is a demand for education and a willingness to pay a reasonable fee, say from 2 Annas to a Rupee, as at the Local Fund middle-class schools, is shown by the flourishing position of these latter as compared with the languishing state of the Taluq schools ever since the introduction of the present absurd rate of fees. The schools are under precisely similar conditions except as regards fees, and that makes all the difference. At one place, Ullala, where the people are poorer than usual, the school, a flourishing one before the introduction of the present rate of fees, had to be closed last year on account of the paucity of the attendance. Re-opened as a lower-class school under the auspices of the Local Fund Board, it has now an attendance of 56 pupils." The Local Fund schools are better attended, but not so well as they were last year. All these schools are in good order.

The Lawrence Asylum is the only middle-class school on the Neilgherries. This institution was usually inspected by the Inspector of the fifth division in July, but the Neilgherries were, at the joint request of Mr. Marden and Mr. Garthwaite, transferred to the sixth division in May 1875, and owing to Mr. Garthwaite going away on three months' privilege leave in July, there was no inspection this year. The number of pupils in the male branch is the same as last year, *viz.*, 332, all of whom with six exceptions, are boarders. Of these, 63 are Europeans and 269 East Indians. Fifty have lost both parents and 64 have both parents living. The others have lost one parent. Statements have occasionally been made that boys are turned adrift when they attain the age of 16 years, but the Committee observe that this is not the case, and point to the fact that there are 36 boys above that age in the Asylum. Great attention continues to be paid to industrial training. The distribution of the industrial classes is shown in the margin. As an experimental measure the Committee have decided on the formation of a class to be instructed in surveying and plan-drawing. The Committee remark,

Telegraph Class	12
Band	22
Gymnastic Class	17
Carpenters and Smiths' Class ..	5
Shoemakers' Class	3
Tailors' do.	29
Gardening do	12
Engine Drivers	2
Stocking Knitters	5
Household Work	58

however, that under the present system of two hours' daily instruction in various trades nothing more than a superficial training can be given to the boys. It is therefore under consideration to institute a class of industrial apprentices who have attained the age of 16 years, and whose friends are unable to provide for them. A very interesting feature in the report of this year is an account of the experimental farm at Lovedale, which has been worked with great success. "The system hitherto pursued of sending out boys merely to dig and delve has been abolished, and instead each boy is given a small plot of ground, which he cultivates under the supervision of the Farm Bailiff." Of the 58 boys who left the Asylum during the year, 22 were removed by their parents, 5 accompanied regiments leaving India, 1 left from ill health, 3 were apprenticed to the Lawrence Asylum Press, 11 entered the Telegraph Department, 4 enlisted in European Regiments, 2 in Native Regiments, and 1 in the Gun Carriage Manufactory, 1 entered the Revenue Survey, 1 found employment on the Railway, 6 emigrated to Australia, and 1 died.

Remarks on Middle-class Schools.

80. The unsatisfactory state of middle-class schools in this Presidency has been often commented on, but the fact that middle-class education of a tolerably satisfactory type is imparted in schools which are not called middle-class schools has perhaps scarcely received the notice which it deserves. The division of Colleges and Schools into departments has this year shown that what are called higher-class schools are really mainly middle-class schools, and that even Colleges and Collegiate schools have middle departments, which are really doing under a different name the same work as Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools. Apart, however, from this consideration, the list of middle-class schools given this year, although shorter, shows to much greater advantage than usual, because the system of classification adopted has rendered it easier to exclude a number of schools which, although referred to by some of the Inspectors as middle-class schools, are shown by their own returns to have no middle department. It is, I think, to be regretted that the whole of the results schools cannot be banished altogether from this list. It has been shown in the early part of this report that it was never originally intended that they should be regarded as middle-class schools at all, and they would probably not be treated as such in the returns of any other Presidency. The effect of admitting results schools into the category of middle-class schools has, I think, been injurious to both middle class and elementary education. A low ideal has been set up, and it has come to be supposed that elementary schools should be content to reach the third standard, and that enough is done in a Taluq school if it is about on a par with a results school teaching up to the fourth standard. The progress of these schools has also been impeded by other

causes. Many of them have never recovered from the shock which they received when the fees were raised some years ago, and it seems now manifest that some difference ought to be made between flourishing schools under efficient management in large towns and schools working with little supervision under poorly paid and inefficient teachers in rural tracts, and having to contend with Local Fund or results schools, in which education is entirely or almost free.

Scheme for remodelling Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq Schools.

81. In the Government Anglo-Vernacular schools the number of masters ranges from three to eight. The Head Master's ordinary salary is Rupees 50, but one Head Master receives Rupees 60 and another Rupees 70. The salaries of the Assistant Masters range from Rupees 30 to Rupees 7. Most of these schools have a peon, a sweeper, an allowance of Rupees 3 for contingencies, and an annual allowance of Rupees 25 for prizes. The total monthly expenditure ranges from Rupees 204-1-4 to Rupees 101-1-4. No Taluq school has more than six masters or less than two. The Head Master's salary is generally Rupees 30, but two Head Masters receive Rupees 40 and three Rupees 25. The salaries of the Assistant Masters range from Rupees 20 to Rupees 5. Every school but one has a peon. In some schools there is a sweeper on a few annas. The monthly contingent allowance is Rupees 2 and the annual prize allowance Rupees 12. The total monthly cost of the establishment of each Taluq school ranges from Rupees 112-8-0 to Rupees 41-8-0. There is no library allowance in either class of schools. In January I submitted a scheme for remodelling these schools. It was proposed that the lowest or purely vernacular class should be abolished, as this sort of work could be done in any results school teaching up to the second standard. The inferior masters on salaries from Rupees 5 to Rupees 10, who would be thrown out of employment, were to be allowed to gain their livelihood by opening results schools as feeders to the Government school; and, provided they confined their teaching to the first and second standards, they were to be permitted to hold their schools in a room or verandah of the Government building. The classification of the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools was to be the same as that of a Zillah school, but there was to be no upper department. All the schools were to aim at having an upper fourth class eventually, but as that standard could not be reached all at once, the schools were to be divided into three classes, and the pay of every master was to be made contingent on his having a class of the prescribed standard under his tuition. Thus, if a first-class school had no upper fourth class, the Head Master would either be removed or his salary would be reduced so as to correspond with his work. Although the Head Master would suffer, a school was not to be reduced at once from the first to the second class, or from the second to the third, in conse-

quence of its failing to reach the standard prescribed; but unless it improved in a year or two, the reduction was to be permanent. A school of the second or third class was to be permitted with the sanction of the Inspector to open a class higher than the highest prescribed for the grade to which it belonged, and no immediate change was to be made in consequence in the salaries of the masters; but if the school succeeded in reaching and maintaining a higher standard than the one prescribed for its grade, it was, at the end of a year or two, to be transferred to a higher class. In the event of any school not requiring its full complement of masters, the vacant appointment might be made available in any school in which a master was wanted. A larger attendance was to be secured by a somewhat lower scale of fees than is now in force, while in a few favourably-situated schools the rates were to be raised instead of lowered. In order to give the masters some interest in the amount of fees collected, biennial increments of salary were to be given in every school in which the collections were tolerably high and a fair standard of efficiency was maintained. The only schools which I proposed abolishing were the Taluq schools of Ponneri, Kunnatur, and Cheyoor, which have long ceased to be middle-class schools. Fifty-five schools were to be retained, and the Grant-in-aid school at Kulitalai was, at the request of the inhabitants, to be converted into a Taluq school. The following statement will explain some further details :—

First class	... 8
Second class	... 12
Third class	... 36
Total	... 56

Establishment	Source from which payable	First-class Middle school.			Second-class Middle school.			Third-class Middle school.			Standard of class	Rate of school fee
		Minimum	Maximum.	Biennial increment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Biennial increment.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Biennial increment.		
		RS	RS	RS	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS		RS A. P
Master	Provincial Funds ..	60	80	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Upper Fourth	1 8 0
Do	Do ..	40	50	2	40	50	2	..	..	..	Lower do.	1 0 0
Do	Do ..	30	35	1	30	35	1	30	35	1	Third ..	0 12 0
Do	Do ..	20	25	1	20	25	1	20	25	1	Second ..	0 8 0
Do.	School Fee Fund ..	15	17½	½	15	17½	½	15	17½	½	First ..	0 6 0
Peon and Sweeper	Do. ..	6	6	..	5	5	..	4	4	..	..	.. .. ..
Contingencies	Do. ..	3	3	..	2½	2½	..	2	2	..	..	.. .. ..
Prizes	Do. ..	2	2	..	1½	1½	..	1	1	..	..	.. .. .
Library Allowance	Do. ..	4	4	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	.. .. ..
	Total .	180	222½	..	117	139½	..	74	86½	..		.. .. ..

With one exception all these proposals were sanctioned a few days after the close of the official year. The petition of the inhabitants of Kulitalai was not acceded to. The working of this scheme will be described in my next report.

Sanctioned scale of Mahomedan Middle-class Schools.

82. The Madrasa-i-Azam and the Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular school are not included in the scheme for remodelling Middle-class schools. The original sanctioned scale of the Madrasa-i-Azam is shown in the margin. When the Madrasa-i-Azam was constituted a Middle-class school on the 1st January 1873 the second master was transferred to fill a vacancy in the Presidency College, and his place was not filled up. The Persian Moonshee, whose sanctioned salary was Rupees 60, but who was drawing Rupees 55, was added to the staff of the Presidency College. Mr. Joyes still remained however as Head Master on Rupees 350, but during the course of the past year he has been promoted to the Professorship of Vernacular Literature, and his successor has been appointed as Head Master on a salary of Rupees 100 rising by biennial increments of Rupees 10 to Rupees 150. No formal reduction has as yet been made in the remaining portion of the establishment, but some of the items are scarcely in keeping with the present position of the school. The establishment of the Anglo-Vernacular school of Mylapore does not call for any remark.

—	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.		
Madrasa-i-Azam.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Head Master	350	..	..	..
Assistant Master ..	150	..	..	..
Do. ..	70	..	..	..
Do. ..	60	..	..	..
Do. ..	60	..	..	..
Do. ..	50	..	..	..
Do. ..	50	..	..	..
Do. ..	45	..	..	..
Do. ..	40	..	..	..
Do. ..	40	..	..	..
Do. ..	30	..	..	..
Do. ..	30	..	..	..
Do. ..	30	..	..	..
4 Peons, at Rupees 6 ..	24	..	..	..
Sweeper	5	..	..	..
Toty	5	..	..	..
Library and Prizes ..	37	..	..	..
Contingencies	20	15	0	0
House-rent	50	..	..	..
Total ..	1,146	15	0	0
Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School.				
Head Master . ..	60	..	..	..
Assistant Master ..	30	..	..	..
Do. ..	15	..	..	..
Peon	..	4	0	0
Sweeper	..	0	8	0
Contingencies	..	3	0	0
Prizes	..	2	1	4
Total ..	105	9	9	4

Examination for Middle-class Schools.

83. In October I submitted for the consideration of the Syndicate the expediency of instituting an examination for Middle-class schools on the model of the local examinations of Oxford and Cambridge. The following is an extract from my minute on the subject :—

"These schools are very much in the same sort of state as Higher-class schools were before the University examinations were instituted. They go

on year after year in a sleepy sort of way, making little progress and attracting little attention. The masters of an efficient school have but little to hope, the masters of an inefficient one but little to fear. These schools may or may not be examined once a year by an Inspector. Sometimes they are not examined even by a Deputy Inspector. But whether the examination takes place or not, it is a very different affair from an examination conducted by the University. It is often hurried and incomplete, it does not take place at any fixed time, and is not conducted on any uniform plan. It leads to no results in the way of promotion or employment as regards the pupils, and often to no results as regards the masters.

"It may be supposed that the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination supplies the want referred to, but that is not the case, as a good deal of the work which is done in these schools, such, for instance, as Euclid and Algebra, is not tested at all in this examination. So well are the pupils aware of this, that many of them actually leave the school when they want to prepare themselves, as they call it, for this examination.

"It may be objected that it is undesirable to increase the number of examinations which already exist, but the institution of such an examination as that contemplated will probably decrease instead of increasing the present number of examinations. The boys must, or ought to be, examined by somebody, and if they are examined by the University, they need not be examined by the Inspectors. It is merely the substitution of one examination for another. But besides the Inspector's examination there are no less than four examinations, all slightly differing from one another, but in many respects nearly identical. All these might be superseded by an examination which would embrace all their requirements, leaving it open to the departments concerned either to abolish their examinations, or to confine them to special subjects.

1 Uncovenanted Civil Service, English and Anglo-Vernacular branches
2 Teachers' Certificate Examination, Fourth Grade
3 Medical College, Second Department, Entrance Examination, see also Examination for Hospital Apprentices (Military).
4 Civil Engineering College, Second Department, Entrance Examination.

"The object of the middle-class examination which I propose should be to ascertain whether the candidate is fit to enter the Preparatory Matriculation class of a Government or Aided school. If the examination were made compulsory, the immediate effect would be to thin the fifth and sixth classes, but the ultimate effect would be to make these classes far more efficient than many of them now are, and to greatly reduce the proportion of failures in the Matriculation Examination. There are, however, some grounds on which it may be desirable to make the proposed examination entirely optional.

"A scheme of scholarships might be established in connection with this examination. A few promising pupils would in this way be enabled to continue and complete their studies.

"The institution of such an examination would greatly reduce the cost of Normal schools training pupils for the fourth standard, as the work of these schools might be confined to training men for teachers, instead of giving a general eduction at a great cost to persons who after all do not always become teachers.

"There are various important questions connected with the details of this examination on which it seems premature to enter until it is decided whether such an examination shall or shall not be instituted. Among these I may refer to the mode in which the examination in language shall be conducted, *viz.*, with or without reading being tested, and with or without particular text-books; the possibility of introducing elementary physical science into this examination; the possibility of insisting on neat and legible penmanship; and the question whether some portion of the examination in non-language subjects might not be conducted through the medium of the vernaculars."

The question was discussed at two meetings of the Senate in March and April, and the proposal was rejected by eleven votes to eight. Although this decision is, I think, to be regretted, an examination of this kind can of course be worked without the aid of the University. In Bengal the standard of instruction in Middle English schools is regulated by the course prescribed for the minor scholarship examination, which is intended to represent a stage of progress of from two to three years below the standard of the University entrance examination. In this Presidency an examination of a somewhat similar kind was suggested by Government so far back as 1869 in an order which is quoted in paragraph 22 of this report, and one of the measures recommended by the Committee assembled under the orders of the Government of India to draw up a new set of forms for educational statistics is as follows :—

"In every province standards of examination shall be fixed, corresponding with the above grades or divisions of schools. These shall be called the Middle School Examination, the Primary School Examination, and the Lower Primary School Examination. The Middle School Examination shall qualify for admission to a High School, the Primary School Examination for admission to a Middle School, and the Lower Primary School Examination for admission to the upper division of a Primary school."

The report which contains this recommendation did not reach this Presidency until some weeks after I had made the proposal above stated to the Syndicate, and no orders have yet been passed on the report, but if the views of the Committee are carried out, a very material improvement will probably take place in middle-class education.

XII.—Elementary Education.

Various Classes of Elementary Schools.

84. Elementary schools may be divided into the following classes :—

(*a*) Government schools maintained from Provincial funds, under which head come a few Taluq schools, the Hill schools of

Ghoomsur and Chinna Kimedy, the Elementary Government schools for Mahomedans, the schools in the Bhadrachellum and Rekapally Taluqs, the Yenadi school, Sriharikota, and the Pensioners' school, Tripassore.

(*b*) Local Fund schools.
(*c*) Municipal schools.
(*d*) Schools aided on the salary grant system.
(*e*) Do. do. results system.
(*f*) Do. do. combined system.
(*g*) Unaided schools.

As girls as well as boys are admitted into nearly all these classes of schools, it has not been usual to exclude any schools from this section on the ground that they are mixed schools, and I shall adhere to the ordinary practice. The statistics of results schools have always been so prepared as to include, not only boys and girls, but schools both of the middle and lower class without regard to the artificial line of demarcation, by which they are departmentally distinguished for the purpose of determining whether they shall be aided from Provincial or Local and Municipal funds. Schools on the combined system have also not been hitherto separated from schools on the ordinary results system. In all these respects the statistics have been left unchanged. As usual no separate account will be given of the salary grant schools. The number of such schools is annually diminishing by transfers of these schools to the results system. Strictly speaking there should be no schools of this class aided from Provincial funds, but, in point of fact, some schools have been so aided, because these schools have been hitherto ranked in the middle class, and these grants are withdrawn only when schools are formally transferred from the middle to the lower class. The large class of unaided schools will also as usual remain unnoticed, except in the case of schools which have been examined under the standards, although the grants earned have not been paid during the year.

Elementary Taluq Schools.

85. Taluq schools are intended to be Middle-class schools, but there have always been a certain number of these schools which have failed to reach the standard required. In my Report for 1871-72 I showed that out of fifty-five Taluq schools then in existence, no less than nineteen were nothing more than Elementary schools. Some of these inferior schools have been closed, others have succeeded in becoming Middle-class schools, but at the commencement of the year 1875-76 there were still eight of these schools in existence. Two of these, *viz.*, the Taluq school at Old Town, Cuddalore, and the Taluq school

of Koilguntla in the Kurnool district were, by order of Government, closed during the course of the year, and of the six shown in the margin, three, *viz.*, the Taluq schools of Ponneri, Kunnatur, and Cheyur, have been recently abolished under the scheme for remodelling the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools. The Palmanair and Kassergode schools ought soon to reach a somewhat higher standard. Gunapur is in a feverish, out-of-the-way tract, and time will be required to make this school what a Taluq school should be.

Taluq Schools.	Attendance on 31st March.		Highest Class on 31st March.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Vizagapatam.				
Gunapur	40	45	3rd.	3rd.
Chingleput.				
Ponneri	24	42	do.	do.
Kunnatur	40	19	do.	2nd.
North Arcot.				
Palmanair	61	60	do.	3rd.
Coimbatore.				
Cheyur	32	39	2nd.	2nd.
South Canara.				
Kassergode ..	30	26	3rd.	3rd.

Hill Schools of Ghoomsur and Chinna Kimedy.

86. The Hill schools of Ghoomsur and Chinna Kimedy were established before the Educational Department came into existence, and continued for some years under the management of the Assistant Agent in Ganjam, although the Inspector of the Division and the Deputy Inspector were required to inspect them periodically, and to offer suggestions for their improvement. Eventually at the Assistant Agent's request they were placed under the direct control of the Inspector, and as long as they were regularly inspected they continued to improve, but owing to various causes three successive years passed without a visit from the Inspector, and during two of these years even the Deputy Inspector did not see the schools. They fell in consequence into such an unsatisfactory state that it became a question whether they were worth retaining. In 1869, on the recommendation of Mr. Grigg, who had been in the Ganjam Agency, but who was temporarily acting as Inspector of Schools, the schools were remodelled and replaced under the charge of the Assistant Agent. The number of schools which had previously been eighteen was raised to twenty, and the salaries of the masters were placed on an improved footing. The pay of the Superintendent, who has hitherto always been a man of the Ooriya Pundit class, was raised from

	Rs.
Superintendent	50
5 Head Masters on Rs. 24 ..	120
7 do. „ 18 ..	126
8 do. „ 12 ..	96
10 Assistant Masters on Rs. 8 ..	80
2 Peons on Rs. 5	10
Contingencies for 20 schools ..	40
Total ..	522

Rupees 30 to Rupees 50, and in addition to his travelling allowance of 8 Annas a day he was allowed mileage at the rate of 2 Annas a mile. The scale as thus sanctioned is shown in the margin. The full sum was, however, not expended, and in 1871, at Major Smith's recommendation, the revised establishment shown in the margin was sanctioned with the understanding that the unexpended balance of Rupees 130-12-0 was to remain available for the establishment of additional schools. Since then the Superintendent's salary has been raised to Rs. 50 and his batta to Rs. 1-8-0 per diem, and a writer has been sanctioned on a salary of Rupees 15. To this must be added an annual allowance of Rupees 100 for prizes, which was sanctioned in November 1874. The whole of these charges fall on Provincial funds, as no school fees are levied in any of these schools.

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendent	30	0	0
7 Masters on Rs 18 ..	126	0	0
8 do. „ 12 ..	96	0	0
1 do. „ 10 ..	10	0	0
6 do. „ 8 ..	48	0	0
2 do. „ 5 ..	10	0	0
2 Peons „ 8 ..	16	0	0
Contingencies for 16 schools at Rs. 2.	32	0	0
Superintendent's batta ..	15	0	0
Batta to two Peons ..	8	4	0
Total ..	391	4	0

There are at present sixteen Hill schools, but two of them are at Oodiagiri and Ramgiri in the Hill Tracts of Pedda Kimedy. The total attendance has risen from 812 to 849. Of this number only 52 are in the fourth or highest class, in which the scheme of study comprises portions of the Hitopodesa and Ramayana, Lacey's Ooriya Grammar, Arithmetic as far as the Compound Rules and Proportion, Geography as far as the Outlines of Asia and India, and History as given in the Brief Sketches of Asia. Mr. Kershaw inspected twelve of the schools in January, and his report is on the whole very unfavourable. In all the schools he describes the reading of the highest class and in some cases of the two highest classes as good or fair, and in nine schools the dictation of the highest class was also good or fair, but in Arithmetic, Geography, and History the results were very bad. Boys had been allowed to remain for several years in the same class, making little or no progress, and many pupils had not been permitted to leave although they had attained the age of manhood. Both Major Smith and Mr. Kershaw have been for some years dissatisfied with the present system under which these schools are managed, and would prefer that the schools should be placed either entirely under the Agency or entirely under the Educational Department. This year matters have become more complicated than ever, as under the orders of Mr. Davidson, the Acting Agent, the two Pedda Kimedy schools have been transferred to the charge of Mr. Maltby, the Senior Assistant Agent, in whose division they are situated. These two new schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector, who reports that Mr. Maltby has entrusted them to the management of the Sub-Magistrate.

Elementary Government Schools for Mahomedans.

87. Government in their Order, No. 288, of the 7th October 1872, desired that special schools and classes should be established for Mahomedan boys. In these schools and classes they were to study English as a language, but to receive substantive instruction through the medium of Hindustani, and it was intended that after making a certain amount of progress they should join higher schools or classes already established, receiving special instruction in their vernacular alone. Mr. Powell considered that it would suffice to begin with two teachers, one on Rupees 30 and the other on Rupees 15, with a monthly allowance of Rupees 20 for house-rent, Rupees 7 for servants, and Rupees 4 for contingencies. Ten schools are now in operation on this footing, but at Vellore a third master on Rupees 10 was sanctioned in 1873, and during the course of the year under review an allowance of Rupees 6 for each school has been sanctioned for prizes.

The statement in the margin shows that the attendance in these schools has risen from 457 to 487, and that five of the schools are in good or fair order. The progress of the other schools is retarded by the low qualifications of the teachers employed, a difficulty which will be gradually surmounted. It is very important that the boys educated in these schools should pass from them to schools of a more advanced character, and in this point of view it seems to have been a mistake to make the standard of these schools correspond with the second instead of the third class of a Zillah school. According to the system pursued in Government schools, Arithmetic, Geography, and History are taught even in the third class through the medium of a Hindu Vernacular, and a Mahomedan boy is not generally able to study these subjects in Telugu or Tamil. At Rajahmundry, where the lowest class in the Provincial school is the lower fourth class, Mr. Kershaw found that no Mahomedan boys ever went to it from the Mahomedan school. With the sanction of Government the standard of this school is to be raised, and a similar measure will be carried out in the other schools if it can be done without any increased expense.

Schools.	Pupils on the 31st March.		Condition.
	1875.	1876.	
Rajahmundry ..	52	50	Indifferent.
Ellore	51	50	Good.
Masulipatam ..	52	41	Indifferent.
Adoni	16	33	Do.
Cuddapah	35	23	Tolerable.
Kurnool	41	45	Indifferent.
Vellore	69	72	Good.
Arcot	34	52	Do.
Trichinopoly ..	73	65	Fair.
Nagore	34	56	Do.
Total ..	457	487	

Elementary Government Schools in the Bhadrachellum and Rekapally Taluqs.

88. Owing to the transfer of the Bhadrachellum and Rekapally Taluqs from the Central Provinces to this Presidency, five elementary schools have been brought on the establishment at an annual cost of Rupees 780 per annum. These schools have been placed under the management of the Collector of the Godavery district, and the details of the establishments have not been communicated to me. From a report submitted by Mr. Foster in May 1875 it appeared that at Bhadrachellum the pupils of the fourth class were reading the Third Book of Lessons, the Andranama Sungraham, Seshayya's Telugu Grammar, the Geography of Europe and Asia, and a few Sanscrit verses, but with scarcely any knowledge of the meaning of a single verse. In the other schools nothing had been attempted beyond the First and Second Book and a little Arithmetic. An Inspecting Schoolmaster on Rupees 35 has been sanctioned to supervise these schools. One of the schools is temporarily closed for want of a master. The attendance in the other four schools is 104. Owing to the unhealthy nature of the climate qualified teachers are unwilling to be employed in these schools.

Yenadi School, Sriharicottah.

89. The Yenadi school, Sriharicottah, was established in 1858 for the benefit of the half savage tribe, who inhabit that island. A master was entertained on Rupees 10, afterwards raised to Rupees 12, to teach the children a little reading, writing, and arithmetic. They were also taught basket-making by a basket-maker on Rupees 7, and the amount realized by the sale of the baskets was given to the boys in money, clothing, or grain. It was found, however, that they derived but little benefit from the instruction given to them, and preferred when they grew up "a free and idle life in the jungle to the restrictions involved in following a regular occupation." Since the removal of the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry from Sriharicottah great difficulty has been experienced in keeping up the attendance. At the end of 1874-75 it was reduced to 20, and subsequently dwindled down to 15. During the course of the year a portion of the building fell down, and Mr. Thompson found it necessary to close the school until it could be repaired. Both the Deputy Inspector and the Collector of Nellore were of opinion that the school was useless and should be given up, but Mr. Thompson suggested to Government that it should be allowed a further trial, and that in the meantime it should be transferred from the third to the second division. Mr. Barrow accordingly paid Sriharicottah a visit, and found the building a heap of ruins. The children had obtained remunerative employment as wood-cutters and seemed disinclined to return. He therefore recommended that the Yenadi school should be abolished and that a school open to all classes should be established in its place. The master of the school soon after applied for his pension, and the question

as to whether the school shall be re-established or not is now lying over, pending the return of Mr. Fortey from England.

Pensioners' School, Tripassore.

90. Owing to the exertions of the Rev. F. Spring, Chaplain of Poonamallee, Government sanctioned a small sum in 1829 for the establishment of a school at Tripassore, which had long been a favourite place of residence for European soldiers on their retirement from the service. In 1857 the school was transferred to the charge of the Director of Public Instruction. The school is a mixed school under an East Indian Master and Mistress, whose salaries are given in the margin. There are now very few pensioners, and when Mr. Bradshaw visited the school in September there were only 8 boys and 13 girls on the rolls. The total number in attendance was only 11, and the school generally was in a very poor state. The children pay no fees.

	RS.
Master	40
Mistress	7

Local Fund Schools.

91. The following statement shows the distribution of Local Fund schools of the lower class at the end of the year, as compared with the previous year :—

District.	Circle.	Lower-class Local Fund Schools.		Pupils.		Remarks.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.	31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.	
Ganjam ..	Chetterpore ..	1	1	28	20	
	Chicacole ..	2	..	33	..	
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam ..	..	(a) 20	..	477	(a) 19 on the combined system.
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	108	(b) 139	2,559	3,529	(b) 31 on the combined system.
	Ellore	98	96	2,153	2,367	
Kistna ..	Masulipatam ..	..	3	..	121	
	Guntoor ..	2	(c) 2	35	57	(c) Combined system schools.
Total, 1st Division ..		211	261	4,808	6,571	
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	1	1	42	30	
	Ghooty ..	5	6	122	180	
	Pennacondah ..	1	(d) 1	40	52	(d) Combined system school.
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	1	1	34	25	
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	143	128	3,198	3,458	
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	21	22	697	753	
Total, 2nd Division ..		172	159	4,133	4,498	
Chingleput ..	Sydapet ..	7	7	328	286	
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ..	..	43	..	1,482	
	Virdachellum ..	7	(e) 14	216	449	(e) 7 on the combined system.
Total, 3rd Division ..		14	64	544	2,217	

District	Circle.	Lower-class Local Fund Schools.		Pupils.		Remarks.
		31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.	31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.	
North Arcot	Chittoor ..	..	(a) 13	..	447	(a) Combined system schools.
	Vellore ..	..	(a) 4	..	218	
Salem ..	Salem ..	..	(a) 16	..	1,975	
	Oossoor ..	16	(a) 20	550	815	
Tanjore ..	Tanjore .	20	16	706	573	
	Negapatam ..	21	21	1,439	1,124	
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ..	..	(a) 21	..	852	
Total, 4th Division ..		57	156	2,695	6,004	
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	1	1	30	27	
Madura ..	Madura ..	4	4	79	85	
Total, 5th Division ..		5	5	109	112	
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	..	6	..	250	
	Tellicherry ..	..	(b) 3	..	103	(b) Combined system schools.
Total, 6th Division ..		..	9	..	353	
Grand Total ..		459	654	12,289	*19,755	* Of these 111 are girls.

Even if allowances be made for schools which have been transferred from the middle to the lower class, the increase is very striking. The division which shows the greatest absolute advance is the fourth, but relatively the third has progressed most. The Local Fund Circles in which the increase is chiefly to be found are Salem, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Cocanada. No uniform system prevails in these schools. Generally it may be said that the scheme of study corresponds with that prescribed for the first, second, and third results standards. It is optional with the Local Fund Boards to allow English to be taught or not, but most of the schools are vernacular schools. The limitation of the curriculum to the third standard is disliked by the pupils and their parents, who cannot understand why the education of a boy who has attended school for only two or three years, and who knows so little, should be regarded as completed. Under the orders of Government it is left to the Local Fund Boards to decide whether any and, if so, what fees shall be levied. Some schools are in consequence free schools, and even in those schools, in which fees are levied, the fees are generally very low, ranging from 1 to 4 Annas. In some circles the masters receive regular salaries, in others they are paid under the combined system in its various forms. Girls are not excluded from most of these schools, but the number in attendance is insignificant. Mr. Fortey's unfavourable opinion of this class of schools was quoted by

Mr. Thompson in his report for last year. The following remarks are taken from Mr. Kershaw's report for this year:—

"Of the Local Board Schools on the 'combined system' it is almost too soon to pass any opinion on the working of the system, but so far they have not proved a success in this division. Generally speaking, when such a Local Board School is opened in any village, the inhabitants combine with the teachers of existing pial schools to put it down, unless one of the pial schoolmasters be made the master of the Local Fund Board School. Under these circumstances, what is the advantage of the change? I do not think it worth while to excite any opposition against elementary education by forcing these schools upon the people. If the inhabitants of any rural town *bonâ fide* petition for such a school, then I would recommend the establishment of a Local Board School with a duly qualified master at the head; but as long as any opposition is shown to the step, I think we gain our ends much better by the slow but sure influence we are year by year bringing to bear on the indigenous schools. And there is no question that we are exercising a large influence upon elementary education, not only in the schools brought under inspection, but indirectly in those which keep aloof from our direct control."

Mr. Gopal Row makes the following observations:—

"*Trichinopoly Circle.*—Local Fund Schools were first tried in the circle during the year under report. Twenty-three were established (on the combined system), but two of these had to be closed after a brief existence. The Deputy Inspector's report on the remaining schools is not encouraging. The people are attached to the old *pial* system, and look with distrust on schools which are closed on Sundays, and where papers and printed books usurp the place of cadjans, prose of verse, and a new fangled system of Arithmetic of their old *Enchuvadi*. The attendance is irregular; the numbers drop off (often drawn away to pial schools); the school fees (which form part of teachers' remuneration) are grudgingly paid, sometimes in kind, or withheld; and the position of the passed teachers, who are generally unpopular, is rendered uncomfortable. No school can be expected to work efficiently under such circumstances, and it is no matter for surprise that several Local Fund Schools earned lower grants during the past year than they had done in previous years as results schools. A striking proof of the popular prejudice above noted is afforded by the fact that results schools have sprung up and flourish in places where Local Fund Schools have been tried and failed. The Deputy Inspector is, therefore, not very hopeful as to the future of the Local Fund Schools, and thinks that, should no encouraging symptoms appear in the course of the current year, the Local Fund Board should revert to the pure result system."

Theoretically these schools are managed by the Local Fund Boards with the aid of the Inspector of the division, but the following extract from the report of the Deputy Inspector of the Cuddalore Circle, describing the opening of forty-three schools in that circle, seems to show that in practice the tendency of the system is to throw all administrative details into the hands of the Deputy Inspectors:—

"Considering the small pay assigned, and that too in moiety, and the

wide area over which the schools are scattered, much difficulty was experienced in securing a set of qualified teachers for Local Fund Schools. With the small income above mentioned, to induce the normal students either from Vellore or Trichinopoly to take up masterships in Local Fund Schools, is entirely out of the question. The only supply I had to look for was from students who have received education in some of the improved Government or Aided schools, or those who have passed the Matriculation, the General Test, or the Teachers' Certificate Examination. As the supply from this class of men was not equal to the demand, I had even recourse to experienced results schoolmasters, whose local influence is great, and who have a firm hold on the people's minds, and appointed them as assistant masters. Wherever such men have been employed, the number on the rolls rose gradually and the school became popular.

"Of the 62 masters that are in charge of the 42 existing schools, 3 are matriculates, 8 hold fifth-grade teachers' certificates, 5 passed the General Test Examination, 25 are unpassed young men who have received education in Government or Aided schools, while 21 are experienced results schoolmasters."

During the course of the year under review numerous proposals for the establishment of additional Local Fund Schools have been submitted to Government, but most of them have been remanded for further consideration with reference to a general scheme for elementary education, to which I shall refer presently.

Municipal Schools.

92. The subjoined statement gives a list of towns which support Municipal schools of their own. The list includes mixed schools, but excludes girls' schools. Only two new Municipal schools have been opened during the year, both at Vellore. The increase shown in the statement is almost entirely due to the transfer to the lower class of certain schools in Nellore and Salem, which ranked last year as Middle-class schools. A few of the Municipal schools are schools for special classes, such as Mahomedans, East Indians, Silk-weavers, &c., but the majority of them are for all classes, and in large towns they act as feeders to the more advanced schools, and do some of the work which used to be formerly done in the primary departments of those schools. The attendance in some of these schools is tolerably large, ranging between one and two hundred, and a few of the best schools are beginning to realize a fair income from school fees. The Town school of Berhampore is referred to by Mr. Kershaw as a very successful school of this class, and several other large schools are favourably reported on. It seems a matter for regret that so few Municipal schools have been yet established. Under proper management Elementary Anglo-Vernacular schools might be conducted with more efficiency and at far less expense to the Municipalities than the results schools which are now supported by them. This is specially the case in the town of Madras, where there is not a single Municipal school. The Madras Municipal Act is now under revision, and Government are aware that it has been seriously proposed to relieve the

Municipality of all charges connected with education, partly on the ground that the Municipality cannot afford to spend money on schools and partly on the ground that elementary schools in Madras require no aid, and ought to be made self-supporting. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the Madras Municipality could scarcely sever its connection with education without setting a dangerous example to other Municipalities, but the Municipality might render a very important service to the cause of education by setting up a few Elementary Anglo-Vernacular schools of its own, and demonstrating that such schools can be entirely or almost entirely maintained from school fees. Such schools, if properly organized and conducted, might become models for the Mofussil Municipal schools and occupy in this Presidency the sort of position which is held in England by the schools of the London School Board.

Municipalities.	Municipal Schools of the Lower Class.		Pupils.	
	31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.	31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.
Berhampore	1	1	108	126
Cocanada	1	...	46	...
Rajahmundry ..	1	..	51	
Masulipatam	2	2	109	91
Guntoor	3	2	119	82
Total, 1st Division ...	8	5	433	299
Ghooty	1	1	53	37
Anantapore	1	1	102	97
Cuddapah	...	1	...	109
Adoni	1	1	150	180
Nellore	3	8	58	256
Total, 2nd Division ...	6	12	363	679
Wallajapet	2	2	107	122
Vellore	1	3	40	171
Salem	4	6	140	322
Tanjore	5	5	611	445
Cumbaconum	4	5	394	392
Mayaveram	3	2	331	217
Total, 4th Division ...	19	23	1,623	1,669
Tinnevelly	...	1	...	52
Grand Total	33	41	2,419	*2,699

* Including 17 girls.

Working of Results Grant System in each District.

93. The following table shows the working of the results grant system in each district. The number of schools for which grants were sanctioned has risen from 5,306 to 5,342, but the attendance in these schools has fallen from 144,900 to 132,505. In both sets of figures the attendance of those schools which received grants during the year, but were closed before its expiration, is omitted. On the other hand the number of unaided schools preparing for results grants has risen from 2,888 with 53,460 pupils to 4,362 with 87,014 pupils. Taking both classes of schools together there has been an increase of 1,510 schools and 21,159 pupils. The grants sanctioned rose from Rupees 2,53,915-0-4 to Rupees 2,82,830-12-8, the main increase being under the head of Local Funds, although there was some increase both under Provincial and Municipal Funds :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Circles and Ranges.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned during the Year.	Attendance in Aided Schools during the Year.	Number of Schools under Improvement, but not aided during the Year.	Attendance in Unaided Schools during the Year.	Amount of the From Provincial Funds. RS	A.	P.
First.	Ganjam	Chetterpore ..	82	1,359	199	2,675	25	8	0
		Chicacole	114	2,373	151	2,256	110	0	0
	Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam ..	130	2,868	35	766	539	0	0
		Vizianagram ..	86	1,845	60	1,209	406	0	0
	Godavery ..	Cocanada	40	895	83	1,910	1,161	0	0
		Ellore	36	589	57	1,400	589	4	0
	Kistna	Masulipatam ..	189	3,655	118	1,816	1,760	4	0
		Guntoor	200	3,665	67	867	661	0	0
Second.	Bellary	Bellary	141	2,518	97	1,370	82	4	0
		Pennacondah ..	60	1,200	115	1,380	..	..	..
		Ghooty	121	1,879	35	494	..	..	..
	Kurnool	Kurnool	31	648	64	986	158	4	0
		Cumbum	3	62	19	328	3	12	0
	Cuddapah.. ..	Cuddapah	155	2,533	161	2,585	653	8	0
		Madanapally ..	64	1,182	94	1,298	51	0	0
	Nellore	Nellore .. .. / Ongole	222	3,590	212	2,119	606	4	0
Third.	Madras	Madras	219	9,612	104	2,737	3,929	12	0
	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	173	4,443	169	3,764	726	0	0
		Sydapet	192	4,342	90	1,412	514	12	0
	South Arcot ..	Cuddalore	307	6,345	254	4,929	338	12	0
		Virdachellum ..	131	2,820	128	2,222	404	12	0
Fourth.	North Arcot ..	Chittoor	178	3,956	148	2,995	5,443	8	0
		Vellore	192	5,425	58	1,305	3,509	12	0
	Salem	Salem	68	1,544	26	553	75	0	0
		Oossoor	33	487	25	286	127	0	0
	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	85	2,073	121	2,799	704	8	0
	Tanjore	Tanjore	144	3,772	73	1,582	2,485	0	0
		Negapatam ..	135	3,902	120	2,610	2,085	12	0
Fifth.	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	451	8,207	348	5,128	2,507	12	0
	Madura	Madura	274	6,889	99	1,915	2,616	0	0
		Dindigul	a194	4,315	86	1,722	1,838	8	0
	Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly	310	9,932	457	11,924	14,274	12	0
		Shermadevy ..	34	1,255	304	9,418	5,099	4	0
Sixth.	Neilgherries ..	Neilgherries ..	3	183	3	159	164	4	0
	Malabar	Calicut	b260	9,164	89	2,679	2,609	9	0
		Tellicherry ..	c194	9,724	54	2,582	3,543	0	0
	South Canara ..	South Canara ..	d91	3,254	39	834	2,575	12	8
		Total ..	5,342	*132,505	4,362	87,014	62,380	5	8

* This does not include the attendance of schools which received

sanctioned and drawn in 1875-76.

Grants sanctioned during year.						Amount of Grants actually drawn during the year.									Remarks.
From Municipal Funds.			From Local Funds.			From Provincial Funds.			From Municipal Funds.			From Local Funds.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
214	8	0	2,277	0	0	20	0	0	266	0	0	2,076	12	0	
814	8	0	4,452	8	0	110	0	0	945	12	0	3,439	12	0	
1,045	8	0	3,262	8	0	1,027	8	0	2,334	12	0	3,262	8	0	
710	8	0	2,167	0	0	485	8	0	710	8	0	2,812	0	0	
345	0	0	3,962	8	0	868	12	0	345	0	0	1,136	8	0	
393	0	0	3,021	12	0	378	4	0	393	0	0	1,274	4	0	
457	0	0	2,709	4	0	2,894	8	0	295	0	0	5,713	9	4	
524	8	0	7,913	8	0	661	0	0	390	0	0	7,910	8	0	
927	8	0	3,178	8	0	237	4	0	927	8	0	3,836	8	0	
..	..	..	1,208	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,516	3	0	
134	0	0	1,970	8	0	..	..	..	134	0	0	2,719	8	0	
235	0	0	310	8	0	158	4	0	235	0	0	310	8	0	
..	..	..	164	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	0	0	
151	8	0	2,636	8	0	646	12	0	151	8	0	4,401	0	0	
..	..	..	2,357	8	0	45	0	0	..	..	..	2,195	8	0	
..	..	..	4,503	0	0	661	12	0	..	..	..	4,642	12	0	
10,675	4	0	..	..	..	3,991	8	0	12,310	7	7	..	..	..	
1,302	0	0	10,273	0	0	443	12	0	1,302	0	0	6,260	8	0	
..	..	..	5,584	0	0	514	12	0	..	..	..	5,696	8	0	
981	0	0	5,415	8	0	363	0	0	981	0	0	10,856	4	0	
286	8	0	3,228	8	0	404	12	0	286	8	0	3,362	8	0	
105	0	0	7,160	8	0	5,326	8	0	105	0	0	7,160	8	0	
896	8	0	5,891	0	0	3,509	12	0	896	8	0	5,891	0	0	
296	8	0	2,041	0	0	75	0	0	296	8	0	2,041	0	0	
..	..	..	708	0	0	127	0	0	..	..	..	708	0	0	
1,128	8	0	4,083	8	0	704	8	0	1,128	8	0	2,034	0	0	
533	0	0	4,145	4	0	2,485	0	0	533	0	0	4,145	4	0	
903	8	0	5,147	12	0	2,149	8	0	903	8	0	4,634	4	0	
1,174	8	0	10,884	8	0	2,247	12	0	1,195	8	0	10,884	8	0	
814	8	0	8,388	0	0	2,612	0	0	814	8	0	8,388	0	0	
482	8	0	5,325	7	9	1,687	0	0	482	8	0	4,980	15	9	*a* Of these 16 schools are on the combined system.
3,196	8	0	20,409	15	2	7,643	4	0	1,063	0	0	12,776	8	0	
..	..	..	12,488	3	0	1,369	0	0	..	..	..	1,079	8	0	
163	8	0	..	..	..	164	4	0	163	8	0	..	..	..	
1,084	3	0	13,973	4	1	2,609	9	0	1,031	3	0	14,533	4	1	*b* Of these 131 are on the combined system.
1,338	12	0	12,233	12	0	4,667	8	0	1,910	12	0	12,466	4	0	*c* Of these 59 are on the combined system.
477	0	0	5,182	10	0	2,530	8	8	477	0	0	5,182	10	0	*d* Of these 30 are on the combined system.
31,791	11	0	1,88,658	12	0	53,820	5	8	33,008	14	7	1,70,469	7	2	

grants during the year, but were closed before its expiration.

Summary of Results Grants for each Division.

94. The preceding table may be summarized as follows for the six educational divisions :—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.			Average Grant per School.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First	877	17,249	39,522	8	0	45	1	1
Second	797	13,612	19,332	0	0	24	4	1
Third	1,022	27,562	43,659	12	0	42	11	6
Fourth	835	21,159	47,470	8	0	56	13	7
Fifth	1,263	30,598	89,500	5	11	70	13	10
Sixth	548	22,325	43,345	10	9	79	1	7
Total ..	5,342	1,32,505	2,82,830	12	8	52	15	7

The average grant per school has risen from Rupees 47-13-8 to Rupees 52-15-7. This is mainly due to the fifth division, in which the average has suddenly advanced from Rupees 51 to Rupees 70-13-10. The first and fourth divisions show a small increase, the third and sixth divisions a very insignificant decrease, while in the second division the decrease is more marked. This has always been the most backward of all the divisions, and it is much to be regretted that it should have fallen below the low standard previously reached.

Number of Pupils passed under each Standard.

95. A statement will be found as usual in the appendix showing for each district and division the number of pupils who passed for each standard. The following is a summary of the figures for the whole Presidency :—

—	Standards.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
*5,822 Schools passed Pupils ..	I.	4,907	33,003	23,621	24,807	22,946	..	..	..	..	..	1,561 Girls.
	II.	3,773	21,419	14,509	16,623	13,972	..	..	..	..	..	846 „
	III.	2,181	10,603	6,865	8,825	6,218	2,569	3,904	1,621	1,731	..	427 „
	IV.	718	4,026	2,560	3,554	1,456	1,628	1,822	1,309	1,427	787	333 „
		Total ..	69,051	47,555	53,809	44,592	4,197	5,726	2,930	3,158	787	3,167 Girls.

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard.

Besides the above, several female pupils passed in fair and creditable needlework.

If this table is compared with the corresponding table in last year's report it will be seen that there is a decrease in the number of pupils presented under every standard except the third, in which the increase is very small. There is also a falling off in the number of pupils who passed in every subject and under every standard, except writing under the third standard. The number of girls presented under the first and second standards is smaller, and under the third and fourth standards larger than it was last year, and on the whole there is a small decrease. The following table compares the percentages of pupils who passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic during the last two years :—

Standards.	Reading, including explanation of meaning.		Writing, including Spelling.		Arithmetic.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
I	73	72	77	75	70	70
II	71	68	79	78	69	65
III	68	65	83	83	61	59
IV	65	64	87	89	39	36

These figures also with one or two trifling exceptions, imply that there has been some falling off. How far they can be relied on will be discussed in the next paragraph.

Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as Reading, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

96. Under the orders of Government a statement is annually published showing the number of pupils who have passed in reading alone, in writing as well as reading, and in reading, writing, and arithmetic. As this statement cannot be prepared from the certifying memoranda, which contain no information regarding individual boys, the figures are furnished by the Inspectors of Schools, but it has been usual to repeat in the column showing the number of boys presented the figures contained in the other statements prepared in the Director's Office. Mr. Garthwaite pointed out in his report for 1873-74 that these statistics were apparently not trustworthy, as in several cases the number of boys passed were shown in the annual reports as exceeding the number presented. I have but little doubt that the figures have always related to different sets of schools. The statements prepared in this office showing the number of pupils presented and passed are compiled from a register in which all certifying memoranda received during the year are entered, and these do not correspond with the examinations of the year, as an examination is often held at the end of one year while the grant is sanctioned at the beginning of another. Most of the Inspectors have, however, shown in their reports the actual number of pupils presented during the year, the only division in which

some of the figures are incomplete, being the second. The latter have been supplied as far as they can be from the register, and the following table shows both sets of figures :—

Divisions.	Presented for Examination.		Passed in		
	According to the Register of Certifying Memoranda.	According to the Inspectors' Reports.	Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
First	9,502	13,885	1,287	2,687	5,690
Second	6,569	8,980	272	1,195	3,534
Third	17,950	16,910	431	1,824	8,304
Fourth	13,814	15,068	838	2,305	7,187
Fifth	18,479	22,540	708	3,498	10,454
Sixth	2,737	8,868	127	939	4,741
Total ..	69,051	86,251	3,663	12,448	39,910

These figures cannot be reconciled with the table given in paragraph 95. The total number of pupils who passed in reading according to the three columns taken together was 56,021, whereas the total previously shown is 47,555, and the number of pupils presented is 86,251 instead of 69,051. It must be remembered that under the present system copies of certifying memoranda passed by the Inspectors and Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities are forwarded to be registered in this office, and there seems reason for doubting whether such copies have been always duly forwarded. This seems especially to be the case in South Canara, and it will be observed accordingly that the widest discrepancy is to be found in the sixth division.

Mappila Schools.

97. According to Dr. Cornish's Census Report the total Mahomedan population of this Presidency amounts to 1,880,720, of whom 595,899 belong to the district of Malabar, 546,912 of this number being Mappilas. "They are," Dr. Cornish remarks, "almost entirely uneducated, and their religious fanaticism is, under these circumstances, a source of danger to the public peace." The history of the origin of the movement by which the Mappila schools were brought under inspection is given in the following extract from Mr. Garthwaite's report for 1871-72 :—

"A striking feature in the history of lower-class education in Malabar this year has been the carrying out a plan to bring under inspection the Mappila schools (in Malabar), of which there is one attached to every mosque. These at present are scarcely worthy of the name of school; the children learn nothing except to read the Kuran without understanding it. I had long meditated getting these schools under inspection and having the rudiments of a real education taught in them; but my going home interrupted my plans, and during my absence nothing was done. On my return (in 1872) I, at my own expense, made some experiments in this direction, and found that liberal pecuniary treatment was quite sufficient to

overcome the prejudices of the Mappilas as regards vernacular education, though they still objected to English. As vernacular education, not English, was my object, this sufficed. I accordingly arranged a scheme which I submitted to you and to the Collector (of Malabar) as President of the Local Fund Board of that district. By this scheme more favourable result grant rules were permitted for Mappila schools, and special Inspecting Schoolmasters of their own faith were appointed to organize their schools, and mostly stipends of Rupees 4 (since reduced to Rupees 2) were given to the Mappila Masters."

The following extracts which are taken from his report for this year show that some progress has been made, although the standard reached in most of the schools is still very low :—

"It will be observed that in the Calicut Circle there is an increase since the previous year of 44 schools and 896 scholars; the attendance at the schools previously under inspection was reduced by cholera, and to a certain account counterbalanced the increase brought by the new schools. In the Tellicherry Circle the increase in the number of schools was 10 and scholars 299. Thus the whole of Malabar shows an increase of 54 schools and 1,195 scholars. The amount of grant earned has increased considerably, not only absolutely but also in proportion to the attendance—satisfactory evidence that the instruction is improving. The item for stipends is not a satisfactory one. At present it does not, as in the case of Hindu schools on the combined system, represent money paid to certificated masters, but is merely the means to enable the Mappila master to engage the services of some Hindu assistant competent to teach the standards, the Mappila masters or managers themselves being in general not able to do this. Government is urgent in demanding of the Boards that in this matter of stipends the Mappila schools shall be put on the same footing as the Hindu ones, but in the present dearth of Mappilas possessing even the most elementary education and of certificated Hindu teachers this would leave most of the Mappila schools without any teacher competent to earn a grant. The men at present engaged as assistants without the stipends could not find means of subsistence until the grant was earned, while the Mappilas have not yet been long enough in the enjoyment of education for any number of young relatives of the masters to be available as assistants as in Hindu indigenous schools is now often the case. Hence, if Government insists upon the complete withdrawal of the stipends, a check will be given to Mappila education. I need not say that the education of Mahomedans in this Presidency, and of Mappilas especially, is not so advanced as to require any check at present."

* * * * *

"There are peculiar difficulties in spreading education amongst the Mappilas of North Malabar. Possessing a rude alphabet of their own, and also using freely the Arabic character for Malayalum—spite of its utter want of adaptation—they are satisfied with thus the means of reading and writing, however imperfect those means may be. Hence, while the Mappilas of South Malabar, who use the ordinary Malayalum character,

welcome Malayalum instruction, those of the North despise it. Moreover, the religious teachers in the North are more suspicious of secular education, and more opposed to it than the same class in the South, although why it should be so I do not know. The following extract from the report of the InspectingSchoolmaster—himself that *alba cornix*, an educated Mappila—may serve to illustrate the above remarks :—

" ' By persevering exertion two schools were brought under inspection in the Kottayam taluq, but to my utter disappointment three days after, both the managers came and said to me in an angry way that they were unwilling to teach the vernacular to their pupils. When I asked the reason, I was told by them that they in a dream saw the Moollahs enter the gate of Paradise, but when they attempted to do so they were thrown back by the angels, saying that they would not be admitted, because their object in teaching the Kuran is not for meritorious purpose, but merely for gain.' "

Progress of education among the Ooriyas.

98. Mr. Kershaw makes the following remarks regarding the progress of education among the Ooriyas :—

" The Ooriyas of Ganjam are making, I think, satisfactory progress under the various encouragements held out to them by Government. There are upwards of 1,000 more under instruction at the end of March 1876 than in 1875, *viz.*, 4,803 against 3,747. An Ooriya from this district has at length passed the Matriculation examination, and we shall no doubt have others before long. Some of the Ooriya scholarship-holders in the Zillah school at Berhampore are working satisfactorily.

" The Deputy Inspector of the Chetterpore Circle reports a fact which, I think, must be unique in this Presidency. 'An Ooriya *woman* has opened a *Result* school for *boys* at Belgaum in the Purushotmapore taluq.' The school has not yet been examined for grant, as it has not been long enough in existence to qualify."

Present position of elementary education.

99. In November 1875 Government reviewed at some length the policy of the last few years in connection with elementary education. They observed that although large numbers had annually passed from the higher and secondary schools, fully competent to the task of undertaking the elementary instruction of their fellow countrymen, the expectation that a great impetus to primary education would be the result had proved delusive. The Census Returns of 1871 disclosed a very backward state of education throughout the Presidency. In the city of Madras about 18 per cent. of the population were able to read and write, but outside of Madras the proportion fell to 4·7 per cent. Allowing for the almost total absence of education of females, the average for the male population alone did not rise much above 9 per cent., and even taking the figures for youths between 12 and 20, the average was only 10 per cent. The rural population under the Local Fund Boards was estimated at 29,258,290 and the male population of a school-going age at about 2,000,000, of whom not more than 8½ per cent. were under

instruction, and of this probably a very insignificant proportion belonged to the rural classes. The population in 44 towns under the Towns Improvement Act, exclusive of Madras, was estimated at 1,160,000 with 170,000 to 175,000 children of school-going age, of whom only 12·8 per cent. were accounted for in the schools of which the Municipal Commissioners had cognizance. After reviewing the history of the various measures which have been tried in this Presidency, and of which an account has been given in the preliminary section of this report, Government announced their intention to make an immediate and considerable extension of the number of places invested with township duties and privileges under Act III of 1871, with the proviso that steps were to be taken for restricting its operation as far as possible to sanitation and elementary education. All places of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards were to be constituted Municipalities, when special cause was not shown to the contrary by the local officers or by the inhabitants. According to the census returns there were 254 such towns. It was intended in the majority of cases to restrict the town limits to the smallest possible compass with a view to obviate the necessity for making the Municipalities liable for the maintenance of roads; so that the taxes would be generally confined to (1) rates on houses, buildings and lands assessed on an annual rent value at a rate not exceeding 7½ per cent., (2) taxes on arts, professions, and callings at schedule rates, and (3) fees from schools. Eliminating the additional Municipalities thus created, which it was supposed would represent about 6½ per cent. of the entire population of the present Local Fund Circles, the remaining 44,000 or 44,500 villages were to continue under the direction of the Local Fund Boards. For the purpose of providing funds for the introduction of elementary education into such places, Government proposed to obtain legislative sanction by modification of Act IV of 1871 or otherwise for levying a special and additional educational rate, at a maximum of 1 Anna in the Rupee on the value of all occupied lands within each separate village. A revival of the system of unions was not contemplated, unless, perhaps, in the case of Malabar or part of Canara. Non-agricultural residents were to be assessed under the old moturpha tax, re-imposed in some simple form. Villages containing less than 500 inhabitants, or in which the tax above proposed would not yield Rupees 100 per annum for the support of a school, were to be exempt. The establishment in each district of a Normal school, in which persons who had previously passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination, or the test prescribed for a certificate of the fifth grade, were to be trained as teachers, and a considerable increase in the number of Deputy Inspectors, formed a part of the scheme. The Board of Revenue have been directed to report on these proposals after consult-

Towns with over	15,000,	6
Do.	12,500,	9
Do.	10,000,	33
Do.	7,500,	60
Do.	5,000,	146
	Total ..	254

ing the most experienced executive officers under their control and the most enlightened members of the native community.

VIII.—Female Education.

100. It will be seen from the table given in the margin that the number of girls' schools has increased by 35 and of girls attending them by 1,122. If to these be added the girls in Normal schools and Mixed schools, the total number under instruction is 23,793 against 19,582 last year. These figures do not include certain large schools supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, which although under inspection furnish no returns. It seems an encouraging fact that the number of girls now under instruction exceeds the total number of boys and girls put together in 1859-60. The decrease in the number of middle-class schools is the result of the more rigid classification which has been adopted this year. The great apparent increase in the number of mixed lower-class schools is due to the fact that no girls are now returned as attending boys' schools, all schools in which boys and girls are taught together being treated as mixed schools.

Number of Girls' Schools and Pupils.

Schools.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls' Higher ..	1	117	1	115
Do. Middle ..	48	3,865	23	1,811
Do. Lower ..	220	7,924	280	11,102
Total ..	269	11,906	304	13,028
Normal	2	123	2	120
Mixed Middle ..	36	327	41	555
Do. Lower ..	1,130	6,068	1,982	10,090
Boys' do. ..	..	1,158	..	..
Total ..	1,166	7,553	2,023	10,645
Grand Total ..	..	19,582	2,329	23,793

101. Nearly all classes of the community show some advance, but most of the pupils are either Hindus or Native Christians. The number of Mahomedans and Pariahs under instruction, although small, has increased considerably. Of the 908 Mahomedan girls no less than 628 are Mappilas. Among the Hindus there are only 2 Ooriya girls.

Nationality of Girls under instruction.

Nationality.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Hindus	9,548	12,431
Native Christians ..	6,735	7,515
East Indians ..	2,010	2,128
Mahomedans ..	624	908
Pariahs	382	543
Europeans	279	264
Parsees	4	4
Total ..	19,582	23,793

Classification of Girls' Schools.

102. In the following statement the schools are classified according to the agency by which they are managed. The number of girls in Government schools has risen from 510 to 959, in Missionary schools from 11,607 to 13,898, and in other schools from 7,465 to 8,936 :—

—	Government Schools.									Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.									Other Schools.									Grand Total.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Ooriyas.	Pariahs.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Ooriyas.	Pariahs.	Total.	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Ooriyas.	Pariahs.	Total	
Mixed Schools.																												
Middle Class ..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	8	..	17	284	131	4	..	..	444	85	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	97	555
Lower do. ..	115	..	..	23	2	..	..	..	140	511	..	42	317	2,755	..	..	301	3,926	5,043	686	5	68	214	..	2	6	6,024	10,090
Female Schools																												
Higher Class ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	92	3	..	..	..	115	115
Middle do. ..	..	..	40	24	..	..	..	..	64	531	..	60	170	414	..	..	24	1,199	..	..	46	500	2	..	..	..	548	1,811
Lower do. ..	642	42	..	..	9	..	..	..	693	3,816	10	21	450	3,778	..	..	182	8,257	1,645	170	12	184	112	..	..	29	2,152	11,102
Normal Schools ..	22	..	1	17	8	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Total ..	790	42	41	64	22	..	..	..	959	4,866	10	140	1,221	7,150	4	..	507	13,898	6,773	856	83	844	343	..	2	35	8,936	23,793

Districts to which girls belong.

Districts.	Pupils.	Districts.	Pupils.
Tinnevelly ..	5,884	Godavery ..	507
Madras ..	4,739	Nellore ..	486
Malabar ..	2,982	Salem	470
Tanjore ..	1,191	Trichinopoly ..	407
Chingleput ..	1,140	Bellary ..	307
Madura ..	1,087	Cuddapah ..	267
Kistna ..	792	Neilgherries ..	231
Coimbatore ..	775	Ganjam ..	213
North Arcot ..	572	Kurnool ..	94
South Canara.	563		
South Arcot ..	545	Total ..	23,793
Vizagapatam ..	541		

103. The statement in the margin shows the districts to which the girls belong. The only district which shows any falling off is North Arcot. The greatest comparative advance is in Ganjam, where the number has more than trebled, but this district still stands almost at the bottom of the list.

Relative proficiency of Girls' Schools.

104. The reports of the Inspectors a few years ago used to contain very little information regarding individual girls' schools. This is no longer the case. A very full account of many of the schools is given in the appendix. The only school which is ranked in the higher class is the Dovetop Protestant Girls' school, which was inspected by Mr. Barrow in July 1875. This school contained 130 girls, and the standard of instruction reached was that for first-grade schoolmistresses. The general result of the inspection was on the whole highly creditable to the institution. The following table shows the result of the teachers' certificate examination held in July 1875. This examination has now become a sort of general test of the work done in these schools, and the scheme of study is in many of them adjusted to its requirements :—

Schools.	First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.		Total.
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	
Government Female Normal School ..	*2	1	..	..	5	2	10
Do. do. do. Practising Branch.	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
Davidson Street Girls' School	..	1	..	3	8	3	15
Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	..	2	1	..	4	..	7
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	..	*1	..	..	..	..	1
English Girls' School, Madura	..	†1	..	..	..	..	1
Presentation Convent School	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
Military Female Orphan Asylum	..	..	*5	*1	1	1	8
Wesleyan Girls' School, Popham's Broadway ..	..	..	..	2	3	4	9
Convent Girls' School, Mangalore	..	..	..	‡2	..	..	2
Civil Orphan Asylum	..	..	1	..	5	..	6
Mrs. Kohlhoff's Seminary	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Calicut ..	..	..	†1	..	†1	..	2
Wesleyan Girls' School, Bangalore	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah ..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9

* Pupil Teachers. † Teachers. ‡ 1 Teacher.

Schools.	First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.		Total.
	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	
Mengnanapuram English Tuxford School	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Indian Female Instruction Society's Normal School.	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Emmanuel Church Girls' School	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Bellary Protestant Asylum	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Doveton Girls' School	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Coimbatore Day School	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
S.P.G. Girls' School, Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Remount Depôt School, Oossoor	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Free Church Mission Boarding School	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Christ Church School Mount Road	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Union School, John Pereiras	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sunjeveroyenpettah School	..	..	..	..	*1	..	1
London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Papanasapuram Girls' School	..	..	..	..	..	*1	1
Palangulam Girls' School	..	..	..	..	..	*1	1
St. John's School, Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kadachapuram Girls' School	..	..	..	..	..	*1	1
St. Francis Xavier's School	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Free Church Mission Day School	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Private Study	..	..	1	2	1	1	5
Total ..	2	6	10	19	62	45	144

* Teachers.

This list includes Normal schools and also some schools at Bangalore, which are not connected with the department. The low position occupied in this list by the Doveton Girls' school is thus accounted for in the annual report published by the Committee :—

"The examination for the grade certificates was rather unfortunate; of those who sent in their names for the second grade, four girls were absent, one on account of a severe attack of fever, and the others from other causes; none of those who went in for examination passed, as an unexpected and unpleasant accident (the breaking of the rule of silence by one of their number) completely upset them, and, indeed, one of the girls was so affected by it, that she became ill, and was not able to go on with her examination. Four of the candidates for the third grade were successful."

Government Girls' Schools.

105. The circumstances under which a few girls' schools hitherto supported entirely by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities became Government institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department have been explained in paragraph 16. In January 1875 the Deputy Inspectors were ordered to assume the management of these schools and the establishments were taken over exactly as they stood. In two or three

instances slight increases of salary have been since sanctioned, but the existing arrangements can only be regarded as provisional. The following statement shows the scale of establishment of each school and the attendance:—

School.	Head Master or Head Mistress.			Assistant.	Assistant.	Tailor or Sewing Mistress.			Conductor and Servants.			House-rent.	Contingencies.			Total.			Pupils on the 31st March	
																			1875.	1876.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
Nellore District.																				
Nellore	15	0	0	6	5	5	0	0	6	12	0	3	4	0	0	44	12	0	63	61
Mulapet	15	0	0	8	..	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	4	0	0	40	0	0	..	40
Naidupet	8	0	0	..	..	2	0	0	3	0	0	..	3	0	0	16	0	0	30	26
Gudur	15	0	0	8	..	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	35	0	0	..	..
South Arcot.																				
Cuddalore	10	0	0	9	8		..		4	0	0	3	2	0	0	36	0	0	61	69
North Arcot.																				
Wallajapett ..	10	0	0	..	..	2	4	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	18	4	0	25	30
Salem.																				
Salem	20	0	0	10	10	6	0	0	4	0	0	7	2	0	0	59	0	0	73	66
Kistnagherry ..	10	8	0	..	..		..		3	0	0	1	1	0	0	15	8	0	29	27
Tanjore.																				
Kuruntattangudi ..	6	0	0	6	..		..		4	8	0	3	1	0	0	20	8	0	53	45
Puttucottah ..	10	0	0	5	..		..		0	12	0	..	0	4	0	16	0	0	31	27

The Mulapett school which is included in this list is a new school in a suburb of Nellore. Sanction has also been granted for opening a Mahomedan Girls' school at Gudur, but this has not yet been established. These schools generally are in fair order, although they are all at present of the lower class. Last year a girls' school originally supported by the Cumbaconum Municipality was returned as a Government school. It was found, however, that the Municipal Commissioners did not wish the school to be transferred to Government, as it was managed for them by the Roman Catholic Priest of the station, and the teachers were Nuns. Under these circumstances the school has been left under the Municipality, with a half grant from Provincial funds. Besides the schools above referred to there is a girls' school at Bhadrachellum, the master of which receives a salary of Rupees 20 per mensem from Provincial funds. This school, which contains 23 girls, is a very elementary one, and the Deputy Inspector reports that the only recommendation of the master is that "people send their daughters to his school even at the age of fourteen without suspicion."

106. There are now five Municipal Girls' schools. The only one of these which appeared in last year's returns was that already referred to at Cumbaconum. This school was inspected by Mr. Caldwell in November, and the results appear to have been generally good. Mr. Kershaw makes the following remarks on the two schools at Berhampore :—

Municipal Girls' Schools.

Municipalities.	31st March 1875.	31st March 1876.
Berhampore (Hindu)	..	42
Do. (Mahomedan)	..	39
Cumbaconum	70	96
Srirungum	..	50
Tellicherry	..	52

"I examined the two schools at Berhampore during my tour through the Ganjam district. They are both somewhat costly institutions in my opinion, and the results not very satisfactory. The Hindu school, however, is far superior in every respect to the Mahomedan school. I think the latter school altogether objectionable on its *present* footing. The wife of a pensioned sepoy is the mistress, who receives Rupees 15 per mensem. The school is held in the small inner court of this sepoy's house. But as none of the Municipal Commissioners nor the educational officers have seen this mistress, she may be a myth. And as to her qualifications for her office no one knows anything about them, and for my own part I feel particularly sceptical about them. Neither Commissioner nor Inspecting Officer is allowed to visit the school without giving a day's previous notice, and of course everything is made to look very nice and proper for the occasion. No grant of public money should be given to a school conducted on such principles."

The Srirungum and Tellicherry schools being new schools, have not yet been visited by the Inspectors.

107. In January 1875 a Committee presided over by Lady Hobart discussed the question of the education of Mahomedan girls and proposed to encourage it by promoting the establishment of schools in which the girls were to be taught their own language, needlework of every description, and other industrial occupations. A suitable house for a school was accordingly engaged in Peter's Road, Royapettah, and the institution was opened on the 16th April 1875 by the Princess of Arcot with an attendance of 24 children. Lord Hobart, who took a warm interest in the movement, died a few days afterwards, and the Committee, as a tribute to his memory, and in recognition of the part taken by Lady Hobart in the establishment of the school, have called it the Hobart school. Lady Hobart gave the school a donation of Rupees 10,000, and in December the Princess of Tanjore visited the institution and assigned the interest of Rupees 7,000 towards its support. The school, besides

Hobart Mahomedan Girls' School.

other subscriptions and donations, receives a monthly grant of Rupees 27 per mensem under the grant-in-aid rules and a special grant of Rupees 40, with the aid of which additional accommodation has been provided. This new department was opened by the Princess of Arcot on the 30th November, and at the end of the year there were 155 names on the rolls, with an average daily attendance of 125 pupils. Although the children mostly belong to the poorest classes, their parents will not allow them to walk through the streets, and it has been found necessary to hire five carts with female attendants to convey the children to and from school. The cost of this item comes to Rupees 107 per mensem, while the salaries of the teachers amounts to only Rupees 90. The staff consists of a European Head Mistress on Rupees 30, an East Indian Assistant Mistress on Rupees 15, five female Mahomedan teachers on salaries ranging from Rupees 7 to Rupees 9, and a Mahomedan woman to teach needlework on Rupees 7. Two hours a day are devoted to study and three to work. The school has not yet been inspected.

Admission of children of the Dancing-girl class into schools supported by Government.

108. In December 1874 and February 1875 Government called on the Collectors of districts and the Director of Public Instruction to report on the desirability of excluding children of the Dancing-girl class from girls' schools and mixed schools. The following is an extract from a report which I submitted on the subject in October:—

"Mr. Marden reports that it is the usual practice to admit girls of this class into schools, and thinks that it should be continued. 'That Government should brand these unfortunate children, however innocent, and actually interfere to prevent as it were their only chance of becoming respectable,' seems to him 'the best way to perpetuate existing evils.'

"Mr. Kershaw thinks it monstrous that Government money should be expended in qualifying professional prostitutes for their future career, and considers that such girls cannot but exercise an evil influence over their companions.

"Mr. Fortey admits that it is hard that the sins of the fathers and mothers should be visited on the children, but he would exclude girls of this class, because native opinion is in favour of the measure, and because association with such girls is bad for the other children.

"Mr. Caldwell thinks that native feeling is against the admission of those girls, and that this feeling is likely to increase.

"Mr. Bradshaw would exclude girls of the Dancing-girl class and the children of prostitutes from Government schools, but would not interfere with aided schools.

"Mr. Garthwaite, having been absent on leave, has not submitted a report, but from the reports of the Deputy Inspectors of Malabar it appears that this class is not to be met anywhere in Malabar except in the town of Palghaut, where there are only two or three families.

"With very few exceptions all the Deputy Inspectors are opposed to the admission of girls of this class. Some of them think they might be admitted up to the age of 8, 9, or 10.

"The practice in Madras itself seems to be to exclude them from all aided girls' schools except certain results schools, which are attended exclusively by girls of the Dancing-girl caste.

"On the whole I am of opinion that girls of this class should be excluded from Government girls' schools. Their gradual exclusion from such aided schools as admit them might be left to the influence of native public opinion, but the Deputy Inspectors might be instructed to examine no children of this class in mixed results schools. Results grants might be given as at present to schools attended exclusively by children of the Dancing-girl caste."

Government have recently resolved to leave the disposal of the question to the discretion of the Local Boards.

IX.—Professional Colleges and Technical Schools.

Law Class, Presidency College.

109. The Law Class of the Presidency College has been noticed in paragraph 48. The Law Professorship after being in abeyance for three years was revived in October 1873 by the appointment of Mr. Shephard to that office. As Government considered it desirable that this chair should be as far as possible self-supporting, the fee was raised in February 1875 to Rupees 30 for a six months' course, at which rate 60 students are required to cover the cost of the Professor's salary. The curriculum comprises four courses of lectures, which extend over two years and embrace all the subjects required for the B.L. examination as already particularised in paragraph 31. There is thus only one class, but students may join it at the beginning of any half-year, and although in this way some students begin their study with one part of the law and others with another, the whole ground is covered by attending four consecutive courses of lectures. Each course consists of from 30 to 35 lectures. These are generally delivered between 6 and 7 P.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. The majority of the students are persons who are following various avocations, but there are also a good many young men who devote their whole time to the study of law. In the second course of 1875 there were 64 students on the rolls and 75 in the first course of 1876. Eight students passed the B.L. examination this year, two being placed in the second class and six in the third class.

Other Law Classes.

110. It is probable that in course of time other law classes will spring up in different parts of the Presidency. One such class is already in existence. In January 1875 the Syndicate agreed to recognize the lectures of Dr. Ormsby

at Trevandrum, and some of his students will appear at the next B.L. examination.

Madras Medical College.

111. The Madras Medical College is under the general control of the Director of Public Instruction, and the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, is ex-officio visitor of the College, and as such he may bring to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction or of Government any defects he may observe in the arrangements or working of the institution. The government of the College is vested in the Principal, aided by a consultative council of all the Professors and of any other members who may be appointed by Government. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the council are forwarded for the information of the Director of Public Instruction. The Principal and Professors are selected by the Director of Public Instruction in communication with the Surgeon-General and are appointed by Government on the joint recommendation of these two functionaries.

There have, until recently, been only three classes of students, constituting the three departments of the College, *viz.*, the Senior, Second, and Junior Departments—

(*a.*) Candidates for the University Degree of M.B. and C.M.

(*b.*) Candidates for the grade of Assistant Apothecary in the Subordinate Medical Department.

(*c.*) Candidates for the grade of Hospital Assistant in the Subordinate Medical Department.

Candidates for admission to the Senior Department must have passed the general educational standard laid down by the University of Madras.

Admission to the Second Department is gained by a competitive examination held once a year at the Presidency and chief military and civil stations in Madras and British Burmah in the following subjects:—

"A. *English.*—A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author, will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective handwriting.

"(*b.*) Meaning of words and phrases in grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

"B. *Vernacular.*—A colloquial examination in one of the following vernaculars, at the option of the candidate:—

Hindustani.
Tamil.
Telugu.

"Care will be taken to ascertain the facility possessed by each candidate of making himself understood in the vernacular which he has selected.

"C. *History.*—The leading facts of the Histories of England and of India.

"D. *Geography.*—General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

"E. *Arithmetic.*—The first four rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Proportion.

"F. *Algebra.*—Algebra, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Simple Equations.

"G. *Euclid.*—The first book of Euclid."

The examination is conducted by means of printed papers, prepared by the Surgeon-General in communication with this department. Practically the whole labour of preparing the questions and valuing the answers of the candidates devolves on the Inspector of the Presidency Division and such Examiners as may be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and as there are several other entrance examinations of a somewhat similar character, which will be noticed presently, the duty is one which materially interferes with the legitimate duties of that officer, who, as elsewhere remarked, is quite unable to overtake his own work. The successful candidates are admitted on the establishment as Hospital Apprentices and spend five years in acquiring a knowledge of the duties of their profession. For the first two years they receive stipends of Rupees 16 and Rupees 20, with rations, or compensation of Rupees 10 in lieu of rations, and free quarters, or Rupees 7½ house-rent. During this period they are attached to civil or military hospitals or dispensaries, and are taught the reading of prescriptions, the uses, doses and nature of pharmacopœial preparations, the mode of dispensing medicines with accuracy and neatness, and the preparation and application of minor surgical appliances, such as blisters, bandages, and also the arts of cupping, leeching and vaccination. During their precollegiate course they undergo four examinations at intervals of six months by means of written questions prepared by the Principal of the Medical College. The final examination embraces Practical Pharmacy, the Pharmacopœia, Minor Surgery, Osteology, and the preparation of Hospital Returns. The results of these examinations determine the order of merit, according to which lads are drafted into the Medical College on the rates of pay shown in the margin, with rations and quarters or house-rent as already specified.

Third-class Student	Rupees	20.
Second-class do.	do.	25.
First-class do.	do.	30.

Admission to the Junior Department is secured by a competitive examination, held once a year and conducted in the manner already described, but confined to the following subjects :—

"A. *English.*—A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author, will be given as an exercise in dictation. Twenty errors in spelling, exclusive of technical and other unusual words, which will not be counted, will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective handwriting.

" Candidates will also be examined in the meaning of words and phrases, in grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

" *Native Language.*—Candidates will further be required to translate into English a short exercise in their own vernacular, and to translate into their own vernacular a short exercise in English.

" B. *History.*—The leading facts of the History of India.

" C. *Geography.*—The Geography of India.

" D. *Arithmetic.*—The first four rules of Arithmetic and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

" E. *Translation.*—To read and write their own vernaculars with fluency and accuracy."

The successful candidates are admitted upon the establishment as Native Medical Pupils and are attached for two years to a military or civil hospital, and, provided they have attained the required standard in the knowledge of English, they receive stipends of Rupees 7 and 8 with free quarters, or Rupees 4 hutting money. During this period they are instructed and examined every six months according to the regulations laid down for Hospital Apprentices. They then pass into the Medical College with the following stipends and free quarters, or hutting money :—

	For those qualified in English.	For those not qualified.
	RS.	RS.
Second-class Student	9	7
First-class do.	10	8

The course of study in the Medical College has hitherto extended over five years for the Senior Department, three years for the Second Department, and two years for the Junior Department.

Military Students of the Second and Junior Departments are regularly attested when they are enlisted, and the Principal is authorized to punish them by confinement to hospital for fifteen days, taking all duties, confinement in defaulter-room for seven days, taking all duties, confinement in congee-house or solitary cell for seven days, with bread and water diet for Europeans and rice congee with salt for Natives.

There are five Government scholarships attached to the Medical College. The scholarships are not open to competition, the selection of candidates resting with the Director of Public Instruction. The present rules for these scholarships are as follow :—

" (*a.*) Candidates for the scholarship must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Madras, or of some other recognized, University, and a preference will be given to the candidate who shall have taken up Latin as the optional language at the said F.A. examination.

"(*b.*) The successful candidate will receive a monthly stipend of Rupees 20, to be increased to Rupees 30, on passing successfully, and at the regulated time, the preliminary scientific examination of the University, and a further increase of Rupees 10 will be made when he shall pass successfully, and at the regulated time, the first examination of the University for Medical Degrees.

"(*c.*) The stipend of the scholarship is subject to curtailment, suspension, or entire withdrawal, should the educational authorities have occasion to find fault with the conduct, want of zeal, or lack of ability of the stipendiary student; and failure to pass the required examination will entail forfeiture of all future increase of stipend.

"(*d.*) No stipend can be held for more than five years.

"(*e.*) Government scholarships are open to all, whether European, East Indian, or Native.

"An endowed scholarship founded in the year 1848, in memory of the late Surgeon Lane, of the Madras Medical Service, is at the disposal of the Lane Scholarship Committee; the rules correspond with those of the Government Scholarships except—(1) that the candidates for the Lane Scholarship must be Protestants, of certified moral character, and of decided religious principles. Satisfactory evidence of character and principles must accompany all applications for scholarships; and (2) that the monthly stipend of the Lane Scholarship commences with Rupees 30, rising to Rupees 40, and Rupees 50 on passing the preliminary scientific and first examinations for the degree of M.B. and C.M."

Private students who are properly qualified to go through the course are permitted to join the Senior Department of the College without paying any fee.

The lectures on Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Hygiene are open to students who do not intend to pass through the regular course on payment of a fee of Rupees 10 for each course of lectures.

Private students who are qualified by their attainments to join the Junior Department are admitted on payment of a fee of Rupees 3 for each course of lectures with a further fee of Rupees 10 if they attend the practice of the General Hospital.

In addition to the classes of students above referred to four new classes of students can now enter the Medical College—

(*a.*) Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.
(*b.*) Candidates for the grade of Civil Apothecary.
(*c.*) Candidates for the grade of Civil Hospital Assistant.
(*d.*) Female Students.

Candidates for the newly-instituted degree of Licentiate join the Senior Department. They pay no fees. The qualifications required for admission to the course are those prescribed by the University, and have been described in paragraph 32 of this report.

Government Order, No. 1,001, of the 7th May 1875, created a new Civil Subordinate Medical Establishment, consisting of two classes of officers styled Civil Apothecaries and Civil Hospital Assistants. These men are to be employed as medical subordinates in the Civil Department and in the Dispensaries under Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.

Candidates for the grade of Civil Apothecary are as far as possible to be selected from among men who have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. In the event of the number of matriculated candidates exceeding the vacancies to be filled up, a selection is to be made by setting them a paper, which will test their knowledge of English. In the event of the number of matriculated candidates being below the number of appointments to be filled, the present departmental test for Military Hospital Apprentices is to be accepted. Matriculated candidates are required to undergo one year's precollegiate training and men who have passed the inferior test two years' precollegiate training, during which their stipends are fixed at Rupees 15. At the expiration of this period they enter the Second Department of the College and pursue the three years' course prescribed for Military Hospital Apprentices.

As it is considered hardly likely that matriculated candidates will be available for the grade of Civil Hospital Assistant, the present departmental entrance examination for Native Medical Pupils has been retained for this class. The successful candidates undergo a precollegiate training of two years, during which they receive Rupees 7 per mensem and then join the Junior Department of the College on stipends of Rupees 9, which they draw during the curriculum of two years prescribed for that department.

The preliminary entrance test for Female students in Dictation, History, Geography, and Arithmetic is identical with that prescribed for Military Hospital Apprentices. In English Grammar and Composition the standard is that of the general paper for the Matriculation examination. There is no examination in Euclid, Algebra, or a vernacular language. The subjects in which they are required to pass an examination at the end of their course are Pharmacy, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and diseases of women and children. They are not required to study Chemistry and Botany, and a sound knowledge of regional anatomy and of the physiology of important organs is considered sufficient, the more minute matters, such as the anatomy of small nerves and arteries and histology, being omitted The course extends over three years. During the first year, which is precollegiate, the students acquire a knowledge of compounding and pharmacy, and also some knowledge of the bones. The second year is devoted to lectures, and attendance at a hospital for clinical instruction is continued.

The third year is given to diseases of women and children, surgery and medicine, with clinical instruction. Female students are required to attend the courses of lectures with students of the opposite sex, except in midwifery, in which they are taught separately. Their attendance is also dispensed with during a few lectures on Anatomy, Surgery and Physiology, in which matters come up which cannot be dwelt upon before a mixed audience.

The curriculum of study in the three departments is shown in the following statement:—

Senior Department.

For Students qualifying for the M.B. and C.M. Degree.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Dispensary and Surgical Wards. Winter. Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Summer. Practical Chemistry. Practical Pharmacy.	Surgical Wards. Winter. Anatomy. Physiology. Materia Medica. Surgery. Clinical Surgery. Dissection. Summer Clinical Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Surgical Wards. Winter. Physiology. Surgery. Clinical Surgery. Dissection. Eye Infirmary. Summer. Clinical Ophthalmology. Operative and Minor Surgery. Comparative Anatomy. Microscope.	Medical Wards. Winter. Medicine. Pathology. Midwifery. Clinical Medicine. Dissection and Operative Surgery. Summer. Diseases of Women and Children. Organic Chemistry. Clinical Medicine. Medical Jurisprudence. Microscope.	Medical Wards and Lying-in Hospital. Winter. Medicine. Ophthalmology. Clinical Medicine. Dissection and Operative Surgery. Eye Infirmary. Summer. Clinical Ophthalmology. Operative Surgery. Hygiene.

For Students qualifying for the L.M.S. Degree.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Hospital Attendance. Winter. Anatomy. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Summer. Practical Chemistry. Practical Pharmacy. Examinations by the Assistants. (This may be precollegiate.)	Hospital Attendance. Winter. Anatomy. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Physiology. Summer. Practical Chemistry. Practical Pharmacy. Examinations by the Assistants.	Surgical and Medical Wards. Winter. Anatomy. Physiology. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Dissection and Demonstrations. Summer. Practical Pharmacy. Minor Surgery. Examinations by the Assistants.	General Hospital, Eye Infirmary, and Lying-in Hospital. Winter. Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Midwifery. Ophthalmology. Dissection and Demonstrations. Summer. Medical Jurisprudence. Hygiene. Diseases of Women and Children. Operative and Minor Surgery.

Second Department.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Hospital Attendance. Winter. Anatomy. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Summer. Practical Chemistry. Practical Pharmacy. Examinations by the Assistants.	Surgical and Medical Wards. Winter. Anatomy. Physiology. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Dissection and Demonstrations. Summer. Practical Pharmacy. Minor Surgery. Examinations by the Assistants.	General Hospital, Eye Infirmary, and Lying-in Hospital. Winter. Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Midwifery. Ophthalmology. Dissection and Demonstrations. Summer. Medical Jurisprudence. Hygiene. Diseases of Women and Children. Operative and Minor Surgery.

Junior Department.

First Year.	Second Year.
Attendance at the General Hospital during both Sessions. Winter. Anatomy. Materia Medica. Examinations by the Assistants. Summer. Outlines of Physiology. Practical Pharmacy. Minor Surgery. By the Assistants.	General Hospital, Eye Infirmary, and Lying-in Hospital during both Sessions. Winter. Medicine. Clinical Medicine. Surgery. Clinical Surgery. Midwifery. Dissections. Examinations by the Assistants. Summer. Hygiene. Minor Surgery by the Assistants. Examinations by the Assistants.

The winter course commences on the 1st October and terminates on the 31st March. The summer course commences on the 1st April and terminates on the 30th June.

The proportion of examinations to lectures is not below one in three in the several courses, and towards the close of each course of lectures there is held a conversational course which includes examinations in all the subjects lectured upon.

The students of the Senior class of the Second and Junior Departments are examined annually in June for admission into the public service as Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants by a committee of medical officers nominated by Government on the application of the Director of Public Instruction. The examination is both in writing and *vivâ voce*. It seems a defect in this examination that marks are not given. The results in each subject are recorded as very good, good, fair, indifferent, bad, very bad, and a recent case seems to indicate that there is sometimes a difficulty in determining under this system whether a candidate should be passed or rejected.

The Principal of the Medical College is not permitted to engage in private practice, and is ex-officio Physician to the General Hospital, the arrangements of which, as the great field of clinical training, are made to harmonize with the requirements of the Medical College. The seven major Professors have also other conjoint duties, and their pay depends upon their rank in the Indian Medical Department. As explained in paragraph 20 of this report, the salaries of the Principal and major Professors, which appertain to Imperial Services, do not come in any way under the cognizance of this department, nor are they debited in any form to the Medical College in the financial returns. The full cost of the institution is therefore not known, and cannot be ascertained. According to the Medical Code the sanctioned scale of this portion of the establishment is as follows :—

Principal and Major Professors.	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine and Physician to General Hospital	1,600	..	..	..
Surgeon to the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery	1,250	1,050	850	700
Port Surgeon with Port and Marine duties, and Professor of Anatomy	1,250	1,050	850	700
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology.	1,250	1,050	850	700
Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital and Professor of Midwifery	1,250	1,050	850	700
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry.	1,250	1,050	850	700
Principal Medical Storekeeper and Professor of Materia Medica.	1,250	1,050	850	700
Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology.	..	..	..	800

The salaries of the minor Professors and other items which belong to the medical branch of Provincial Services are shown in the following statement:—

Establishment paid from Provincial Services (Medical Branch).

		Salary. RS.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence..	Provided the aggregate salary of the officer holding the post as an extra charge does not exceed that of a full Professorship with attached duties.	200
Do. of Botany		200
Do. of Hygiene		200
Do. of Comparative Anatomy ..		200
Do. of Dental Surgery		200
Demonstrator of Anatomy		100
Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry		100
Do. do. of Materia Medica and Botany		100
Do. do. of Medicine		100
Native Assistant		50
Clerk		75
Draughtsman		60
Librarian		12½
Moochee		5½
Chemical Lascar		12
Anatomical Attendant		17
2 Anatomical Attendants, at Rupees 12 each		24
Peon		9
4 Dooly bearers, at Rupees 8 each		32
3 Lascars, at Rupees 7 each		21
2 Gardeners, at do. 7 each		14
2 Sweepers, at do. 5 each		10
1 Female servant		6
Total ..		1,748

Some changes have been made with regard to the chair of Materia Medica. It was separated under Government Order, No. 118, of the 15th April 1874, from the office of Principal Medical Storekeeper, and the Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital, who happened at that time to have no class studying Pathology, was ordered to lecture on Materia Medica. This arrangement having been found productive of inconvenience, the lectures were, as a temporary arrangement, entrusted to the Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica. It has been now determined to appoint the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum Professor of Materia Medica with the staff salary of a minor Professor, *viz.*, Rupees 200. The Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence is the only one of the five minor chairs which has a permanent incumbent. There are no lectures on Dental Surgery. Lectures on Botany and Comparative Anatomy are delivered when required by a Professor specially appointed, who usually receives an honorarium of Rupees 700 for

the course. A similar honorarium was for several years given to the Professor of Chemistry for lecturing on Hygiene, but under Government Order, No. 206 A, of the 30th June 1875, the minor Professorship of Hygiene has been permanently attached to the post of Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, and a correspondence is still going on as to the amount of remuneration to which an officer holding this double appointment is entitled.

The report printed in the appendix relates to the academic year 1874-75, which, as already explained, does not correspond with the official year. The following particulars relate to the official year 1875-76. Dr. Sibthorp entered on his duties as Acting Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica in May and has since been confirmed. The special arrangement under which he was ordered to relieve the Medical Storekeeper of the duties of Professor of Materia Medica having been found to interfere seriously with his duties as Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital, Government directed in February that the lectures in Materia Medica should, as a temporary measure, be entrusted to the Assistant Professor of Materia Medica. Dr. Keess returned from Europe in March 1876 and resumed his duties as Professor of Anatomy. Dr. Porter, who had been acting for him, was nominated to act as Professor of Chemistry on Dr. Macrae's departure for Europe, which also took place in March. Honorary Surgeon Harvey officiated in this post for a few days. An exchange of appointments between Honorary Surgeon Harvey, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, and Apothecary Hamilton, Assistant to the Professor of Botany, has taken place under the orders of Government.

The following table compares the statistics of the last three years. Of the 12 students who constitute the Senior Department, 5 are Government and 7 are Private students, 2 of whom are studying for the M.B. and C.M. degree and 5 are studying for the degree of Licentiate. Of the 32 students in the Second Department, 10 are Civil Hospital Apprentices. Besides the regular students shown in the tables, there were 8 non-medical students and a Hospital Assistant who attended certain lectures. There were no failures in the final examination held in June 1875, and only 1 student, a Mysore pupil, was removed during the year :—

Attendance and Results of Examinations.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
On the rolls at the commencement of the Winter Session—			
Senior Department	5	5	12
Second do. Hospital Apprentices ..	28	26	32
Do. do. Female Students	..	..	4
Junior do.	61	57	68

Attendance and Results of Examinations.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Senior Department.			
Passed Second M.B. and C.M. University Examinations.	3	..	..
Passed First M.B. and C.M. University Examinations	1	2	..
Passed Preliminary Scientific University do.	1	..	3
Second Department.			
Passsed for grade of Assistant Apothecary	21	11	7
Junior Department.			
Passed for grade of Hospital Assistant	25	30	28

In Government Order, No. 1,001, of the 7th May 1875, to which reference has been already made, several important questions relating to medical education generally and to the character of the work done in the Medical College were discussed. So far back as 1864 it was proposed that there should be four Provincial Medical schools, but Dr. Balfour, the late Surgeon-General, was of opinion that the work could be done better and at less cost in the Medical College than in the proposed medical schools, and he pointed out that while the Madras Medical College was educating only 115 students, the Bombay Medical College, with the same number of Professors and Assistants, was educating 305 students and the Calcutta Medical College, with only one Professor and four Assistants more than Madras, was educating 1,394. He calculated that the country needed 8,000 or 10,000 civil medical practitioners possessing moderate professional acquirements and willing to practise for a comparatively humble rate of remuneration, and considered that the Madras Medical College had not been successful as a nursery for providing professional men for the people. The training imparted in the Senior Department, although of the highest order, was in his opinion quite beyond the wants of the country. Dr. Smith, the late Principal and now Surgeon-General, maintained that the Medical College could not undertake to act as a substitute for the proposed medical schools without material amplifications involving a very considerable expenditure on the part of Government. Under existing arrangements the College could not receive more than 115 students, because clinical instruction was an indispensable part of their medical education, and this practical training was carried on at the clinical hospitals noted in the margin, the capabilities of which for clinical instruction determined the number of students which the Medical College could undertake to train efficiently. The maximum number of students which could be so trained at the General Hospital

General Hospital, two Clinical Professors.
Eye Infirmary, one Clinical Professor.
Lying-in Hospital, one Clinical Professor.

was 70, at the Eye Infirmary 15, and at the Lying-in Hospital 15, total 100 students. The deficiencies of this training field were supplemented in a not entirely satisfactory manner by utilizing the several non-clinical hospitals of the Presidency, under which arrangement fifteen first-year apprentices of the Second Department received a certain amount of clinical training. He considered, however, that the addition of two clinical teachers to the staff of the General Hospital would admit of arrangements being made for the clinical training of 160 students. The decision of Government was that as the existing surplus of military medical subordinates was so great that it would not be necessary to entertain new students for several years to come, almost the whole teaching staff of the College would be available for the instruction of civil students, and that consequently no immediate measures were called for in the direction of increasing the College staff, or altering the existing arrangements. The question of providing by means of medical schools a staff of trained medical practitioners to meet the wants of the population at large was postponed owing to the grave financial considerations which it involved, and the disinclination of Government to inaugurate any scheme that might seem to pledge them to an indefinitely increasing annual expenditure.

Very few young men who have entered the Senior Department have done so with the intention of going through the whole course and obtaining a degree from the Madras University. This will be sufficiently apparent from the scanty list given at page 100 of this report. On this point Dr. Smith makes the following remarks:—

"The fact that not a few of the Senior Department students have proceeded to England without securing the medical degrees of the University requires a brief explanation. The reason is an important one, and lies upon the surface. It is to the effect that, whereas certificates of attendance upon courses of lectures granted by the Indian Medical Colleges are accepted under definite conditions from candidates for degrees and licenses in Medicine in Britain, the degrees in Medicine of the Indian Universities are not recognised by the General Medical Council as carrying any qualification to practise in England, or as giving any right to the graduate to appear as a candidate for admission to the British or Indian Medical Services.

"So long as this restriction continues, the degrees in Medicine of the local University will be sought principally, if not solely, by Native students who purpose practising their profession in India itself, rather than by those who intend competing for commissions in the public services, or who look not to India and the East alone, but to the wide world as their possible field of professional labour."

The annual reports of the College contain abundant evidence of the success which has attended these young men in the examinations of

the British Universities and schools, and the commissioned ranks of the Indian Medical Department are annually recruited with East Indian gentlemen, who are indebted for their position in the class lists to the sound training which they have received in the Madras Medical College, but both in and out of the profession doubts are entertained as to the expediency of giving an eleemosynary medical education to persons whose sole aim is to obtain a commission, and the general question as to whether the institution might not be made a little more self-supporting by at least compelling this class of students to pay for the great advantages which they enjoy is one which seems to demand attention.

In the Junior Department some reform seems urgently needed in the departmental test for admission. The Acting Principal, Dr. Dickenson, has recently complained to me of the extremely unsatisfactory knowledge of English possessed by many of the pupils who are admitted into the College, and for the last twenty years it has been pointed out in the annual reports that many of the students are quite unfit to attend the courses of lectures which are delivered, because they do not understand what the Professors say. The secret of the failure of the departmental entrance test may be given in Dr. Smith's own words. The examination "has practically no standard at all." The best of the candidates are taken, but there is no guarantee that any of them are qualified. There has been hitherto some difficulty in getting the students of this department supplied with suitable text-books, but under Government Order, No. 137, of the 22nd April 1874, they are now furnished with text-books of the best description available. The books are procured from the Secretary of State, the charge being met out of the savings under the head of Medical, Provincial Services, and the students are required to pay for the books supplied to them by deductions not exceeding 10 per cent. of their stipends.

There have been hitherto two gold medals attached to the College, *viz.*, the Government Gold Medal and the Johnstone Gold Medal. In May 1875 Government sanctioned the acceptance of a gold medal, designated the Blacklock Medal, and instituted to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Blacklock, whose connection with the College as a Professor extended over sixteen years. It is to be presented to the student who most distinguishes himself by zeal and attention to his clinical duties in the medical or surgical wards of the General Hospital.

Under a resolution of the Senate of the University of London, certificates of attendance at the Madras Medical College are accepted for the purpose of graduation in Medicine, and degrees in Arts in the University of Madras are accepted for medical candidates in substitution for Matriculation, provided that Latin is one of the subjects in which the candidate has passed.

Proposed Medical College at Trivady.

112. On the occasion of the late visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Presidency the inhabitants of the Tanjore District raised a fund to meet the expenses of his reception and to commemorate his visit to South India. At a meeting held in February 1876 it was resolved that the money collected should be handed over to Government for investment with a view to endowing a Medical College in the name of the Prince of Wales in connection with His Highness Rajah Sherfogee's endowment of the Kallianamahal Chuttrum at Trivady, and that a sub-committee should be formed to place itself in communication with Government in order to obtain a grant of equal amount and to consider the details of the scheme. The total amount collected up to the 10th March 1876 was Rs. 53,188, and Government expressed their high appreciation of the selection of a Medical College as the object to be endowed in commemoration of His Royal Highness' visit to this Presidency. I hope in my next report to be able to give some account of the result of this public spirited movement.

Civil Engineering College.

113. The following account of the Civil Engineering College is taken from a memorandum recently drawn up by the Principal, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, R.E. :—

"The Madras Civil Engineering College was formed in 1859 under the late Captain Winscom, R.E., as Principal, with 20 military and 26 civil students.

"It was founded upon the Government Survey School, which was established in 1834, for the purpose of training men as Surveyors under the Revenue Department.

"In order to supply the wants of the Department Public Works, the curriculum of instruction was extended, and the Survey school merged in the Civil Engineering College.

"When first established, the College had for its object the training of men as subordinates only, *i.e.*, Overseers and Sub-Overseers in the Department Public Works; but in 1861 a special class for Drawing and Estimating was formed; and in March 1862 a First Department was established for the purpose of training Military Officers and Undergraduates (F.A.s) of the Madras University for the position of Assistant Engineers. In December 1862 an Officers' Surveying class was added. So that the Civil Engineering College now consists of a First Department—Officers' Surveying class—Second Department—Special Survey and Drawing classes.

"The educational staff consists of a Principal; two masters for Mathematics and Engineering; four masters for Surveying, Drawing, and Estimating; two munshies for Vernacular languages.

"The number of students has risen from 46 in 1859 to 152 at the close of last session.

"The First Department is open to Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Armies and Civilians, European and Native. The course of study

extends over two sessions (one year and ten months), and on the successful completion of their studies, students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers. The course of instruction is also regulated to meet the requirements of the Madras University for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

"The Officers' Surveying class consists of Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Armies under the rank of Field Officer. The course of instruction generally extends over five months, and those who have successfully completed their course receive certificates.

"The Second Department consists of European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces and Civilians (European, Eurasian, and Native). The course of study extends over two sessions as in the First Department, and those who are properly qualified receive certificates as Supervisors or Taluq Overseers, according to the degree of proficiency they have attained.

"The Special Surveying and Drawing classes consist of Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives. The course of study occupies the same time as that of the Second Department and those students who qualify obtain certificates of first, second, or third class, according to their attainments.

"With the exception of the Undergraduates of the Madras University, who are admitted into the First Department on the production of their F.A. certificates, all other students have to pass an entrance examination.

"The nature of the entrance examination for admission into the several departments of the Civil Engineering College is shown below :—

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Military Division.—Arithmetic (the whole).
Algebra (as far as Simple Equations).
Euclid (first 3 books).

Civil Division.—Candidates who have passed the First of Arts Examination of the Madras or other Indian University are admitted on the production of their certificate without examination

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Dictation.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation.
English.—English Grammar, paraphrasing a simple poem.
Arithmetic.—The whole.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

English.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation, evincing a competent knowledge of Grammar.

Arithmetic.—The four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

"There are 10 scholarships for Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of H. M.'s British Forces, 10 for Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the corps of Native Sappers and Miners, and 10 for Civilians (European,

Eurasian, and Native) allowed by Government for the Second Department; also a scholarship founded by an Officer of the Royal Engineers.

"The students of the First Department, and of the Officers' Surveying class pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees. All other students of the Second Department and special classes, with the exception of those who obtain Government scholarships, pay a monthly fee of 3 Rupees.

"The course of study for the First Department is as follows:—

Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid; Mensuration; Trigonometry; Statics; Dynamics; Hydrostatics; Conic Sections.

Civil Engineering.—Earthwork and Road-making; Theory of Strains and Strength of Materials; Building Materials and Construction of Buildings; Bridges and Irrigation Works; Hydraulics; Practical Mechanics; Laying out Works.

Surveying.—Use and adjustments of instruments, *viz.*, Chains; Prismatic and Surveying Compasses; Y, Dumpy and Troughton's Levels; Theodolite; Sextant and Plane Table. Execution of Surveys with the Chain only; with the Compass and Chain; with the Theodolite and Chain; Levelling and Contouring; Trigonometrical and Plane Table Surveying.

Drawing.—Construction of Scales (Plain, Diagonal, and Vernier); copying plans on changed scales; drawing plans and sections from Notes; mapping Surveys; and a regular course of Architectural, Isometrical Projections and Prospective Drawing.

Estimating.—Earthwork for Roads, Tank banks, Channels, &c.; all kinds of Buildings; Bridges; Calingulahs; Head Sluices; Tank Sluices, &c.

"The course of instruction for the Second Department is as follows:—

Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid, 1st Four Books; Mensuration; Trigonometry; Elementary Statics.

Civil Engineering.—Earthwork and Road-making; Strength of Materials; Building Materials and Construction of Buildings; Bridges and Irrigation Works; Hydraulics.

Surveying.—Use and adjustments of instruments, *viz.*, Chains; Prismatic and Surveying Compasses; Y, Dumpy and Troughton's Levels; Theodolite; Sextant and Plane Table. Execution of Surveys with the Chain only; with the Compass and Chain; with the Theodolite and Chain; with the Plane Table.

Drawing.—Construction of Scales (Plain, Diagonal, and Vernier); copying plans on changed scales; drawing plans and sections from Notes; mapping Surveys; and a regular course of Architectural Drawing.

Estimating.—Earthwork for Roads; Tank banks; and Channels; all kinds of Buildings; Bridges; Calingulahs; Head Sluices; Tank Sluices, &c.

"The course of study for the Special Surveying class is as follows.—

Use and adjustments of instruments, *viz.*, Chains; Prismatic and Surveying Compasses; Y, Dumpy and Troughton's Levels; Theodolite; Sextant and Plane Table practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain only; with the Compass and Chain; with the Theodolite and Chain; with the Plane Table.

Construction and use of the different kinds of scales. Enlarging and reducing maps; mapping Survey done in the field.

"The course of study for the Drawing class consists of—

Construction and use of the different kinds of scales; copying plans on changed scale; drawing plans and sections from Notes; estimating for all kinds of Buildings; Bridges, Sluices; Earthwork, &c.

"The building was formerly the palace of the Nawab of the Carnatic, and is well adapted for its present use."

The sanctioned scale of the Civil Engineering College is as follows:—

Establishment.	Salary.
	RS.
Principal (exclusive of military allowances and a house).	600
First Assistant Master	500
Second do.	215
Third do.	215
Fourth do.	160
Fifth do.	100
Sixth do.	100
2 Munshis, at Rupees 50 each	100
Instructor in Bricklaying	44
2 Clerks	70
Librarian	15
Stipends to Military Students	300
Muchi	8
3 Peons, at Rupees 7 each	21
8 Lascars, at Rupees 6 each	48
Sweeper	3
Scholarships	50
Total ..	2,549
Annually.	
Library allowance	400
Prizes	200
Purchase of instruments	1,000
Contingencies about	2,287

As explained in paragraph 20 of this report, the cost of the Civil Engineering College is now a charge on Provincial Services with a grant of £4,200, in addition to which £104 has been sanctioned on account of new instruments. In reviewing the budget estimates for 1875-76 Government observed that in consequence of the Principal attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the military allowances budgeted for on his account had risen from Rupees 5,204 to Rupees 12,027, and that Provincial Services were unable to bear this additional charge. Government therefore directed that the pay of the Principal should be fixed with reference to the salary of the Principal of the Presidency College,

and thrown open to the civil as well as to the military branch of the service. The Director of Public Instruction was also requested to report, after consulting the Chief Engineer, whether any changes were necessary in the constitution of the College in consequence of the establishment of Cooper's Hill College, and whether the education given in the institution should not be restricted to the lower grades of the executive. The Chief Engineer was of opinion that the First Department of the College was unnecessary and disproportionately expensive, and that the institution should be reduced to the status of a Civil Engineering school for the supply of subordinate agency for the Public Works and Survey Departments. This school ought in his opinion, to be placed under a warrant officer holding an honorary commission and the rank of Assistant Engineer with a salary of Rupees 550, Presidency house-rent and conveyance allowance of a Captain, *viz.*, Rupees 95. He thought that a military man would be more likely to uphold discipline, especially among the European Soldiers and Native Sappers, but if a civilian were appointed, the same salary, *viz.*, Rupees 645 might be given. The Principal and late Director were strongly opposed to this view. Colonel Rogers pointed out that in 1871 an order was issued guaranteeing one appointment annually in the upper grade of the Public Works Department to the most distinguished pupil in the B.C.E. examination of the Madras University, and that the change proposed in the constitution of the College would have the effect of debarring the natives of this Presidency from obtaining any appointments of this description. Other College pupils, among whom had been the sons of English gentlemen of high position in the Government service, had obtained appointments as Assistant Engineers under the British and Native Governments, and it seemed impolitic to deny them the opportunity of obtaining such employment. Latterly also East Indian and Native pupils who had obtained the College certificate, but had failed to gain the B.C.E. degree, had joined the Public Works Department as Overseers on the understanding that if, after a short period of probation, they were found to perform their duties satisfactorily, they should be promoted to the rank of Overseers of the first class, and persons of higher education and better social position than those who usually fill the ranks of the Overseers were thus entering the department. Moreover Sir W. Muir, in his address to the Roorkee students in November 1872, had stated that "the institution at Cooper's Hill would in no way affect the relation of Government with the Roorkee College, nor the employment which had been hitherto guaranteed to its more successful students." It therefore appeared opposed to the general policy of Government to alter the status of any of the Civil Engineering Colleges in India in consequence of the establishment of the institution at Cooper's Hill. Mr. Powell pointed out the peculiar

incongruity of reducing the Madras Civil Engineering College to the grade of a school at the very moment when the small province of Mysore was about to create a College to supply its own engineering wants. He also deprecated the post of Principal being thrown open to civilians, on the ground that many of the pupils of the Second Department are soldiers, and that Military Engineers form the great bulk of the superior officers in the Public Works Department. He thought that the consolidated pay of the Principal might be fixed at Rupees 1,200 per mensem, the Principal's house being taken to represent Rupees 100 of that amount, but that whatever might be determined upon in regard to the organization of the College, Colonel Rogers' interests should not be allowed to suffer, as he had devoted himself to his duties in a most praiseworthy manner, and had given special attention to particular studies in order to increase his competency for the post. Government, on further consideration of the question, determined in June 1875 to make no change in the present constitution of the College.

The annual examination of the College is held in May, and is conducted by examiners selected by the Principal. Some of these are always officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, while others are Civil Engineers and Masters in schools. In his report for 1873-74 the Principal reported that he had experienced great difficulty in obtaining independent examiners for the technical subjects, and suggested that paid examiners should be appointed. Mr. Powell saw no reason why Government should not appoint a Committee of Engineers to examine the students in their professional subjects, just as they appoint a Committee of Medical Officers to examine the students passing out from the Medical College. I was directed in May 1875 to report on the question. It has been decided that no steps need be taken in the matter, as the difficulty in obtaining the services of examiners seems to have disappeared.

There was formerly an allowance of Rupees 300 per mensem on account of stipends for thirty European soldiers. Under G. O., No. 1,746, of the 23rd July 1872, this was reduced to Rupees 250 per mensem and distributed as follows :—

			RS.
10 Scholarships	for European Soldiers	at Rs. 10-0-0 ...	100
Do.	for Madras Sappers	at Rs. 7-8-0 ...	75
Do.	for Civilians	at Rs. 7-8-0 ...	75

The scholarships for European soldiers are not usually fully taken up, and the scholarships for Madras Sappers are not taken up at all.

The Francis Cotton Walker scholarship was founded in 1864 by an officer of the Corps of Royal Engineers to enable natives of Malabar, Canara, and the Neilgherry Hills to qualify themselves for employment in the Public Works Department. The amount of the endowment is

Rupees 4,000. The scholarship, which is of the value of Rupees 15 per mensem, is tenable for two years in the Second Department of the Civil Engineering College. The scholarship holder is exempt from paying school fees, and any excess of interest accruing from the endowment is paid to him for expenses incurred on his journey when he joins and leaves the College, and for the purchase of books.

The session of the Civil Engineering College begins on the 1st August or a day or two later. The statement in the margin compares the strength of the institution at the commencement of the last three sessions.

Departments.	1st August 1873.	3rd August 1874.	2nd August 1875.
First Department..	5	7	9
Second do. { First Class ..	28	29	29
Second do. { Second Class ..	61	65	78
Special Drawing Class	49	39	54
Do. Survey Class	30	54	38
Total ..	173	194	208

The following table gives the attendance at the end of each session and the chief features of the working of the College :—

Attendance and Results of Examinations.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
First Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	4	10	8
Passed for degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering ..	1	2	3
Obtained certificate as Assistant Engineer	4	1	4
Do. do. Taluq Overseer	..	..	1
Second Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	61	63	68
Obtained certificates as Supervisors	3	1	4
Do. do. Taluq Overseer	20	26	24
Special Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the Session	80	75	76
Obtained certificates of Surveying, First Class ..	2	..	..
Do. do. Second do. ..	3	3	2
Do. do. Third do. ..	8	8	11
Do. as Draughtsman and Estimator, First Class.	3	1	..
Do. do. Second Class ..	4	3	2
Do. do. Third do. ..	11	2	16

The year has been a remarkably successful one. In the Senior Department four out of five candidates passed for the grade of Assistant Engineer and the fifth obtained a certificate of qualification for the upper subordinate grade of the Public Works Department. Three of

these five also obtained the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, one in the first, one in the second, and one in the third class. In the Second Department there was not a single failure, in the Survey class there were only two failures, and seven in the Drawing class. The number of European Military students continues very small. The proper complement is ten, and there were seven on the rolls at the commencement of the session, but two finding that their career was not likely to be a successful one, obtained leave to rejoin their regiments, and a third was remanded for misconduct.

The insufficient knowledge of English, and especially of technical terms, possessed by some of the native students places them under a considerable disadvantage. Thus one of the college students when asked by the Examiner in Engineering "What plant is required to turn out 10,000 bricks per diem?" replied that in India teak was the plant always used, while in England oak was invariably employed. Another candidate for an Overseer's certificate, who, however, was not a college student, on being asked what was "The ruling gradient" of a road, replied that the "chief ingradient was gravel."

The following remarks of the Principal seem deserving of the consideration of the Department of Public Works:—

"Of the 28 successful students, a large proportion are eminently fitted to make excellent Overseers, especially if, at the outset of their career, they meet with anything like kind and considerate treatment from their superiors; but there are, I have reason to know, some District Engineers who exhibit a great disinclination to accept the services of even the best students from the college on the ground that they are raw, untrained hands, forgetting that all Overseers must have been originally raw and untrained hands, and that they must have all acquired their practical knowledge and experience on the works under the instruction of some executive officer.

"Such District Engineers will possibly prefer an ignorant Overseer of the old school who is used to the good old ways of the department, and can readily procure labour and materials and can get work done (also in the good old way of the department,) and is on good terms with the contractors and suppliers. They probably have a higher opinion of this sort of man than of one who, with an infinitely better theoretical education, and often of a much higher social status, would, with a little practical training, be far better fitted for the responsible post of Overseer than those to whom he is preferred; but they are unwilling to submit to the trouble and inconvenience that this necessity for practical training for a time occasions them.

"Nevertheless I must confess that these District Engineers are, perhaps, not more in fault than the Public Works system which always permits, and often necessitates, a boy fresh from the college being placed in the charge of a taluq instead of being set to work under the immediate superintendence of the District Engineer, or some trustworthy executive officer, who should

put him in the way of learning and executing the practical work of an Overseer, and after a proper course of probation should report him fit or unfit, as the case may be, to take charge of a taluq."

The marked improvement which has taken place of late years in the number and qualifications of the students now entering the First Department is largely due to Government Order No. 1,237, of the 14th May 1872, which has been hitherto understood as guaranteeing one appointment annually as Probationary Assistant Engineer to the student who might attain the most distinguished position in the list of Bachelors of Civil Engineering. Government have, however, recently intimated that this is not the meaning of the order, and that such appointments are to depend on the occurrence of vacancies in the establishment of the Department of Public Works.

The number of civil students in the First Department was formerly limited to seven. As the larger this department is, the more self-supporting the College is likely to be, there seems no reason for placing any restriction on the number, beyond such as may be rendered necessary by the accommodation and teaching-power available. The limitation was removed in Government Order, No. 84, of the 8th March 1876.

School of Industrial Arts.

114. The School of Industrial Arts owes its origin to the disinterested exertions of Dr. Alexander Hunter, who opened a School of Arts at his own expense in May 1850 and in June 1851 a School of Industry. After a time he was obliged to appeal to the public for help, and he at the same time induced a number of gentlemen to form themselves into a Committee to aid him in the management of these institutions. On their recommendation the two schools were constituted a Government institution under the designation of the "School of Industrial Arts," and continued under Dr. Hunter's management until his retirement from the service in 1873, when a Committee was appointed to report on the results already attained by the establishment of the school and on the course best calculated to secure in future the greatest advantage to the public from its maintenance as a means of improving and developing the Industrial Arts in this Presidency. The following order was passed on the report of the Committee in March 1874.

"The Committee have gone fully into the history—

1*st.*—Of the origin of the school.

2*nd.*—Its present condition.

3*rd.*—The results attained by its establishment.

4*th.*—Its financial condition, and the premises in which it is situated.

5*th.*—The disadvantages under which it has laboured.

"They are of opinion that bearing in mind certain circumstances and drawbacks the results obtained in the past, though not on the whole

adequate, are not, on the other hand, so meagre or disappointing as they might otherwise appear.

"Taking the school in its present condition, the Committee believe that it may be rendered far more useful than it has been in both the Artistic and Industrial Departments, by improved organization, a large staff of teachers, and a liberal supply of appliances, and their proposals for improving the school are as follow :—

(*a.*) In the "Artistic Department" that instruction be given in—

(1.) Drawing in all its branches.
(2.) Engraving on wood and copper.
(3.) Modelling in clays, plaster, &c.
(4.) Designing in all its branches.
(5.) Photography.

"That a professional Instructor be obtained for the department from England (from Kensington) or from Germany, sufficiently qualified in native delicate-handed dexterity in wood and copper engraving, to be able to superintend and assist the students under his direction.

"That, for the study of photography, an Instructor in the elementary science and processes of the art only, be obtained from amongst the photographers in Madras."

"That the ages of candidates for admission into the department be restricted to be from fourteen to twenty years. That the candidates be required, hereafter, to pass a moderate entrance examination, and that the full curriculum of study should not exceed three years, after which every student should be required to leave the school.

"That, eventually, candidates for admission into the Public Works and Survey Departments should be required to produce certificates of having studied free-hand drawing in the school.

"And that fees should also, eventually, be charged for instruction in the school, on a graduated scale.

(*b.*) In the Industrial and Experimental Departments, the instruction to embrace—

(1.) The manufacture of pottery in all its branches.
(2.) Carpentry and turning in wood and metal.
(3.) Carving in wood and other materials.
(4.) Dyeing.
(5.) House decoration and painting in all its branches.

"That a thoroughly trained and practical potter and glaze fireman be obtained from England, practically acquainted with the manufacture of earthenware of all kinds, to examine and report on the pottery materials to be found in various localities, and to superintend a school in which the people of the country may be taught the art of glazing and firing, and specially such articles as are in demand and are required for building and sanitary purposes.

"That elementary instruction in Geometry and Chemistry, so far as they bear on the trades and industry taught, should form a part of the curriculum of instruction in the Industrial and Experimental Departments.

"That every pupil who is admitted into the Industrial Department should be taught the rudiments of accurate drawing.

"That the school should be a place of instruction, and *not* of manufacture.

"That a salt glazier from the Lambeth Potteries be brought out from England for the first season, and for the second season a Staffordshire soft wareman, to aid in the Pottery Department.

"That the services of a wood-engraver and of a good copper-engraver, a good house-decorator and painter, and a carver and gilder be obtained, for one season each, for the Artistic Department.

"That a moderate gallery of paintings, engravings, sculpture, and other works of art be formed with the addition of a well-arranged collection of the raw materials, and a memoir of their uses.

"For the general management and supervision of the School of Arts and Industry, the Committee recommend the appointment of a thoroughly efficient Superintendent, who should devote his whole time to the supervision and management of the institution, and be required to keep a brief, but very accurate, memoir of all inquiries and information collected, and of all experiments and tests made in connexion with the raw materials of the country.

"That the school, while continuing under the general control and supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, be placed under an executive committee comprised of three or more gentlemen.

"That an annual examination and exhibition be held, at which deserving pupils be granted certificates of qualification and prizes.

"That a few scholarships be also attached to the school.

"That a suitable building in a central locality be provided at once for the school.

"Until these arrangements are carried out, the Committee would add to the school appliances in the Artistic Department the following:—

20 well-selected casts of Renaissance.
20 do. do. Gothic.
20 do. do. modern translations of the latter.
2 boxes of wood-engravers' tools.
2 boxes of copper-engravers' tools.
6 well-cut blocks of different styles of wood engraving, with a stock of English box-wood blocks.
6 well-engraved copper plates of various subjects

"His Excellency the Governor in Council, while approving generally of the recommendations of the Committee, deems it essential that a careful estimate should be framed of the expenditure likely to be incurred to give full effect to these recommendations. The Superintendent of the School of Arts will be directed to prepare such estimate in communication with the members of the Committee and submit it at an early date.

"The Consulting Architect will be instructed in the Public Works Department to prepare (also in communication with the Committee) plans and estimates of the cost of a suitable building with out-offices, if one cannot be rented.

"For the appliances needed immediately, the Superintendent will prepare and submit an indent, in triplicate, for submission to the Secretary of State for India, to whom, as well as to the Government of India, copy of these Proceedings will be submitted for information."

The following estimate was submitted by the Acting Superintendent, Major Hunt, who succeeded Dr. Hunter in the charge of the school. The Committee considered that the Superintendent should be a Military Officer, with a staff salary of Rupees 500 in addition to the pay of his rank, that there should be an Instructor for the Artistic Department on Rupees 425 with Rupees 75 for house-rent, or free quarters, an Instructor for the Industrial Department on Rupees 500 with Rupees 75 house-rent, or free quarters, and that the remaining portion of the expenditure should remain as it was, *viz.*, Government grant for current expenses Rupees 600, house-rent Rupees 250, and scholarships Rupees 35. This estimate was, however, reduced by Government to Rupees 2,205 as shown in the margin, and in September 1875 the Government of India applied to the Secretary of State for an Instructor in the Artistic Department from one of the German Industrial Schools, such as Munich or Dusseldorf, and an Instructor in the Industrial Department from England. As a temporary arrangement Dr. Lambert was engaged on the 10th August 1875 as Instructor in the Artistic Department on a salary of Rupees 300. In February 1876 Major Hunt suggested that, instead of getting out a Staffordshire potter as originally proposed, arrangements should be made for obtaining the services of one or more potters from Scinde, but no reply has been received to this application. On the appointment of Dr. Lambert a more systematic course of instruction than had previously been in force was drawn up, and the following prospectus was published by the Superintendent with the sanction of the Acting Director:—

Establishment.	Monthly. Charges.
	RS.
Superintendent's staff salary..	500
House-rent	50
Instructor in the Artistic .. Department..	350
House-rent	60
Instructor in the Industrial.. Department..	300
House-rent	60
Rent for school	250
Miscellaneous charges ..	600
Scholarships	35
	2,205

"It is notified for the information of the public that the following course of instruction is at present established at the above school:—

I.—Free hand drawing from copies .. .. .. Class A

II.—Linear or Geometrical drawing
Elementary Mechanical do. ..
Plan-drawing .. .. .. } .. .. .. ,, B

III.—Plane perspective .. .. ,, C

IV.—Drawing from models (various) and nature .. ,, D

V.—Tinting plans, monochrome, and elementary water-coloring ,, E

" The above at present forms the course of instruction for regular pupils, but on Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 3 to 5 there is a special class for ladies and gentlemen, comprising instruction in free hand drawing and perspective, drawing from models and nature, and painting in water-colors or oils.

" The fee for the regular course is, as heretofore, eight annas per mensem, with an entrance donation of eight annas.

" The fee for the special class is five Rupees per mensem.

" The regular course of instruction extends over two sessions, *viz.*, from 1st July to 15th December, and from 15th January to 31st May.

" Examinations will be held on the 15th November and 15th May in each year. On the latter date, three scholarships, *viz.*, one of 15 Rupees, and two of 10 Rupees per mensem, tenable for one year, will be competed for.

" Only those pupils who attend the regular course throughout two sesions —sickness or authorized absence excepted—can compete.

" Should the holder of a scholarship again prove superior, he will be reinstated for a second twelvemonths, and so on.

" The 15 Rupees scholarship will be awarded to the student most proficient in all the classes.

One of 10 Rupees for Classes B and C.
Do. do. D and E.

" Students must pass regularly from class to class, *viz.*, they must show some proficiency in Class A before admission to Class B, and so on.

" Students in Classes B and E must provide themselves with a drawing board—T square ; compass with pen and pencil points ; ruling pen ; plane scale and protactor ; colors and brushes.

" Fees to be paid in advance.

" HOURS OF STUDY.

" *Regular Course.*

" Each morning, except Saturdays and Government holidays, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

" *Special Class.*

" Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock."

The report of the school shows that the number of pupils attending the drawing classes during the year has averaged seventy-three against seventy in the preceding year. Considerable progress has been made by several of the pupils, but most of the boys are only able to devote a couple of hours in the morning to the school, and this is not sufficient. Seven new pupils are making good, and in some instances excellent, progress in engraving, etching on copper and wood-cutting. There has

been no instruction in photography. In the Industrial Department the orders received and the outturn of work have greatly exceeded the average, but the profits have been small. The specimen casts, gothic, renaissance and modern, recommended by the Committee, and four boxes of engravers' tools arrived in September. The unsatisfactory state of the building has been noticed in former reports. One of the workshops "fell down entirely, fortunately without injury to any one, and the other has had to be shored up." One pupil of the Artistic branch has obtained employment as a Draftsman, and a medal of merit and a certificate from the Jury for the Vienna Exhibition 1873, for metal industry, awarded to T. Namasivoyen, an employé of the school, and his brother were received in January this year.

A recent despatch from the Secretary of State has raised some important questions regarding the ultimate constitution of the school. Notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Forbes Watson, of the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, and of others to whom application has been made, it has been found impossible to secure the services of suitable instructors on the salaries offered. Dr. Forbes Watson considers that a salary of at least Rupees 650 will be necessary for the Instructor in Drawing and Design, and one of Rupees 550 for the Instructor in the Industrial Section. On the other hand he thinks that a special Superintendent unconnected with actual teaching and instruction will be found unnecessary after the Instructors have been a few years in the country and have acquired some knowledge of the language and of the local conditions of art and manufacture. The whole question is now under consideration.

School of Ordnance Artificers.

115. The school of Ordnance Artificers was established in 1840 by Captain Maitland and maintained entirely at his own expense until 1855 when it was formally adopted as a Government institution, with a monthly allowance of Rupees 300 for the payment of teachers, and an increase of Rupees 300 to the salary of the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory for the additional labour imposed on him by the supervision of the school. A Civil Engineering College had at that time been projected, and it was at first proposed that this school should be incorporated with the College, but this scheme was found impracticable, and the school continues on its original footing with the exception that the addition to the Superintendent's salary was discontinued in 1870. The Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory furnishes returns to this department, and these are entered in the statistical tables, but no notice of the working of the school has been given in any of the annual reports since 1855-56. It appears to have been inspected three times, once by Mr. Powell, when Principal of the Presidency College in 1856, and twice by Mr. Fowler in 1866 and 1868. The result of this last inspection is not on record.

Colonel Kerrich has at my request furnished me with a report on the school, from which the following extract is taken :—

"The present constitution of the Ordnance Artificers' school.

1*st.*—The Ordnance Artificers' school is intended to raise the men of the Ordnance Artificer Company from mere ordinary workmen to superior mechanics, by combining theoretical with practical instruction. The subjects taught them are principally mathematics, steam engine, and machinery. They also receive instruction in surveying and levelling.

2*nd.*—The men trained up in this school were, on account of their superior intelligence when compared with ordinary workmen, selected for higher appointments in the Ordnance as well as in the Public Works, Revenue Survey, and other Departments.

3*rd.*—The men who attend the school are the 30 pupils belonging to the Pupil establishment of the Ordnance Artificer Company and the Ordnance Artificers attached to the Gun Carriage Factory. The average number of Pupils and Artificers attending the school is 60 to 70.

4*th.*—The hours of attendance are from 7½ to 9 in the morning daily, and from 6 to 7 in the evening on two days weekly.

5*th.*—The morning school consists of three divisions sub-divided into ten classes, and the evening school, which is attended only by the pupils, consists of two classes.

6*th.*—The Teachers of the school are selected from among the most competent of the Artificers, Foremen, Sergeants, Warrant Officers, and others employed in the Factory.

Scheme of Study pursued in the Ordnance Artificers' School.

Division and Class.		Subjects studied.	Text books.
		Morning School.	
3rd Division.	3rd or Lowest Class.	Arithmetic—Tables of weights and measures, numeration, and the four simple and compound rules.	Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic and Bradshaw's Arithmetic.
	2nd Class ..	Arithmetic—Vulgar and decimal fractions, and single and double rule of three.	Do.
	1st Class ..	Arithmetic—Practice, duodecimals, square and cubic roots, with a revisal of the rules taught in the lower classes.	Do.
2nd Division.	3rd or Lowest Class.	Elements of Geometry—Through the 1st Book of Euclid. Mensuration of Superficies .. .. Elements of Algebra—Addition and subtraction.	Euclid's Elements by Robert Potts, M.A. By A. Nesbit. Colenso's Algebra.
	2nd Class ..	Practical Geometry—Through the 1st and 2nd books. Mensuration of Superficies .. .. Elements of Algebra—Multiplication and division.	Colonel Pasley's Practical Geometry. By A. Nesbit. Colenso's Algebra.

Scheme of Study pursued in the Ordnance Artificers' School—(Continued).

Division and Class.		Subjects studied.	Text books.
		Morning School.—(Continued).	
2nd Division.	1st Class ..	Practical Geometry—Through the 3rd and 4th books.	Colonel Pasley's Practical Geometry.
		Mensuration of solids..	By A. Nesbit.
		Elements of Algebra—Involution and Evolution.	Colenso's Algebra.
1st Division.	Algebra Class.	Algebra as far as simple equations—Notes on building and road-making.	Colenso's Algebra. Captain Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making.
	Survey Class.	Plane Trigonometry and Logarithms—Through a course of surveying and levelling.	Thuillier's Course of Surveying.
	Machinery Class.	Geering..	Questions and Answers by T. W. Skinner, Sergeant Instructor.
		Theory and practice of machinery and the principle of the steam engine.	Practical Examinator on Steam and the Steam Engine by W. Templeton.
	Drawing Class.	Through a course of Geometrical Ordnance and surveying, drawing, and drawings of machinery.	Useful Problems from Colonel Pasley's Practical Geometry, Ordnance Drawings and Machinery from Measurement and Survey Diagrams.
		Evening School.	
2nd Class		Geography—Outlines of Europe and Asia.	Hogarth's Outlines and Manual of Geography.
1st Class		Geography—Outlines of Africa and America.	Do.

List of the Names, Qualifications, and Salaries of the Teachers of the Ordnance Artificers' School.

Rank.	Names.	Teacher of	Salary. RS.	A.	P.	Qualifications.
Head Clerk	E. Iswarow ..	Third Division—Arithmetic Class, Third or Lowest.	17	0	0	All the Teachers are qualified in every particular for the work they have to do.
Ordnance Artificer ..	J. Cox	Second Class—Arithmetic Class, Third or Lowest, and Second Division—Geography Class.	25	0	0	
Sub-Conductor ..	J. Shaw ..	Third Division—Arithmetic, First Class, and Second Division—Geography Class.	28	0	0	
Ordnance Artificer ..	M. Kent ..	Second Division—Geometry, Third Class.	15	0	0	

List of the Names, Qualifications, and Salaries of the Teachers of the Ordnance Artificers' School—(Continued).

Rank.	Names.	Teacher of	Salary.			Qualifications.
			RS.	A.	P.	
Ordnance Artificer ..	G. Kent ..	Second Class—Geometry, Third Class.	16	0	0	All the Teachers are qualified in every particular for the work they have to do.
Do. ..	H. Harris ..	First Class—Geometry, Third Class.	18	0	0	
Do. ..	W. Kerney ..	Elements of Civil Engineering and Second Division, Geography Class.	28	0	0	
1st Class Foreman ..	J. P. Cooke ..	Surveying Class and First Division—Geography Class.	28	0	0	
Store Sergeant ..	G Blazey ..	Machinery and Steam, and First Division—Geography Class.	35	0	0	
Draftsman	G. Shannon ..	Drawing Class and First Division—Geography Class.	85	0	0	

N.B.—The Teachers in charge of the Evening School attend two at a time by turns.

There is no fixed allowance for contingencies for this school, although some provision on this account is always made in the Budget Estimate."

Industrial School, Black Town.

116. The enquiries which were instituted in 1873 and 1874 into the condition of the poorer classes of Europeans and East Indians resulted in the establishment of an Industrial school in Black Town in November 1874. Shortly before the school was opened, the Committee applied to Government for a supply, free of charge, of such plant as was needed to enable them to teach the children carpentering and cooperage, blacksmith's work, book binding, leather work of different descriptions, printing, and telegraphy. The application was not supported by the late Director, who considered that the establishment of the school was premature, as the subscription raised was only just enough to cover the expense of giving the sixteen boys in attendance a meal a day, and Mr. Powell concluded that Government would sooner or later be called upon to make an outlay on industrial institutions set on foot under their own authority. In April 1875 the Committee renewed their application for a grant of money and tools, pointing out that they had materially enlarged the establishment, had trebled the number of pupils, and had undertaken work which had proved to some extent remunerative. The school was inspected by Mr. Fowler, whose report showed that the school was doing some good. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Drawing were taught for

two hours in the morning, and six hours a day were devoted to industrial training, the character of which is shown in the margin. For lithographing, the boys attended at Mr. Barren's establishment, and the boy employed in compounding medicines attended at a neighbouring shop. The other boys were working within the school premises, but there was a great need of tools and other appliances, and many necessary articles which the Committee had been unable to buy had been lent to them. The boys had two meals a day given to them. On the submission of this report, Government sanctioned a donation of Rupees 1,800 and the issue of a moderate quantity of plant from the stores. Funds have been since provided in the Budget Estimates for continuing the grant to this school and for aiding other schools of the same kind in case such schools should be opened. No applications for the establishment of such schools have, however, been received, nor have any other special measures been taken in connection with the education of poor East Indians beyond those reported last year, which consisted in calling for additional statistics, but the increased attention which has been given to industrial training in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum and the Civil Orphan Asylum shows that this branch of the subject has not been lost sight of.

Carpentering	14
Shoemaking	8
Lithography	5
Book binding	6
Compounding medicines	1
Iron work	5
	39

School of Agriculture.

117. The general question of agricultural education came under the consideration of Government in 1872 and 1873, and in the latter year it was decided that the time had not arrived for entering upon a general and comprehensive scheme for the agricultural education of the people of this Presidency. Government directed, however, that the Model and Experimental farms at Sydapett should be made as useful as possible to the public, and that district experimental farms should be instituted and provided with competent superintendents. In devising means for carrying out these orders the Board of Revenue were led to make minute enquiries as to the methods pursued at the Government farm, as to the facilities for training farm superintendents there, and as to the manner in which the information possessed by Mr. Robertson and his subordinates could best be disseminated. They came to the conclusion that unless systematic instruction in agriculture and the sciences bearing on it were given at the Sydapett farm, competent superintendents for the experimental farms which were to be instituted could not be trained there; that without superintendents trained in this way, the experimental farms would be of little or no use; and that the means for giving such a training, the lectures, the students, the opportunities for practising what was taught and the funds were all available. The good effects of such instruction, they thought, would not be limited to a few superintendents of

Government farms, but would slowly leaven the agriculture of the whole country, as in England, America, France and Germany, and as a scene of systematic instruction open to all comers, the Sydapett farm would be infinitely more useful to the public than it was at present. The first member dissented, however, from these views, and subsequently the Board requested permission to reconsider the question. They accordingly called on Mr. Robertson for a detailed report on the subject, which resulted in his submitting a scheme for the establishment of an Agricultural College. This might be so organized as also to afford a good elementary forest and veterinary education, and he considered that such an institution would bestow upon the country far greater benefits than the Medical or Civil Engineering Colleges, to which, however, in other respects it might be assimilated. The Board of Revenue had in the meantime changed their views, and, although impressed with the importance of the proposed experiment, thought that Mr. Robertson should first obtain a clear and just idea of the real condition of agriculture in the Presidency by making extensive tours. The Third Member of the Revenue Board dissented, however, from these views, and although Government considered that Mr. Robertson's scheme was far beyond present requirements, they decided that preparatory classes might be instituted, and that courses of lectures might be delivered by Messrs. Robertson and Benson, who were both graduates of the Cirencester College, to a limited number of stipendiary and free students. No reading rooms, library or museum would be needed at first, but after two years' experience of the working of the school there would be some means of judging whether the experiment was likely to be successful. In July 1875 Mr. Robertson submitted a detailed scheme in the form of a prospectus with an estimate of the cost of the institution, and the scheme, after having been criticised by the Board of Revenue and the Acting Director of Public Instruction, was reviewed by Government in November and generally approved, but as some modifications were pronounced necessary, a revised prospectus was submitted by Mr. Robertson in March 1876. A copy of this prospectus, in the form in which it was finally sanctioned, in May 1876, is subjoined.

"*Prospectus of the School of Agriculture, Madras.*

"OBJECTS.—This Institution is designed to afford instruction in the science of agriculture and in the practical application of sound principles in conducting the ordinary agriculture of this country.

"THE FARM, &c.—The farm is conducted as an experimental farm; its area is about 280 acres, and it is well provided with suitable buildings.

"The educational buildings needed will be erected on the farm on land situated in close proximity to the village of Sydapet, in which village students will readily obtain lodgings, board, &c., during their course of training.

"In the farm workshops, all kinds of agricultural implements and tools suited for use in India are manufactured and repaired.

"An Agricultural Library is now in the course of formation, and it is in contemplation to provide a reading-room for the use of students.

"A Veterinary Hospital, a Chemical Laboratory, and an Agricultural Museum, will also be established, as funds are forthcoming.

"MANAGEMENT, &c.—The Institution will be attached to the Educational Department under the general control of the Director of Public Instruction, acting in communication with the Board of Revenue. The direct management of the Institution will be entrusted to the Superintendent of Government Farms, who will conduct all correspondence regarding the institution, will issue all notices, orders, &c., regarding the delivery of lectures and other matters connected with the routine of the Institution, and will maintain discipline amongst the students who will, in all things, be subject to the orders he may issue.

"INSTRUCTION, &c.—The course of instruction will extend over three years; there will be two sessions in each year—a Summer Session and a Winter Session; the Summer Session will begin each year on the 1st of April, and will end on the 30th of June; the Winter Session will begin on the 1st of October, and will end on the 31st of March. Though in the Winter Session class-room and lecture-room instruction will not begin until the 1st of October, students will, nevertheless, be expected to attend at Sydapet on the 1st of September, in order that they may witness and take part in the important field operations conducted at that season in connection with the sowing of the cold weather crops.

"The instruction given in the Institution will embrace a thorough study of agriculture and of such portions of Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Botany, and the Veterinary Art as bear on the theory and practice of agriculture. In addition to these special subjects, the following will also receive attention:—English farm book-keeping, land surveying, mensuration, and drawing. The instruction will be given by means of lectures, class-room discussions, and field classes.

"During the portion of the day set apart for practical instruction in farming out of doors, every student will be expected to take part in whatever work is going forward on the farm; compliance with this regulation will be strictly enforced. Each student will be expected to make himself acquainted with all the operations daily performed in the farm, and will be required to keep a journal or diary of the same.

"Instruction will be conveyed in the English language, but the Masters will afford as much assistance as possible in explaining the lectures and instruction generally to students whose limited acquaintance with English may make it difficult for them to follow such instruction without explanation.

"ADMISSION.—Europeans, Eurasians and Natives of all classes are eligible for admission into the Institution when vacancies exist, on complying with the following prescribed conditions:—

"Candidates, who desire to avail themselves of stipendiary studentships or scholarships, must be between sixteen and twenty-four years of age, and must produce, with their application for admission, the following certificates:—

Should state that the Candidate has been vaccinated.

(*a*) Certificate of age.
(*b*) Do. of character.
(*c*) Do. of physical fitness.*

"For the present, no fee will be charged except in the case of students who enter only for instruction in special subjects; strict conformity with all rules of the Institution will be enforced.

"Students must provide themselves with all necessary text-books, stationery, &c.

"Students who have passed the Matriculation or General Test Examinations will be eligible for admission without undergoing any further examination, provided they produce the certificates needed, and comply with the other conditions laid down. When there is a greater number of these candidates than there are vacancies to fill, a selection will be made of the most promising, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

"When there are more vacancies to fill than there are candidates qualified, as stated in the preceding paragraph, the entrance examination will be as follows:—

English.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation and express themselves with reasonable correctness and intelligence in a letter or in a report.

Arithmetic.—The first four simple and compound rules, vulgar and decimal fractions.

Vernacular.—Tamil or Telugu (in the case of Europeans and Eurasians only); ability to translate into English easy sentences from an elementary vernacular prose work commonly used in schools.

History.—The leading facts of the Histories of India and England.

Geography.—The Outline of Geography generally and the Geography of India in particular.

"The date of the examination and of future entrance examinations will be duly notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

"STIPENDIARY STUDENTSHIPS.—Of the students who have at the close of the first session been most successful twenty-four will be selected to fill stipendiary studentships, to be established by Government, to which will be attached a monthly salary of Rupees 12-8-0 in the latter half of the first year, Rupees 15 per mensem in the second year, and Rupees 17-8-0 per mensem in the third year under the following conditions:—

"No stipend will be increased until the prescribed examinations have been satisfactorily passed. The stipend will be liable to be forfeited in part or in whole for continued disobedience to orders or neglect of duty, and no person who holds a stipendiary studentship will continue to hold it if found to be unfit to undergo further training from incapacity or want of interest. No stipend can be held for more than two and a half years, and cannot be retained unless the recipient pass for the higher grade within twelve months.

"SCHOLARSHIPS.—Three scholarships, each of the value of Rupees 10 per mensem, and tenable for two years under certain conditions, will be given to the three students who, at the end of the first year of training, secure the largest number of marks, and who, in other respects, have given satisfaction. These scholarships are to be held under the same general conditions as are applicable to stipendiary studentships.

"AGRICULTURAL CERTIFICATE.—At the conclusion of the course of training, each student who is found to possess the necessary knowledge, and whose conduct has been satisfactory, will be entitled to a certificate, certifying to his qualifications as an agriculturist.

"SCHOOL-TEACHERS AND OTHERS.—Arrangements will be made under which young men, who are studying in Madras to qualify themselves as school-teachers, will be permitted to attend one or more courses of lectures and to undergo a partial training in practical agriculture at the Institution, with a view to teaching this subject in middle-class and elementary schools under their charge.

"GENERAL.—Land-owners and others may enter students at the institution under the same rules and regulations as Government stipendiary students, provided the stipends are paid regularly one month in advance to the Superintendent, Government Farms, by whom these stipends will be disbursed under the rules prescribed.

"Persons of any age above sixteen who possess a fair knowledge of English may enter the institution to study any special subject or subjects taught therein. They will be required to pay a fee of Rupees 2 per mensem during the time their names are entered in the register of the institution.

Curriculum of Study.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Agriculture—Elementary. Zoology. Chemistry—Inorganic. Veterinary—Animal Physiology and Anatomy. Botany—Vegetable Physiology. Drawing—Elementary. Land Surveying and Mensuration.	Agriculture—Crops and Stock. Geology—Elementary. Chemistry—Organic. Veterinary—Therapeutics and Materia Medica. Botany—General. Drawing—Plans. Land Surveying and Mensuration.	Agriculture. Geology—Agricultural. Chemistry—Agricultural. Veterinary—Pathology. Botany—Agricultural and Horticultural. Drawing—Machines, &c. Mechanics—Farm Book-keeping, &c.

TIME-TABLE.

First Session only.

Monday ..	6 to 7-30 A.M.	On the Farm	Practical Instruction in Agriculture.
	9 to 10 „	Lecture	Agriculture.
	10 to 11 „	Class-room Instruction.	Language.
	3 to 4 P.M.	Do. do. ..	Mensuration.
	4 to 5 „	Lecture	Zoology.
	5 to 6 „	Field Class	Agriculture.
Tuesday ..	6 to 7-30 A.M.	On the Farm	Practical Instruction in Agriculture.
	9 to 10 „	Lecture	Veterinary.
	10 to 11 „	Class-room Instruction.	Language.
	3 to 4 P.M.	Do. do. ..	Drawing.
	4 to 5 „	Lecture	Botany.
	5 to 6 „	Field Class	Botany.
Wednesday.	6 to 7-30 A.M.	On the Farm	Practical Instruction in Agriculture.
	9 to 10 „	Lecture	Chemistry.
	10 to 11 „	Class-room Instruction.	Language.
	3 to 4 P.M.	Do. do. ..	Mensuration.
	4 to 5 } „	Field Class	Land Surveying.
	5 to 6 }		
Thursday ..	6 to 7-30 A.M.	On the Farm	Practical Instruction in Agriculture.
	9 to 10 „	Lecture	Agriculture.
	10 to 11 „	Class-room Instruction.	Language.
	3 to 4 P.M.	Do. do. ..	Drawing.
	4 to 5 „	Lecture	Veterinary.
	5 to 6 „	Field Class	Veterinary.
Friday ..	6 to 7-30 A.M.	On the Farm	Practical Instruction in Agriculture.
	9 to 10 „	Lecture	Botany.
	10 to 11 „	Class-room Instruction.	Language.
	3 to 5 P.M.	Laboratory Class.	
	5 to 6 „	Lecture	Chemistry.
Saturday ..	6 to 7-30 A.M.	On the Farm	Practical Instruction in Agriculture.
	8 to 9 „	Weekly Examination ..	Each subject of lectures in rotation.

X.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

General system pursued in Government Normal Schools.

118. Two different systems have been tried in our Normal schools. Originally the pupils were kept under instruction for long periods, sometimes extending over many years, and were prepared for successive Certificate and University examinations. On admission they were required to execute an agreement binding themselves to serve as teachers in a Government or Aided school for five years, and during the whole period of their training they were supported by a scholarship, which they were bound to refund in the event of their failing to fulfil the agreement into which they had entered. The pupils, of course, studied the art and

theory of teaching, but the main attention of both masters and scholars was directed to success in the examinations. The Educational Department being unpopular, the best men generally held aloof from the Normal schools, and even those who accepted the scholarships and signed the agreements often did so without any real intention of becoming teachers, their object being to obtain their education without paying for it, and their hope to get some situation in the Revenue or Judicial line. In 1872 Government decided that the work of the Madras Normal school should be limited to training young men who had already passed the University examinations, and this system, which had been already partially introduced into the Normal school of Calicut, has been since extended to the Normal schools of Vizagapatam and Mangalore as regards University students. In most of the Mofussil Normal schools the pupils are, however, still prepared for the examinations for teachers' certificates of the fourth and fifth grades, although here also a step has been taken in the Normal school of Calicut, where pupils pass the fourth-grade examination from the Practising school and are only trained in the Normal Department. The ordinary period for training in the Madras Normal school and other schools pursuing the same system is one year or rather less, but pupils who require not only to be trained, but to be prepared for the departmental examinations for the fourth and fifth grades are usually allowed to remain two years in the Normal schools. In Europe, Normal schools sometimes have a model school attached to them, as well as a Practising school, but this is not the case here. At two stations, Nursapore and Russellcondah, normal classes have been engrafted on existing institutions, *viz.*, the Central school and the Taluq school, and there is no separate Practising school. At Calicut the Normal school is held in the same building as the Provincial school, and the Practising school may be regarded as practically taking the place of the lower and middle classes which have been abolished in the Provincial school. The text-book on Method used in the Normal schools is Mr. Fowler's "Discipline and Instruction," which is an incomplete work, dealing with certain general principles, but giving no information as to how a master should teach reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and other specific subjects. The Principal or Head Master gives such lectures as he considers suitable on these subjects, but a text-book adapted to the circumstances of this country seems needed. Criticism lessons are given about once a week. These are conducted as they are in England. A normal student gives a lesson to a class before the other normal students, who note such defects as strike them and at the end of the lesson make their remarks, after which the Head Master reviews their criticisms and supplements them with such observations as he may deem necessary.

Formerly all normal students underwent the same examination in Method as the other candidates for certificates who had not been trained. Since the introduction of the new system into the Madras Normal school the students of this institution have had a separate examination, which is usually held about Christmas. They are required to do two papers and to give a lesson before the Inspector, and marks are given according to the scheme shown in the margin. Students who obtain 70 per cent. of the marks receive a certificate of the first class, those who obtain 55 per cent. receive a second-class certificate, and those who obtain 40 per cent. receive a third-class certificate. It is my intention to make all University students who are being trained in the Mofussil Normal schools undergo the same examination as the Madras normal students. Normal students who are prepared for the fourth and fifth grades have, of course, to be examined in a great many subjects besides Method, and undergo the same examination as all other candidates for certificates. Hitherto the passed candidates have not been divided into classes, or even arranged in order of merit, but during the year under review this has been done, there being two classes for each grade.

I.—Teaching.	Marks.
Physical strength, &c., for teaching ..	15
Energy as a teacher	20
Skill in questioning	40
Skill in explaining and illustrating a lesson.	40
Readiness in use of black-board	15
Use of vernacular	30
Total ..	160
II.—Reading and use of black-board.	
Skill in reading	30
Pronunciation	20
Clearness, accuracy, and fluency of expression.	30
Black-board exercises	15
Total ..	95
III.—Examinations.	
Text-book—Discipline and Instruction ..	80
Methods of teaching	120
School papers	100
Total ..	300
IV.—Miscellaneous.	
Industry in Practising school	60
Ability to maintain order	80
Regularity	30
Punctuality	30
Total ..	200
Grand Total ..	755

In the second and fifth divisions there are no Government Normal schools. In the first and sixth divisions the Inspectors exercise the same supervision over Normal schools as over all other schools. In the fourth division the Normal schools of Vellore and Trichinopoly are, as already explained, under the control of the Inspector of Normal Schools.

Government were not bound under the former system to find appointments for passed normal students, nor could a man of this class be ordered to take up any particular appointment. All that was necessary

was that he should serve in a Government or Aided school for five years. Under the new system the normal student enters into no agreement, and is not liable to any penalty if he enters some other department instead of becoming a teacher. Men under the old system were entitled to travelling allowances on first appointment to the Educational Department when required to proceed to stations beyond 50 miles from the school in which they were trained, the allowance being at the rate of 4 Annas a mile if the appointment was one of Rupees 100 and upwards, and of 2 Annas a mile if below that amount. The Accountant-General has declined to admit this charge in the case of men falling under the new rule. If, however, they travel by sea they receive travelling allowances under the general rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

119. The sanctioned scale of the Madras Normal school is shown in the margin. There are thirty stipendiary normal scholarships attached to the school, *viz.*, six of Rupees 15 each for Bachelors of Arts, twelve of Rupees 12-8-0 each for First Arts men, and twelve of Rupees 10 each for Matriculates. There are also twenty free scholarships, mainly intended for students sent to be trained from private institutions, but this part of the scheme has proved inoperative, as no such students are ever sent. The subjects which principally determine the selection of candidates are reading, pronunciation, ready command of English, writing, and dictation. The highest class of the Practising school corresponds with the fifth class of a Zillah school. The following extract is taken from the Acting Principal's annual report :—

Madras Normal School.

Establishment.	From Provincial Funds.	From School Fee Fund.
	RS.	RS.
Principal, with free quarters ..	600	..
Head Master of the Practising School.	360	..
Vernacular Assistant Master of the Practising School.	200	..
Assistant Master of the Practising School.	100	20
Tamil Pundit	50	..
Telugu do.	40	10
Clerk	30	..
3 Peons, at Rupees 6	18	..
2 Night Peons, at Rupees 4½ ..	9	..
Moochee	..	8
Gardener	5	..
Scavenger	5	..
2 Punkah-pullers, at Rupees 3½ ..	..	*7
Contingencies	..	25
Scholarships	360	..
Total ..	1,777	70
Annually.		
Library allowance	200	..
Prize do.	150	..

"The following statement exhibits the numerical changes in the Normal Department and the Practising school during the year :—

* This does not appear in the sanctioned scale, but has been drawn for many years.

Department.	Number remaining on the 31st March 1875	Number admitted since.	Number left since.	Number remaining on the 31st March 1876.
Normal	18	22	19	21
Practising	172	113	104	181
Total ..	190	135	123	202

"Of the nineteen students who left, *nine* (of whom two were graduates) received appointments varying from Rupees 70 to Rupees 15 per mensem, *six* left of their own accord after being in the institution a short time only, *two* were dismissed for incompetence; and *two* are without employment at the present time.

"This outturn in point of numbers cannot be considered satisfactory. It is, however, entirely due to causes over which the staff of the school has no control, and these causes are mainly three—

"1*st*.—The strong prevalent opinion in this Presidency that teachers for the higher classes of schools need no training, and the consequent comparative ease with which untrained men find employment as teachers in the numerous aided schools;

"2*nd*.—The irksome character of a schoolmaster's work as compared with that of a lawyer or a Government clerk, and the absence of prospects according with most young men's ambition; and

"3*rd*.—The uncertainty of getting employment at the end of the period of training.

"The first two of these causes wherever they exist must, in the nature of things, always prove great hindrances to the success of Normal schools, and must be endured; but the last is removable, and has been partially removed this year by the promise that immediate provision will be made for graduates on the completion of their course of training. A normal student is generally very poor; the scholarship received while under training is often his only means of independence, and its cessation not seldom throws him back on the support of relatives in no way ready to welcome him. Thus suffering from the unkindness of his kindred on the one hand, and of poverty on the other, the ex-normal student often has to begin his career with a grievance; and as one man with a grievance will always make himself heard above a hundred who have none, and as we are seldom without one or more cases of this character, the effect is rather depressing. Many Matriculated and First in Arts men are in point of fact thus deterred from joining the school. The remedy is to give these latter the advantages now enjoyed by graduates in the matter of early employment."

Seventeen students were examined in December for certificates and all passed, one obtaining a certificate of the first class, twelve of the second, and four of the third. Of these two were graduates, four were First Arts men, and eleven were matriculates. The two graduates headed

the list, but the F.A. men took rather low places, standing 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th. The general conclusion arrived at by Mr. Fowler was that the students of this year were not quite equal to those of the preceding year.

The Practising school was not examined by Mr. Fowler, but the general result of an examination conducted by the masters and senior students was very satisfactory. The table given above shows that the attendance is of a very fluctuating character, and although there is on the whole an increase of nine, Mr. Duncan observes that the numbers are much under what can be accommodated on the premises, and that some of the classes are still below the strength required to give practice to the students in class-management. In November Mr. Bickle proposed the establishment of a Matriculation class as the best means of raising the numbers in the Practising school, but taking into consideration the serious extent to which the main object of the Normal school had been formerly sacrificed to the altogether secondary matter of preparing pupils for University examinations, and the view already taken of this question by Government, I did not deem it advisable to entertain this proposition. The most satisfactory way of increasing the attendance would probably be to lower the fees. The Principal, Mr. Bickle, proceeded on leave to Europe on the 4th March 1876 and Mr. Duncan was appointed to act for him, his place being taken by Mr. Velu Pillai.

Sanctioned scale of the Mofussil Government Normal Schools.

120. The following statement shows the sanctioned scale of the other Normal schools. The number and value of the scholarships tenable at most of these schools has not been fixed by Government, and has varied from time to time. In order, however, to make the statement complete, I have inserted the departmental distribution of the amount available for scholarships :—

Establishment.	Vizagapatam.		Calicut.		Mangalore.		Vellore.		Trichinopoly.		Nursapore.		Russelcondah.		Palghaut.		Tellicherry.	
	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.	Provincial Funds.	School Fee Fund.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Head Master	400	..	150	..	150	..	150	..	150	..	†50	..	50	..	40	.. .. ..	40	.. .. ..
Assistant Master ..	*100	..	60	..	70	..	70	..	70	..	50	..	15	..	25	.. .. ..	25	.. .. ..
Do. do. ..	70	..	25	..	40	..	40	..	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Do. do. ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	25	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Do. do. ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	22½	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Clerk	10	5	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
House-rent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	15	.. .. ..	12	.. .. ..
Peon	5	..	5	..	..	6	..	3½	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	.. .. ..	5	.. .. ..
Peon	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Sweeper	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Scavenger	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Gardener	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Contingencies ..	..	11	..	5	..	8	..	5	..	5	3	..	2	..	..	13 5 4	..	13 5 4
Scholarships	200	..	200	..	200	..	110	..	110	..	150	..	50	..	125	.. .. ..	125	.. .. ..
Total ..	858½	20	440	5	460	52	400	53	400	57½	318	..	117	..	210	13 5 4	207	13 5 4
Annually.																		
Library allowance ..	..	100	..	..	..	50	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Prize do. .	..	100	..	..	..	50	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..

* In abeyance.

† Allowance to Head Master of the Central school.

Working of the Mofussil Government Normal Schools.

121. The following statement shows the main features of the working of the Mofussil Government Normal schools. Taking the Madras Normal school as the sole representative of a first-class Normal school, the Normal schools of Vizagapatam, Calicut, and Mangalore may be regarded as belonging to the second class; those at Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Nursapore as belonging to the third class; and those at Russellcondah and Palghaut as belonging to the fourth class. From the statement it will be seen that the total number of normal students at the end of the year was 198 against 216 last year, the falling off being in some measure due to the partial introduction of the new system at Vizagapatam and Mangalore. The three second-class schools sent in 16 candidates for examination in Method under the new system and all passed. The six second and third class schools sent in 45 candidates for the fourth grade, and of this number 23 passed. Of 95 candidates who appeared for the fifth grade from all the schools, except the normal class of Russelcondah, 66 passed.

Institution.	31st March 1875.		31st March 1876.		Registered for Examination.			Passed.						Appointments.
								Method.		4th Grade.		5th Grade.		
	Normal Students.	Practising School.	Normal Students.	Practising School.	Method.	4th Grade.	5th Grade.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
II.														
Vizagapatam	23	54	25	41	4	12	11	..	4	..	6	..	6	8
Calicut	15	129	15	130	10	2	1	1	8	..	..	..	1	11
Mangalore	34	141	22	183	2	..	8	1	1	..	..	1	3	15
III.														
Vellore	26	134	25	142	..	12	8	..	..	3	9	6	2	5 according to Mr. Fowler. 8 according to Mr Gopalrow.
Trichinopoly	28	143	29	125	..	12	15	..	..	..	5	9	7	None according to Mr. Fowler. 1 according to Mr. Gopalrow.
Nursapore	58	..	44	..	..	7	30	..	..	..	..	4	16	None reported.
IV.														
Russellcondah	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. do.
Palghaut	27	50	30	70	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	10	All found employment in pial schools.
Total ..	219	651	198	691	16	45	95	2	13	3	20	21	45	

The Normal school of Vizagapatam formerly did to some extent the same work as a Provincial school, the pupils being prepared not only for the Matriculation, but also for the F.A. examination. The establishment is therefore on a more costly scale than the other Mofussil Normal schools. The question of reducing it was under the late Director's consideration, and one Assistant Mastership of Rs. 100 has been in abeyance for some years. The school, it will be observed, was not very successful in the Certificate examination. The teaching power of the normal students was not tested, but Mr. Kershaw inspected the Practising school, and his report was far from favourable. This school contained only 46 boys, and the highest class only corresponded with the fourth class of a Taluq school. The master in charge of the Practising school was a matriculate on Rs. 40, and seemed quite unequal to his duties. I propose replacing him shortly by a trained graduate on Rs. 70. There has been a good deal of correspondence regarding this school during the course of the year. In May Mr. Bradshaw reported that having occasion to fill up the second mastership of the Taluq school of Ankapally, the salary of which was Rs. 15, he applied to the Head Master of the Vizagapatam Normal school to select a matriculated normal student for the post, as six had recently passed from the school. The situation was offered to a man who had passed two years previously and who was still unemployed. He at first accepted the post, and then excused himself on the plea that he had fallen ill while on his way to join. Mr. Morgan then offered the appointment to the remaining unemployed matriculated students, and they all refused to go on the ground that the pay was too small. Mr. Bradshaw reported that they were all serving as volunteers in the Cutcherry, and the question having been referred to Government, an order was issued forbidding Heads of Offices to employ normal students who had entered into engagements under the old rules, unless the Inspector of the division certified that there was no suitable employment for such men in connection with Government or Aided schools. As the success of Normal schools largely depends on the early employment of passed candidates and the adjustment of the supply to the demand, I instituted an enquiry into the history of the students who had passed out of this institution. The Head Master reported that very few educational appointments were ever offered to out-going normal students, and he submitted a list showing that during the last three years 58 certificated students had passed out of the school, and that of these 13 had obtained employment in the Government Educational Department and 21 in other schools, while 24 had not obtained any educational employment. Mr. Kershaw stated, with reference to the fact that 6 out of 16 matriculated students had not been provided with educational work, that he was under the impression that Government left normal students

at liberty to accept appointments in other departments, and that he was free from the necessity of giving a preference to normal students, and as *cæteris paribus* an untrained man made in his opinion a better teacher than a trained man, he had generally picked out men who had taken good places in the Matriculation lists. With regard to the fact that 8 out of 18 fourth-grade men remained unemployed, he observed that he did not hold himself responsible for this result, as the demand for fourth-grade teachers seemed to be dying out. A large proportion of the fifth-grade men had opened schools of their own after leaving the institution. The views held by Mr. Kershaw are shared by some of the other Inspectors and by the Managers of many aided schools, and it is obvious that the prevalence of such opinions can scarcely conduce to the success of Normal schools.

The Normal school of Calicut contains very few normal students, but is working in a satisfactory manner. The main work of the Head Master, who is a First Arts man, consists in training men who have already passed the First Examination in Arts or the Matriculation examination. Very few, however, of the former enter the Normal school. The ten men who passed in Method this year were all matriculates. Although two men appear this year as having come up for the fourth and one for the fifth grade, the Normal school will in future be solely devoted to training and not to teaching, even in the case of these inferior grades. The work of preparing pupils for the Fourth-grade examination is now done in the Practising school, where the pupils have to pay fees instead of receiving stipends, and they are taught the subjects prescribed for this examination, not by masters, but by the normal students. The Practising school is also a useful feeder to the Provincial school. Great care seems to be taken in providing the normal students with appointments, and there is less difficulty than there was in recruiting the school, which is attributed by the Head Master to an impression that the lower grades of the Educational Department are about to have definite prospects and a fixed rule for promotion.

Mr. Garthwaite makes the following remarks on the Normal school of Mangalore :—

" Of the *Mangalore Normal school* the state is not quite so satisfactory. It still combines the two features of teaching and training, and must do still, at all events as long as there is no Elementary Normal school for South Canara. At present an important part of its work consists in teaching and training teachers for Elementary schools in the district. Indeed it is doubtful, as long as the demand in South Canara for higher and middle class teachers is as small as it now is, whether the attempt should be made to work two training institutions. Probably the easiest practical way would be to adopt the curriculum of the upper department of the practising branch to the fourth and the fifth grade literary tests, and to make that depart-

ment the training ground for middle-class normal students, while the lower department should be distinctly organized as the training ground for the fifth-grade men. Something like this I attempted when last in Mangalore, but without success, owing, I am inclined to believe, to want of cordial co-operation and effort on the part of the masters. I still am, however, making another trial."

The outturn of work from this school in the Certificate examination was, it will be observed, very small. Mr. Garthwaite considers that the Head Master and his Assistants are not sufficiently earnest in their work. The Practising branch of the institution, which is mainly taught by normal students, is a large and fully-developed middle-class school. It is on the whole in very fair order.

The Vellore Normal school, it will be seen, greatly distinguished itself in the Certificate examination, every student sent up having passed and several having taken excellent places in the class lists. The Head Master of this school, David Joseph, is the only normal master who is a graduate. Mr. Bradshaw reported favourably on the teaching power of most of the passed candidates. The account given by him of the Practising school was less satisfactory. Only 5 out of 20 men who passed out of the Normal school are reported to have obtained appointments. In forwarding the list the Head Master writes:

"I do not know whether many of the ex-students of the Government Normal school, Vellore, now in their native districts, far from Vellore, are employed or not. As a rule many of these engage themselves under unpassed village schoolmasters for a pittance of salary, to assist them in preparing their schools towards the annual examination for results grants."

Mr. Gopal Row gives a list showing that 8 Normal students, including only 2 of those named by Mr. Fowler, obtained situations.

The Trichinopoly Normal school only passed 5 out of 12 students who went in for the fourth grade. For the fifth grade 14 out of 15 passed. Mr. Bradshaw was very much dissatisfied with the teaching of the normal students. "The style of teaching," he observes, "was indifferent, more what might be expected from students put on for the first time, and the faults just such as untrained men would commit." The Practising school was also found by him in a very unsatisfactory state. "A stranger," he observes, "could scarcely know less about the classes, their progress, and the boys themselves than the Head Master." Mr. Fowler reports that "no appointment direct from the school was made during the year." Mr. Gopal Row reports that one passed student obtained employment.

The Normal school of Nursapore is the largest of the Government Normal schools, and is intended to prepare fourth and fifth grade teachers, but the staff compared with Vellore and Trichinopoly is on a

very humble scale. The Head Master of the Central school of Nursapore is, however, expected to devote two hours a day to the Normal school. Seven students went up for the fourth grade, but none passed, while for the fifth grade 20 out of 30 passed. Mr. Bradshaw's report on the teaching power of the candidates is very unfavourable. The general impression left on him was that the class had had no training, that they had been taught to pass, but not to teach. Mr. Kershaw observes that the normal classes at Nursapore are chiefly for supplying the Local Fund schools with teachers, but he does not state what has become of any of the students who have passed out of the school. The Deputy Inspector suggests that the fourth-grade class should be abolished altogether in this school, as there is no demand for men of that class in the Local Fund schools, which are all elementary, and the managers of middle-class schools do not apply for fourth-grade men, because they can as easily get matriculates. Mr. Kershaw on the other hand is of opinion that the fifth-grade test should be raised so as to correspond with the present fourth grade in every subject except English, the teaching of which to normal students he would discontinue altogether. As there seems no objection to fifth-grade men learning as much as they can through the medium of the vernacular of the subjects prescribed for the fourth grade, I have authorized the extension of this part of the course and the discontinuance of the study of English; and although this additional knowledge will not, under the existing rules, be fully tested in the Certificate examinations, there is but little doubt that it will be of great advantage to the teachers. As a training institution, the organization of this school is most defective. The present Acting Head Master of the Central school is himself an untrained man, and has not even passed the departmental test in Method. Arrangements are now being made for placing the Normal school on a more satisfactory footing.

The Normal class of Russellcondah has hitherto been an institution for training teachers for the Hill schools of Ghoomsur and Chinna Kimedy, the number under instruction being 8. Government have now sanctioned an increase of six normal students, who will be young men from the plains. These students used formerly to appear at the general Certificate examination, but for some years past they have been allowed to have a special examination of their own, conducted by the Inspector of the division at the time most convenient to himself, which was generally in January, February, or March. As the Inspector of the division does not know Ooriya, the arrangement seems in many respects objectionable. I have accordingly replaced this examination on its former footing. The last examination having been held in March 1875, no candidates from this class appeared at the Certificate examination in August. Mr. Kershaw examined this class with the aid of the Head Master in December, and considered that the students had made fair

progress in every subject except Grammar. He did not test their teaching power. No appointments are reported this year.

The Normal school of Palghaut is designed to train pial schoolmasters or their younger relatives. They are distinctly given to understand that they are not to expect appointments, but are to return after being trained to their own schools. Out of 22 candidates who were sent up for the Teachers' Certificate examination 11 passed for the fifth grade, and their teaching power was favourably reported on. All these men found employment for themselves in pial schools, and are said to be popular in the neighbourhood to which they have returned. The Practising school is in a satisfactory state except with regard to numbers. Mr. Garthwaite makes the following remarks regarding the attainments of the pial schoolmasters, from whom the Normal school is recruited :—

"One thing that has become very evident through the entrance examination of this school is that most of the pial schoolmasters within the sphere of its operation (South-East Malabar) are deplorably ignorant. It is worth while to quote an illustrative instance from the Head Master's report :

"'One volunteer came here for admission who could neither read nor write, and yet, strange to say, he was the manager and teacher of a pial school in a place near Kollangode. All the attainments he could boast of were fortune-telling and rustic songs. In another instance a dismissed constable, who taught a small village school, entreated for admission. In both these and in several other instances, though the applicants were really teachers, and had a good claim for the advantages of this institution, I was forced to refuse their requests, simply because they could not be made to pass the Teachers' Certificate examination in a period of even two years.'"

The Normal school of Tellicherry was sanctioned at the same time as the Normal school of Palghaut, and will be a school of the same type. It was not established until after the close of the year under review.

Establishment.

	RS.
Superintendent	350
Tamil and English Assistant	70
Telugu do. do.	70
Tamil Pundit	25
Telugu do.	25
Tamil Teacher of Practising school (with some knowledge of English)	50
Telugu do. do.	40
Sewing Mistress	25
Rent	175
Servants	25
Contingencies, including wages of a writer	25
Total ..	880

122. The sanctioned scale of the Government Female Normal school, Madras, is shown in the margin. It is intended that the normal pupils shall consist of

8 Tamil } Caste Hindus,
8 Telugu }
4 Tamil } Native Christians,
4 Telugu }
6 Europeans & East Indians ;
30

but as it frequently happens that scholarships remain vacant altogether, because the precise number of Tamil and Telugu candidates required

to take them up do not come forward, the restriction with regard to language has been recently removed. Candidates are required to be of good character and respectable social standing, and to be between 14 and 25 years of age. The course extends over four years. In the first year the pupils receive stipends of Rupees 6 per mensem, and are prepared for a certificate of the third grade; in the second and third years they are prepared for a certificate of the second grade, receiving Rupees 8 in the second year and Rupees 10 in the third year, provided proper progress is made. In the fourth year they are prepared for a certificate of the first grade, and their stipends are raised to Rupees 12.

Twelve normal students and six pupils of the Practising school appeared in July 1875 for the Teachers' Certificate examination. Nine of the former and all the latter passed as shown in the following statement :—

Candidates.	First Grade.			Second Grade.			Third Grade.		
		Passed.			Passed.			Passed.	
	Examined.	First Class.	Second Class.	Examined.	First Class.	Second Class.	Examined.	First Class.	Second Class.
Normal School ..	3	2	..	1	..	..	8	5	2
Practising School ..	1	..	1	1	1	..	4	4	..

This result is highly creditable to Miss Bain and her Assistants. Five passed normal students obtained appointments during the year, and it is worthy of note that one of them, a Native Christian who passed for the third grade, was, at the request of the Municipal Commissioners of Cumbaconum, sent to take charge of the Caste Girls' school at that station. At the close of the year there were 15 normal students, of whom 7 were Caste Hindus, 2 Native Christians, 5 East Indians, and 1 European. The Practising school which contained 31 pupils at the commencement of the year contained only 33 at the end. Of these 15 were Caste girls, 6 Native Christians and 12 East Indians. The numerical weakness of the Practising school is of course a great drawback, and seems mainly attributable to the locality in which the school is held.

In December Miss Mary Carpenter, to whose exertions the establishment of the school is mainly due, paid two visits to the Normal school, and was much pleased with what she saw of the working of the institution. She was the bearer of "The Queen's Visit to the Highlands," which was a present to the school from Her Majesty herself.

Mr. Fowler inspected the institution in February and remarked on the large extent to which the teaching power of the school had been unavoidably absorbed on the East Indian class of the Practising school.

He thought also that there seemed a tendency to mix up the Normal and Practising departments, and pointed out, as an illustration of this tendency, that in a criticism lesson given before him some of the pupils of the Practising school were listening to the lesson with the normal students. His opinion of the Hindu normal students is not favourable. He doubts whether some of those now in the school can be made anything of intellectually. I think myself that a mistake was made originally in commencing with a Normal school, and that greater results might have been obtained if an ordinary school had been opened first and a normal department had been gradually formed by drafting promising pupils to it after they had made some progress in their studies.

In May 1875 Miss Bain intimated that she wished to be relieved of the charge of the school on the termination of her engagement at the end of the year. Miss Catherine Spence, who was appointed by the Secretary of State to succeed her, landed on the 30th January, and was associated with Miss Bain in her work for two months. This arrangement gave her a little time for studying Tamil and learning something of the customs of the country before she was placed in sole charge of the school. Soon after Miss Spence's arrival arrangements were made for selecting a house for the school in a more suitable locality than Armenian Street. A house well adapted for the purpose was found in Vurdapah Moottien Street, but the transfer of the school did not take place until some time after the close of the official year. The rent of the house in Armenian Street was Rupees 175. The rent of the house to which the school has been since transferred is only Rupees 75.

Aided Normal Schools.

123. The main results of the working of the aided Normal schools is shown in the following statement:—

Institutions.	Locality.	1874-75.		1875-76.		Masters.													
						Matriculation.				Fourth Grade.					Fifth Grade.				
						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.			Examined.		Passed.		
													1875-76.					1875-76.	
		Normal Department.	Practising Department.	Normal Department.	Practising Department.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	First Class.	Second Class.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	First Class.	Second Class.
Church Missionary Society's Training Institution.	Masulipatam.	36	66	42	65	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	10	5	..	1
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution.	Dindigul ..	29	62	39	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	11	4	4
Church Mission Society's Institution.	Palamcottah.	148	101	149	93	2	2	2	2	17	9	5	..	3	31	15	30	7	6
S.P.G. Training Institution	Sawyerpuram.	100	..	113	..	5	4	..	2	4	10	1	2	8	12	11	9	2	7

						Mistresses.													
						First Grade.				Second Grade.				Third Grade.					
						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.			
																	1875-76.		
						1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	First Class	Second Class.	
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution.	Palamcottah.	72	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	11	3	6	

The Church Missionary Society's Training Institution, Masulipatam, was singularly unsuccessful in the Teachers' Certificate examination. Five students went up for the fourth grade and ten for the fifth grade, and of the whole number only one passed for the fifth grade. Mr. Kershaw inspected the Normal department and the Practising school in September. The fourth-grade students did very badly in Euclid and Arithmetic. On this point the report contains the following remark :—

"Mr. Padfield explains the bad work in this branch of their studies by the fact of their being Pariahs, whose hereditary crassness is the growth of ages of subjection; these being the first of their race whose reasoning powers have had any cultivation, the crop from the first generation he naturally expects to be small."

Mr. Kershaw made two of these men take a class, but considered that, even making due allowance for their nervousness and stupidity, they failed in teaching a class intelligently. The pupils of the Practising school, being also Pariahs, mainly taught by inexperienced Pariah normal students, could not, in Mr. Kershaw's opinion, be expected to do very much better than they did. One cause of the small success of this institution, which is not referred to by Mr. Kershaw, seems to be the inferior quality of the staff of teachers. Mr. Padfield is assisted by four masters, one of whom has passed for the fourth grade and three for the fifth grade.

The Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution at Dindigul professes to prepare students only for the fifth grade. Mr. Yorke, the Principal, went home on furlough in February 1873, when his grant ceased and 24 scholarships of Rupees 2 each were withdrawn by the late Director. The school was, however, carried on in a very satisfactory manner by a Native Master on Rupees 40 aided by Native Assistants on small salaries, and grants amounting to Rupees 33-8-0 per mensem were drawn on their account during Mr. Yorke's absence. Mr. Yorke having returned in May 1875, application was made for a renewal of his grant of Rupees 142-8-0 per mensem and for the restoration of the scholarships. Mr. Thompson, considering it doubtful whether such an expensive agency was required for so elementary an institution, referred the question to Government, who decided that the half-salary grant of Rupees 142-8-0 to Mr. Yorke should be continued, subject to revision at the end of three years, but that the scholarships should not be restored. The school sent up eight students for the fifth grade and all passed. Six men took up appointments ranging from Rupees 5 to Rupees 10. Mr. Marden examined the Normal department and Practising school in August, and was satisfied with the results, but his report contains no remarks on the normal students' ability to teach. He has elsewhere recorded his opinion that the institution is not required

at all, as there are plenty of trained and certificated students available from Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.

The Church Missionary Society's English Institution at Palamcottah has a Normal department and Practising school attached to it, but as the normal students are not properly distinguished in the returns from the other portion of the school, the statistics have always been and still are somewhat misleading. The number of students who passed the Matriculation and Teachers' Certificate examinations was below the average, and the result of Mr. Marden's inspection of the school was on the whole rather unsatisfactory. The institution has suffered from the ill health and absence of successive Missionaries. Thirteen certificated men are reported to have taken employment as teachers.

The S.P.G. Training Institution, Sawyerpuram, is also to a great extent an ordinary Anglo-Vernacular school, and the returns do not show how many normal students there are as distinguished from ordinary pupils. There is no distinct Practising school. Two pupils passed the Matriculation examination, and nearly all the candidates who went in for the Teachers' Certificate examination passed. The results of Mr. Marden's inspection were also very fair, but his report contains no information as to the proficiency attained by the normal students in teaching. Five certificated men obtained employment during the year.

Mr. Marden makes the following remarks on the Sarah Tucker Institution :—

"The Sarah Tucker Institution is a Female Normal school on the results system, and drew at examination Rupees 390-4-0. This sum would be larger, but that the girls who hold scholarships are not allowed to appear for examination. Twenty-one girls appeared at the late certificate examination and nine of them passed for the third grade. These have all taken up work as teachers on salaries from Rupees 3 to Rupees 7."

The Free Church Mission have since 1870 had a small normal class in connection with the excellent Day school under Mr. and Mrs. Bauboo. It received one annual grant of Rupees 300 from the Municipality of Madras, but on the Municipality being relieved of charges connected with female education, the late Director did not consider it advisable to continue the grant. In January 1875 Mr. Rae asked Mr. Powell to reconsider this decision, but the matter had not been finally disposed of when I took charge. Mr. Fowler was disposed to think that the class was not entitled to be called a normal class, because Method was not studied in it, but it may be remarked that there is no examination in Method prescribed for the third grade. On the other hand the pupils study during eighteen months the subjects required for a certificate of the third grade; they are regularly practised in teaching a class; they receive stipends rising from Rupees 6 to 8, and enter into engagements binding themselves to serve the Mission as teachers for three years, and most of

those who have gone through the course are actually engaged in doing the work for which they were trained. Under these circumstances I saw no reason for withholding the grant asked, *viz.*, Rupees 20-4-0 per mensem, and as this grant is now drawn, the class ought to appear among the Normal schools. It has not, however, been treated as such by Mr. Fowler in his report or returns, and although the Day school was inspected by Mr. Barrow, there is no distinct notice of this class. It has therefore merged this year as usual in the returns of the Day school.

Teachers' Certificate Examination.

124. The usual examination for Teachers' certificates was held in July at 33 stations. The general result is shown in the margin. The number of male candidates was much larger than it was in the previous year, but a great number who came up from the Local Fund schools in the second division, and particularly from Kurnool, were quite unprepared, and the total number of successful candidates only rose from 270 to 287, most of whom passed for the fifth or lowest grade.

General Result.		Registered.		Passed.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Masters ..	4th Grade ..	147	158	65	49
	5th do. ..	277	622	194	216
	Method ..	13	32	11	22
	Total ..	437	812	270	287
Mistresses ..	1st Grade ..	19	38	7	8
	2nd do. ..	57	96	35	29
	3rd do. ..	163	209	54	107
	Total ..	239	343	96	144

The number of female candidates rose from 239 to 343, and the number passed was 144 against 96 last year, showing a great advance, although here also the great majority of the passed candidates belonged to the third or lowest grade. Some slight changes were made this year in the publication of the results of the examination. The successful candidates were divided into two classes, and their names were placed in order of merit. The following statement gives details of the different districts and divisions :—

Districts.		Candidate Masters.										
		Registered.				Passed.					Total passed in 1875-76.	Total passed in 1874-75.
						Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.				
		Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Method.		
First Division.	Ganjam	3	11	..	14	..	1	..	2	..	3	4
	Vizagapatam ..	16	14	4	34	..	7	..	9	4	20	26
	Godavery	10	111	1	122	..	..	4	36	..	40	34
	Kistna	9	23	1	33	..	..	..	11	1	12	13
Second Division.	Kurnool	1	129	..	130	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
	Bellary	13	33	..	46	..	..	..	3	..	3	1
	Cuddapah	7	7	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Nellore	3	29	4	36	..	..	..	5	2	7	6
Third Division.	Madras	5	19	..	24	..	3	..	4	..	7	18
	South Arcot ..	2	14	1	17	..	..	1	4	..	5	1
Fourth Division.	North Arcot ..	12	11	..	23	3	9	6	3	..	21	30
	Salem	10	24	1	35	..	2	3	5	..	10	6
	Trichinopoly ..	15	25	..	40	..	5	10	10	..	25	8
	Tanjore	8	51	1	60	..	..	6	19	..	25	14
Fifth Division.	Coimbatore ..	1	4	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	2	1
	Madura	..	13	..	13	..	..	4	7	..	11	14
	Tinnevelly	21	44	..	65	2	12	15	19	..	48	50
Sixth Division.	Ootacamund ..	3	4	..	7	..	1	..	2	..	3	1
	Malabar	18	47	17	82	1	2	1	18	13	35	23
	South Canara ..	1	9	2	12	..	..	1	3	2	6	19
	Total ..	158	622	32	812	6	43	51	165	22	287	270

Districts.		Candidate Mistresses.											
		Registered.				Passed.						Total passed in 1875-76.	Total passed in 1874-75.
						First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.			
		First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.		
First Division.	Vizagapatam ..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Godavery ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Second Division.	Bellary ..	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	2
	Nellore ..	2	6	5	13	..	2	1	..	4	..	7	3
Third Division.	Madras ..	31	72	126	229	2	2	8	16	40	25	93	56
	South Arcot ..	..	1	8	9	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	3
Fourth Division.	Salem ..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
	Trichinopoly ..	..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fifth Division.	Coimbatore ..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..
	Madura ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Tinnevelly ..	..	..	37	37	..	..	..	..	7	12	19	17
Sixth Division.	Ootacamund ..	4	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
	Malabar ..	..	8	1	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	10
	South Canara	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1
	Total ..	38	96	209	343	2	6	10	19	62	45	144	96

The second division still shows to great disadvantage with regard to successful male candidates, a result mainly due to the absence of Normal

schools. The third division is not much better, and the cause is the same, *viz.*, the absence of Normal schools preparing pupils for these special examinations. The small number of canditates in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris may also be ascribed to the same cause. In Ganjam there is a small Normal class, but it sent in no pupils to the examination. Tinnevelly and Godavery are still at the head of the list, but Malabar is advancing, and with its three Normal schools ought soon to take the foremost place.

Nearly two-thirds of the successful candidate mistresses belong to Madras, but it must be remembered that many of those who have passed for the third grade are mere children. Except in Tinnevelly the numbers in all the other districts are still insignificant and several districts are not represented at all. Last year the first and fourth divisions did not pass a single candidate. This year there are two in the former and four in the latter.

General Remarks on Normal Schools.

125. The present position of Normal school education in this Presidency cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. The old system of preparing normal students to pass University examinations has been abandoned, and this has no doubt reduced the length and cost of training and freed the schools from a class of impostors, whose object was to pass these examinations at the expense of Government, and not to become schoolmasters. But the training, even under the present system, is still very expensive, and it is of no use either to the State or to the individual trained, unless the latter can get employment as a teacher. At present the prospect of obtaining such employment is very uncertain. When the Madras Normal school was remodelled Mr. Powell recommended as inducements to candidates for employment as schoolmasters to avail themselves of Normal school training—

(1.) That, as far as possible, certificated and trained teachers should alone be employed in Government schools from the 1st January 1874.

(2.) That half-salary grants should be restricted to men of the same class.

(3.) That only one-third grants should be given to certificated but untrained teachers.

(4.) That only one-fourth grants should be given to teachers neither certificated nor trained, and that only in cases where satisfactory reasons for employing such inferior agency might be established.

Government, in their Order, No. 325, of the 4th November 1873, directed that the first proposal should be carried out, but it has been very imperfectly acted on, and even the existence of the order does not seem to

have been generally known. With regard to the other proposals Government deferred passing any orders on the question, because the general question of revising the salary grant rules was then under consideration, and although three years have now elapsed, this question has, as explained elsewhere, advanced no further.

Although some trained men are not always able to get appointments, it must be added that others often refuse appointments when they are offered to them, and have a very exaggerated notion of the value of their services in the educational market. Sometimes also the scholarships are taken up by men who do not intend to become schoolmasters with a view to obtain a temporary means of supporting themselves while they are looking out for other employment, and it is a somewhat unsatisfactory feature of the new system that this may be done with impunity, as they are under no engagement, and are not even liable to be called on to refund the amount drawn by them in the shape of a scholarship.

The training of graduates by gentlemen who are not graduates themselves is an experiment peculiar to this Presidency, and so few graduates have been trained yet that it would be premature to pronounce any opinion on the success of the scheme. All that can be said at present is that the supply of trained graduates has been altogether inadequate to the demand. It must, however, be remembered that the kind of training which is in vogue in Normal schools in England, although well suited for persons who have to teach elementary classes, is not equally well adapted for men who are required for work of a totally different kind. The main duty of these men is to teach a foreign language. There are many theories on the best mode of doing this, and the problem has, perhaps, yet to be solved in the classical schools and Universities of Europe, but the question is one which writers on "Method and School Management" do not even discuss, and on which the experience gained in an English Normal school is of little value.

With regard to the lower grades, in which a different system is pursued, it seems a question whether the scheme of examination for the fourth and fifth grades should not be altered. It is beginning to be discovered in different parts of the Presidency that there is no demand for fourth-grade men. Men possessing the limited knowledge of English required for a certificate of the fourth grade are discontented if they are employed in elementary schools, and they are scarcely required now in any other schools. On the other hand vernacular teachers of a class superior to the fifth-grade men are required as Head Masters of vernacular schools teaching up to the fourth standard, for a boy who passes under the fourth standard ought to know more than a fifth-grade teacher. I am inclined to think that English should cease to form a part of the fourth-grade test, but that in other respects

the examination should remain much as it is, with the exception that some additional subject should be substituted for English, such as Physical Science, or such a knowledge of the vernacular as might be demanded of a Pundit. It has been suggested that the present fifth grade is altogether too elementary and ought to be abolished; but if pial schoolmasters are to be trained it seems doubtful, from the experience of the Palghaut school, whether they would succeed in passing a much more difficult examination than that now prescribed.

The following remarks, which are extracted from the Bengal Report for 1871-72, are in many respects applicable to this Presidency, and it seems probable that sooner or later, the policy which has been pursued there will have to be adopted here:—

"In Behar English is taught in the Normal school, but in Bengal English has been prohibited, on the ground that if the students knew that language they would not continue to work on appointments of Rupees 15 a month, while without a knowledge of that language situations of higher amount than Rupees 15 are few in number and difficult to obtain.

"The welfare of the country demands teachers willing to serve on a low salary. Hence, the somewhat selfish policy of denying English practically prevents Normal school students from running away. If English were taught, Normal school pupils would not serve without a great increase of pay. By a denial of English a comparatively high order of mental cultivation is available, which is very useful in our schools, but which is out of place and altogether without appreciation in our subordinate courts of law and in ordinary trade in the mofussil. We clip the wings of our young eagles in order to stop their flight to higher regions than those for which they are intended. No change would be so popular as the introduction of English into our Normal schools. On the introduction of English we could reduce, or perhaps abolish, stipends, which are now the heaviest item of expense in a Normal school, but we could not supply good teachers to schools at the present rates."

I have already remarked on the serious extent to which elementary education in the second division is retarded by the absence of Normal schools. Government, in their Order, No. 30, of the 8th January 1874, expressed their willingness to allot a certain sum for the establishment and maintenance of a few training schools with a view of improving the qualifications of teachers in pial schools. In May 1874 Mr. Powell reported that the question had been discussed at the educational conference held in January, but that the difficulties felt in regard to the question were so great and the Inspectors so divergent in their opinions that no definite conclusions could be arrived at. Under these circumstances he had determined on asking Mr. Fowler to sketch out a scheme, which he proposed circulating among the other Inspectors for their opinion, in order that they might state the modifications they would desire to have

made in the scheme before applying it to their several divisions. Mr. Fowler sent in his scheme in September 1874, and in March 1875 I submitted it to Government with all the reports of the Inspectors and my own opinion on the question, but no orders have been yet passed on the subject.

XI.—Books.

Registration of Books.

126. The following account of the system pursued in the registration of books has been drawn up by the Registrar :—

"Act XXV of 1867 which provides for the preservation of copies of all books printed in British India and for the registration of such books came into operation in the Madras Presidency with effect from the 1st July 1867, under the late Director of Public Instruction who was appointed to act as the first Registrar of Books. On the 1st January 1868 Mr. Powell was relieved of the Registrarship at his own request, and Mr. V. Kristnamachariar, Curator of the Government Central Book Depôt, was appointed to the office.

"2. The collecting, cataloguing, and preserving of works printed in the Presidency Town having been provided for, there remained the more difficult arrangement for ensuring the due reception and transmission, to the Registry Office in Madras, of books published in the provinces and for preventing an evasion of the law there. To effect this object it was suggested that the Collectors of Districts would be the most appropriate persons to receive books and inquire into evasions of the Act, they being in a favourable position to obtain information and having necessarily to keep a watch upon the Printing Presses in their respective districts. But the Government decided that in this Presidency, as in Bengal, these duties should be entrusted to the District Registrars of Assurances.

"3. The system of registration is extremely simple. Printers are compelled to furnish the Registrars with three copies of each of their publications within a month from the date of issue from the Press, together with a memorandum of particulars regarding each work as laid down in the Act; and to induce a general compliance with the provision of the law and to encourage the punctual delivery of books, their published prices are paid on the presentation of receipted bills. Detailed rules for registration and for the guidance of Registrars are given in the subjoined notification of Government published in September 1867.

"NOTIFICATION.

"*Fort St. George, 24th September* 1867.

"The following rules having received the sanction of the Governor in Council are published for general information :—

"Rules under Section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, or an Act for the regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books.

"1. Three copies of every work printed or lithographed in a district of the Madras Presidency except within the Municipal limits of the Town of Madras shall be delivered to the Registrar of Assurances of such district at his head quarters by the printer or lithographer. Also, along with the copies, the printer or lithographer shall furnish the District Registrar with a memorandum containing the following particulars :—

(1.) The title of the book and the contents of the title page.
(2.) The language in which the book is written.
(3.) The name of the author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part thereof.
(4.) The subject.
(5.) The place of printing and the place of publication.
(6) The name or firm of the printer, and the name or firm of the publisher.
(7.) The date of issue from the press or of the publication.
(8) The number of sheets, leaves, or pages.
(9.) The size.
(10.) The first, second, or other number of the edition.
(11) The number of copies of which the edition consists.
(12.) Whether the book is printed or lithographed.
(13) The price at which the book is sold to the public; and
(14.) The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright, or any portion of such copyright.

"2 A District Registrar may refuse to accept books which are not presented in an appropriate form, as prescribed in Section IX of Act XXV of 1867, or which are not accompanied by a memorandum of the nature specified in Rule I.

"3. On receiving the due number of copies of a work, and the memorandum prescribed, the District Registrar shall furnish the printer or lithographer with a receipt in the following form :—

"I, A B., Registrar of Assurances in the District of
do hereby acknowledge to have received from C.D., printer (or lithographer, as the case may be), three copies of with a memorandum containing the information specified in Section 18 of Act XXV of 1867.

"4. Each District Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, after granting the receipt above specified, forward to the Office of the Registrar of Books the three copies of the work received by him, the memorandum of particulars referring to the work, and a bill for the three copies at their *bonâ fide* sale price.

"5. As soon as practicable, after the receipt of the books and corresponding memorandum, the Registrar of Books shall enter the work in the "Catalogue of Books printed in the Madras Presidency," and send an order on the District Treasury for the price of the copies to the publisher through the District Registrar.

"6. If the proprietor of the copyright of a book delivered desire to register his proprietorship, he shall pay the sum of Rupees two to the

office where delivery is made; and this office shall grant a receipt and shall pay the money into the treasury, notifying the fact to the Registrar of Books, who shall then record that the copyright of the work has been secured. Tender of payment to secure copyright must be made in a written application, praying for registration under Act XX of 1847.

"7. If the Registrar of Books, from information given him by a District Registrar, or obtained from any other trustworthy source, sees reason to believe that a book has been printed or lithographed in any part of the Madras Presidency, and that no copies of such book have been delivered as required by Act XXV of 1867, he shall take steps to have a prosecution established under Section 16, provided he is of opinion that such prosecution for non-delivery is requisite in the circumstances of the case.

"8. The Registrar of Books shall forward two copies of each work to the Chief Secretary to Government, with a memorandum of particulars, specified in Section 18 of Act XXV of 1867, a note being attached to the memorandum, stating whether the copyright has been secured under the Act; and he shall retain the third copy in his office in a special Library. The copies forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government will be dealt with as laid down in the first part of Section II of Act XXV of 1867.

"9. The Registrar of Books shall, with such assistance as he may secure, examine the contents of each work, and record in his catalogue of books such critical remarks regarding the work as may seem to him appropriate.

"10. The foregoing rules apply only to books printed or lithographed on or after July 1st, 1867.

(By order of the Governor in Council,)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

"4. To prevent an evasion of the law, intentional or otherwise, notifications are published from time to time in the Official Gazettes, and copies of the same are sent specially to each press containing a warning against non-registration. It has not yet been found necessary to enforce the penal provisions of the Act.

"5. The Registrar of Books compiles and submits for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* quarterly catalogues of all registered works with a short statement of the contents of such of them as do not carry the information in their titles or as otherwise deserve distinction, copies of the works themselves being despatched to Government once a month for transmission to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. He further submits an annual analysis and review of the published literature of this Presidency and other periodical reports called for by the Government of India and the local Government. In this way a tolerably correct acquaintance is obtained by the administration with the progress of literary effort during each year, the tendency of the published works and their probable influence on the native mind.

"6. To provide for the purchase of registered books, a permanent advance of Rupees 200 is placed in the Bank of Madras at the disposal of the Registrar of Books; and his bills for purchases made are submitted to the

Accountant-General for audit. In those cases in which books are offered for registration after time, the Registrar is at liberty to withhold payment, unless good cause can be shown for the delay.

"7. The registration of copyright is not compulsory but optional with the proprietors of books; and the fees paid for such registration, amounting on an average to Rupees 140 per annum, are paid into the Treasury by the several Registrars to the credit of Government.

"8. Neither the Registrar of Books nor the District Registrars have as yet received any special remuneration for their duties. The former, however, is permitted to draw an office allowance of Rupees 65 per mensem for the payment of copyists, muchi and peon, allowance to munshies whose aid is often required in the important task of examining the contents of registered works, especially those issued from Mussulman Presses, and postage on letters and books sent "Bearing" and other contingencies. Against this charge there is a slight set-off in the shape of fees realized for the registration of copyright.

"9. The Registrar of Books holds his office and deposits copies of the registered publications in one of the upper rooms of the Old College Hall, Nungambakum, assigned for the purpose by the Director of Public Instruction, it being free from white-ants, and, therefore, well adapted for the preservation of registered books."

Number of Books registered.

127. The report of the Registrar of Books shows that there has been a considerable increase in the number of works registered this year. In the following statement they are classified under the two sets of heads prescribed by the Government of India :—

First classification.	1874-75.	1875-76	Second classification.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Books	287	311	Original	114	140
Pamphlets	370	414	Translations	36	49
Periodicals	30	48	Republications	548	592
Miscellaneous	11	8			
	698	781		698	781

The improvement in the number of original works and translations shows in the Registrar's opinion that there is "a growing inclination on the part of printers and publishers to go out of the beaten path of merely reproducing old authors, though these fresh literary efforts are in many instances of a humble kind."

Places of Publication.

128. The following statement shows the places at which these works were published and compares the outturn of the two years :—

Towns.	English Works.		Vernacular Works, including Works partly Vernacular.		Total.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Madras	78	122	490	494	568	616
Tellicherry	..	..	19	79	19	79
Vizagapatam	..	..	30	26	30	26
Cochin	..	..	3	23	3	23
Mangalore	8	1	43	11	51	12
Calicut	..	..	14	7	14	7
Palamcottah	..	..	..	6	..	6
Tranquebar	..	..	4	4	4	4
Masulipatam	..	1	6	2	6	3
Cocanada	..	..	..	2	..	2
Negapatam	..	1	..	..	..	1
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	1	..	1
Madura	..	..	..	1	..	1
Kottayam	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ootacamund	..	..	1	..	1	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total ..	86	125	612	656	698	781

The number of presses at Madras has fallen from 49 to 48, and the outturn although greater than it was last year is below that of the previous year. Tellicherry with four presses has made a great advance. The books published there are mainly for the Mappila population and are in a mixed dialect of Arabic and Malayalam. Vizagapatam comes next with three presses, which are chiefly used for the publication of religious tracts in Telugu. Cochin with one press shows a considerable advance. The falling off at Mangalore and Calicut has not been explained. Both have an efficient printing agency, and Mangalore has long been celebrated for the excellence of the printing of the Basel Mission Press. There is only one press at each of the other stations named in the list, and the work done is at present insignificant.

Classification of books according to languages.

129. The following statement shows the languages in which these books are written :—

Languages.	1874-75.	1875-76.
English	80	125
Do. and Tamil	3	5
Do. and Telugu	2	6
Do. and Canarese	1	1
Do. and Sanscrit	..	1
French	..	1
Tamil	289	295
Do. in Telugu character	1	6
Do. in Malayalam character	..	1
Do. and Hindustani in Tamil character	1	..
Telugu	139	123
Do. and English	1	4

Languages.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Telugu and Sanscrit	1	..
Do. Tamil and English	1	..
Malayalam	30	35
Canarese	21	12
Tulu	2	1
Sanscrit in Devanagari character	4	..
Do. in Grundha do.	12	10
Do. in Tamil do.	1	..
Do. in Telugu do.	39	34
Do. in Canarese do.	3	3
Do. in Malayalam do.	..	1
Do. and Telugu	7	18
Do. and Malayalam in Malayalam character	1	..
Do. in Grundha and Tamil characters	1	..
Do. with Telugu meaning	2	..
Hindustani	35	26
Persian	..	2
Do. and Hindustani	3	1
Do. and Arabic	7	..
Arabic	..	44
Malayalam and Arabic in Arabic character	2	4
Do. in Arabic character	9	32
Total ..	698	781

The decline of Hindustani publications from 64 to 35 was noticed in last year's report. There is a still further reduction this year.

Classification of books by subjects.

130. In the following statement the books are classified by subjects:—

Subjects.	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
Biography	..	3	3	1	3	4
Drama	1	20	21	2	21	23
Fiction	..	38	38	2	44	46
History	1	3	4	4	1	5
Language	8	51	59	12	87	99
Law	15	8	23	7	9	16
Medicine	2	13	15	6	6	12
Miscellaneous	21	45	66	23	65	88
Poetry	..	114	114	6	113	119
Politics	..	..	..	3	1	4
Philosophy	..	15	15	..	1	1
Religion	28	299	327	44	306	350
Science, Mental and Moral ..	1	4	5	3	2	5
Do. Mathematical and other.	..	6	6	1	7	8
Voyages and Travels	2	..	2	1	..	1
Total ..	79	619	698	115	666	781

The most remarkable English work published this year is Dr. Burnell's Elements of South Indian Palæography from the fourth to the seventeenth century. Among the Sanscrit books may be noticed the Sarva Sabda Gombodhini, a Sanscrit dictionary on the European model published in the Telugu character by a Zemindar in the Northern Circars.

Copyright.

131. Registrations of copyright have fallen during the last two years from 73 to 60. The growing inattention of native publishers to the provisions of the law was noticed

in last year's report. A notification on the subject has been published and circulated in English and the Vernacular languages, and it is to be hoped that it will have some effect in removing the ignorance which prevails on the subject of copyright among native printers, publishers and authors.

Constitution of the Book Department.

132. The constitution of the Book Department is described as follows by the Curator :—

"The Book Department has now been in operation for twenty years, and its legitimate works lies in the supply and distribution of English and Vernacular Books for the use of schools generally and for Government schools in particular. Various plans and agencies were tried for working the department from 1856 to 1867, but none of them proving successful, the department was reorganized on its present footing in December 1867, and placed in charge of Mr. V. Kristnamacharriar, the present Curator of Government Books, on the 1st January 1868.

"2. The Book agency consists of a Central Depôt in Madras under the sole charge of the Curator, and subordinate to this depôt there are 19 branch or district depôts located at the principal stations of this Presidency and managed by local agents who are styled District Curators. These District Curators are appointed by the Director of Public Instruction in communication with the Inspectors of Schools in the several educational divisions, but are under the immediate control of the Curator of the Central Depôt to whom they submit monthly detailed returns of sales and from whom they receive all necessary supplies and instructions. The Curator of the Central Depôt is a gazetted officer recommended, as in the case of Inspectors of Schools, by the Director of Public Instruction, who is the general controlling authority for the Department. The following list shows the strength and monthly cost of the Book agency and its distribution throughout the Presidency :—

No.	Official Designation.	Depôt Station.	Monthly Salary or fixed Allowance.
			RS.
1	Curator of Government Books ..	Madras	200
2	District Curator	Berhampore	10
3	Do. do.	Vizagapatam	10
4	Do. do.	Rajahmundry	10
5	Do. do.	Masulipatam	10
6	Do. do.	Kurnool	10
7	Do. do.	Cuddapah..	10
8	Do. do.	Bellary	10
9	Do. do.	Nellore	10
10	Do. do.	Chittoor	10
11	Do. do.	Salem	10
12	Do. do.	Cuddalore..	10
13	Do. do.	Cumbaconum	10
14	Do. do.	Trichinopoly	10
15	Do. do.	Coimbatore	10
16	Do. do.	Palamcottah	15
17	Do. do.	Madura	10
18	Do. do.	Calicut	10
19	Do. do.	Cannanore	10
20	Do. do.	Mangalore	15
		Total ..	400

"3. In addition to these fixed allowances the Curator of the Central Depôt receives once a quarter a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales. The District Curators likewise receive quarterly a commission of 10 per cent. on the sales effected by them, after paying the proceeds into the District Treasuries and submitting monthly returns of sales in detail to the Curator of the Central Depôt, except in the case of the wholesale supplies to Local Fund Boards, for which they receive only a commission of 5 per cent., the remaining 5 per cent. being credited to the Local Boards as a contribution from this Department towards the cost of the agency employed by them for the distribution of elementary school books in the rural parts of each district. The present system of remunerating the body of District Curators was arrived at after much experience, and has answered well. Out of the monthly allowance they have to provide a sale-clerk, porter, house-rent, &c., and the commission may be looked upon as the actual remuneration.

"4. The Central Depôt is allowed an office establishment of clerks, attender, and porters costing Rupees 249 per mensem as noted in the margin. This item like the salary of the Curator of the Central Depôt is included in the Provincial Budget and drawn through the Government Treasury in order to secure the benefit of a pension to that officer and his clerks.

Official Designation.	Monthly Salary.
	RS.
Manager and Accountant	100
First Clerk and Record-keeper	40
Second do. for execution of Indents ..	30
Third do. } for copying and conducting	25
Fourth do. } sales.	25
Attender	9
Moochee	8
2 Peons or porters at 6 Rupees each ..	12
Total ..	249

"5. The only other head of charge incurred immediately in connexion with each depôt is that of contingencies including the cost of packing and transmission of books and maps, repair of depôt furniture, office stationery, postage and sundry expenses. A permanent advance of Rupees 300 is allowed to the Central Depôt for defraying such contingent charges and Rupees 20 to each of the district depôts. An account of these charges with vouchers in support of payment is submitted quarterly, or oftener if necessary, and duly scrutinized and adjusted before the amount expended is recouped.

"6. Up to the year 1871 all the cost of the Book Department was included in the Annual Educational Budget, but in the beginning of that year an important change was made in the financial management of the department whereby its accounts have been separated from the Government accounts, and with the exception of a small sum provided in the Educational Budget for the salaries of the Curator of Government Books, his clerks, &c., at the Central Depôt, and the fixed allowances of the District Curators, the printing and purchase of books and other operations of the Book Department are carried on by means of an advance from Government of Rupees 25,000 current at any time by way of a loan which has to be repaid into the Treasury before the close of each year, from the sale proceeds of books. This system has been successfully worked now for nearly six years, and the

department has under it become fully self-supporting—in fact leaves a surplus after the payment of all charges including the salaries provided for in the Educational Budget. While, however, it is the aim of the department to make it pay its own way, it is not its object to secure large profits, but to provide suitable school books and encourage their distribution throughout the country at as low prices as possible.

"7. The selling prices of books are fixed on the following system:—In the case of English books imported an addition of 20 to 25 per cent. is made to the published price. In the case of Indian books locally purchased, 10 per cent. is added to the published price, taking no account of the discount allowed by the publishers. With regard to books printed for the department, 25 per cent. is added to the cost price in the case of editions of new books, and this margin is worked up to 50 per cent. by reducing the cost of printing in the case of fresh editions of old books. The former charge includes the amount paid to the author or compiler, while the latter secures a margin of profit without any addition to the price first fixed. This method of fixing the prices from a mercantile standard received the approval of Government, but the tendency is to lower the percentage of added prices as much as possible as editions are brought out.

"8. The following is the system of check and audit adopted in the department in regard to its receipts and expenditure. All monies realized by the sale of books, &c., are paid into the Government Treasuries to the credit of the department, and cheques for all payments are issued under the countersignature of the Director of Public Instruction. Indents from District Curators passed in the first instance by the Inspectors of schools and all estimates for printing books at private Presses are scrutinized by the Curator of Government Books and submitted with his remarks and recommendations to the Director for sanction. All indents on the Secretary of State for supplies of English books, maps, and other appliances are prepared at the Central Depôt with reference to the stock on hand, and submitted through the Director to the Government for transmission to the India Office. The Curator of the Central Depôt severely scrutinizes the periodical returns of stock and sales at the district depôts, with the aid of which he has to compile the accounts of the department, thereby insuring the regularity of the accounts to be kept by the up-country Curators and rectification of errors and deficiencies as they arise. He further examines all bills for commission, allowances, and contingent charges of the several District Curators as well as the bills from printers and book-sellers. Besides these departmental checks there is a regular examination of stock by independent officers annually at the Central Depôt and bi-annually at the district depôts; and, finally, an annual audit of the entire stock and cash accounts of the Book Department is systematically conducted by an officer appointed by the Accountant-General.

"9. The Central Depôt is accommodated in the turret and other out-houses attached to the Old College, the property of Government. The majority of the district depôts are located in Government and aided school-houses; and

where such accommodation is not available, the District Curators find their own places for the safe custody of books, thus entailing no extra charge on the department."

Curator's Annual Report.

133. Under the orders of Government the Annual Report of the Curator of Government Books is now reviewed separately and is not in future to be published in the appendix. The following are the main features of the operations of the year.

Stock Account.

134. There is a considerable decrease of stock this year. Many of the text-books which have been hitherto used are to be gradually superseded by those now under preparation in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for the revision of school books. The Curator has, therefore, avoided laying in any large supplies of books for which there may be no ultimate sale. Even as it is there are too many obsolete and unserviceable books, and a large clearance has been sanctioned. The total value of stock at the end of the year was Rupees 1,48,160-1-10, being Rs. 12,476-14-3 less than the value at the end of the previous year.

135. The number of books and maps printed and published during the last two years is shown in the margin. The number of editions of books brought out was seventeen and of maps two, all of which, with one exception, were re-prints. The apparent margin of profit on these transactions is about 66 per cent., but the amount debitable on account of printing paper is not yet known, and the estimate of cost is, therefore, only an approximate estimate. The experiment has been tried this year of getting out cases of thin cloth boards with blind lettering for a new edition of the Outlines of Geography, and the order has been so well executed that other vernacular school books will probably be bound in the same way.

Printing.

Years.	Copies.	Actual Approximate Cost.			Value at Depôt Prices.		
		RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1874-75.	137,800	10,497	14	3	16,621	14	0
1875-76.	193,375	13,656	1	11	22,734	6	0

Vernacular Maps.

136. The series of vernacular district maps, the publication of which was projected by Mr. Barren, a Madras lithographer, as a private enterprise, has been completed this year, the Telugu map of the Vizagapatam District which was the only one wanting having now appeared. Cheap wall maps of Asia and Europe were executed some years ago in England in a superior style with Tamil names, for the special use of Local Fund schools and other elementary schools in the Tamil districts, but they command no sale.

137. The number and value of books purchased is shown in the margin. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that some of the school books now in use are likely to be superseded.

Purchases

Years	Copies.	Prime Cost.			Value at Depôt Prices.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1874-75	86,023	33,845	15	6	49,669	3	7
1875-76..	63,937	20,517	3	3	28,199	3	7

138. An abstract of the transactions connected with the importation of English books through the Secretary of State is given in the margin. The unsatisfactory result of the present system in a financial point of view has been often commented on. Prize and library books for schools are also obtained in the same way. The preparation and transmission of the necessary indents entail a great deal of additional work on various offices, the books are dearer, they frequently arrive long after the time when they are wanted, mistakes arise in the execution of the orders owing to the highly centralized system which has been adopted, and the accounts are adjusted so long after date that the results for statistical purposes are practically useless.

Supply of books from England.

Years.	Prime Cost.	Value at Depôt Prices.	Value at published Prices.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75 .	18,490	27,139	22,127
1875-76..	5,527	8,080	6,714

139. The following statement compares the sales of the last two years. There is on the whole a decrease, which is attributed to the anticipated changes in the curriculum of study in Government schools :—

Sales.

Languages.	Copies.		Depôt Value.					
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.			1875-76.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
English	61,143	45,819	28,531	2	5	27,728	1	1
Tamil	139,846	160,320	17,979	4	2	19,432	6	0
Telugu	84,408	69,382	14,444	7	4	11,451	0	3
Malayalum	9,246	13,105	2,555	9	6	2,335	2	3
Canarese	7,589	6,923	1,396	8	0	1,270	1	6
Ooriya	2,245	3,914	442	7	0	618	1	[illegible]
Hindustani	2,450	2,658	450	14	11	493	13	3
Sanscrit	18	45	33	7	6	43	[illegible]	6
Persian	2	18	0	5	0	6	14	0
Total ..	306,947	302,184	65,834	1	10	63,378	11	1

140. The sales to Local Fund Boards amount to Rupees 14,344-7-6 against Rupees 14,762-8-0 last year, showing a small but continuous decline. The Curator supposes that the Boards must be buying books from private dealers.

Sales to Local Fund Boards

141. The Book Department has been for some years more than self-supporting. The following account shows a profit to Government on the year of Rupees 3,457-5-11. As, however, all obsolete and unserviceable books are to be shortly sold by auction, it is possible that some of the balance which has accrued during the last few years may be required as a set-off against the heavy loss which this sale is certain to entail. After a clearance has been made of these old books, the question of cheapening school books will be taken up. The percentage of charges distributed under the usual heads is shown in the margin. The proportion for agency is very high, partly owing to the decrease in the purchase of stock and preparation and distribution of books, and partly owing to five quarterly payments on account of commission to the Curators having been made during the year.

Cost of Book Department.

Charges.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Books	70	55
Agency.. ..	26	41
Transmission ..	4	4

Receipts.	1874-75.			1875-76.			Charges.	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Net proceeds of sales paid into the Treasury.	65,185	7	5	62,749	2	5	Cost of Central Depôt, including pay of the Curator.	5,388	0	0	5,388	0	0
Value of stock on 31st March	1,60,647	7	5	1,48,124	15	8	Contingent charges of Central Depôt.	596	1	6	746	2	11
Value of printing paper on hand on 31st March.	2,359	3	6	4,800	0	0	Transmission charges of Central Depôt.	1,468	7	0	1,035	14	0
							Contingent charges of District Depôts, including almirah.	307	0	6	509	9	0
							Commission and allowances to District Curators.	11,172	5	2	15,695	12	9
							Purchase of books (English and Local).	31,984	9	3	20,969	3	2
							Printing of books, including cost of paper, mounting and colouring maps, cloth cases received from England, and editing.	12,402	12	2	7,236	1	3
							Freight paid to Accountant-General on account of imported books, &c.	207	6	8	..	..	..
							Total ..	63,526	10	3	51,580	11	1
							Value of stock on 1st April.	1,60,288	15	8	1,60,636	1	1
							Total ..	2,23,815	9	11	2,12,216	12	2
							Balance in favour of the Department.	4,376	8	5	3,457	5	11
Total ..	2,28,192	2	4	2,15,674	2	1	Total ..	2,28,192	2	4	2,15,674	2	1

Remuneration of Curator and Registrar of Books.

142. The appointments of Registrar of Books and Curator of Government Books, although not necessarily connected, are held by the same officer, and in the former capacity Mr. V. Kristnama Chariar receives no salary. When he was first appointed Registrar in 1868, a salary of Rupees 100 per mensem was recommended as a provisional allowance, but Government deferred the disposal of the question, observing that the salary to be assigned to the Registrar would be "hereafter determined." In 1870 a salary of Rupees 100 was again recommended and approved by Government with a proviso that his commission on sales as Curator should be reduced from 10 to 7½ per cent., but owing to the financial exigencies of the State, this arrangement was not carried out. In February 1875 Mr. Powell recommended that his salary as Curator should be raised from Rupees 200 to Rupees 400, and his commission reduced from 10 to 5 per cent., and that a distinct salary of Rupees 100 should be assigned to him as Registrar. Neither of these recommendations was sanctioned. The raising of the Curator's pay would, Government observed, involve a higher rate of pension, and the reduction of his commission might slacken his efforts to extend sales. The registration of books was considered to be little more than a catalogue prepared in a tabulated form. Mr. Powell again addressed Government and pointed out that this impression was very far from corresponding with the actual state of things.

"The Registrar" he remarked "has to examine each of the works submitted to him for registration, to form an estimate of the value of each as regards both matter and style, and to watch that immoral ideas are not put forward. Of course it is not in the power of any one man to exercise such supervision in the case of all the languages of this Presidency; but Mr. Kristnama Chari happens to have a good command of English, Tamil, Telugu, and Sanscrit, which enables him to do the work in those languages, and he obtains through munshis an insight into books written in languages with which he is unacquainted. It is clear that, without a careful examination of the works, the annual analysis of books registered, which is required by the Government of India, could not be prepared."

In August 1875 Government observed that on further consideration the office of Registrar of Books did appear to require special qualification, and that the way in which V. Kristnama Chariar had done his duties had elicited the marked approval of the Government of India, who had cited his reports and catalogues as models for imitation by other Registrars. Under these circumstances they expressed their willingness to raise his pay as Curator and Registrar to Rupees 400 with a commission of 5 instead of 10 per cent., but refused to separate the two offices. Mr. Kristnama Chariar preferred, however, the con-

tinuance of the arrangement already in force to the one proposed by Government. No change has, therefore, been made in his position.

Translator.

143. A Tamil Translator on a fixed salary of Rupees 70 is employed under the supervision of the Professor of Vernacular literature in translating books required for the department, in revising old editions, and correcting proofs of new editions published for sale at the Government Book Depôt. During the year 1875-76 he revised his translation of Rasselas and copied it for the press. He was also engaged in translating Smiles' Self-help, in preparing a glossary of difficult words which occur in the Tamil Anthology No. II, and in correcting proofs of various books which were brought out during the year.

Revision of books used in Government schools.

144. Arrangements have been made during the course of the year for carrying out the orders passed on the report of the Committee for the revision of English, Telugu, and Tamil school books. Mr. John Bradshaw has been appointed editor of the new series of English Readers and Mr. Joyes of the Tamil series. The magnitude of the work is such that it can only be carried out gradually, but it will be seen from the following list of gentlemen, to whom the preparation or revision of the books required has been entrusted, that it has been commenced on a tolerably extensive scale:—

First English Reader ...	Mr. L. Garthwaite.
Third do. do. ...	Mr. T. Marden, B.A.
Fourth do. do. ...	Mr. C. Barrow, B.A.
Fifth do. do. ...	Mr. John Bradshaw, M.A.
Sixth do. do. ...	Mr. J. T. Fowler.
Advanced English Grammar.	Mr. Porter, M.A.
First Tamil Reader ...	Mr. L. Garthwaite.
Second do. do. ...	Mr. W. Joyes.
Third do. do. ...	Mr. Gopal Row, B.A.*
Fourth do. do. ...	Mr. V. Kristnama Chariar.
Colenso's Arithmetic (revised Tamil edition).	Mr. P. Runganadham Moodelliar, M.A.
Advanced Telugu Grammar. Less Advanced do. Elementary do. do.	Mr. C. Cuppuswami Sastri.

As all these gentlemen have their regular duties to attend to some time may elapse before all these books are completed. The first part of Mr. Duncan's Introduction to the Geography of the World appeared in April and has been adopted as a text-book. Tamil and Telugu versions of it have been published by Mr. Duncan, and departmental arrangements have been made for translating it into Hindustani,

Canarese and Malayalum, the copyright of the work in these three languages having been gratuitously made over to Government by Mr. Duncan.

Two Committees, both presided over by Mr. Garthwaite, were appointed in February 1875 to report on Malayalum and Canarese school books. No report has, however, been as yet received from either Committee.

Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.

145. The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society has hitherto received an annual grant of Rupees 2,000 from Government. In September 1875 Government observed that the Society had at the close of 1874 a cash balance of Rupees 10,774-7-8 besides Rupees 20,000 in Government securities, and as funds were greatly needed for educational purposes in the provinces the grant for 1876 was reduced to Rs. 1,500. The Society's Magazine, the Janavinodini, which is now published in Telugu as well as in Tamil, is very popular and will probably become self-supporting at no distant date. It is admirably edited by Mr. V. Kristnama Chariar, to whose disinterested labours the success of the undertaking is entirely due. The Uttara Rama Charitra in Tamil and the Malavika Agnimitra in Telugu have been added to the Society's Series of Tales from the Sanscrit classics, on the model of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. The three Tamil stories of Hamlet, Macbeth, and the Merchant of Venice having met with a fair measure of success, arrangements have been made for translating the whole of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. The Merchant of Venice and Macbeth have also been published in Telugu. A Tamil version of Geikie's Physical Geography has appeared, but has not met with much success, and owing to this circumstance and to the difficulty of finding suitable vernacular equivalents for scientific terms, the Society have for the present relinquished their intention of proceeding with a series of vernacular science primers. The Society's short account of the Madras Presidency is much used in Results schools; to meet the wants of these schools this little work has been republished in parts, each containing one district, with a prefatory sketch of the geography of the whole Presidency. Formerly this book cost 4 Annas, which was half the grant, which could be earned for passing in Geography. In its present form a boy can buy all that he requires for 4 Pies or 6 Pies. The Tamil version of Morris's History of India has been revised, and is to be published in two parts. The Telugu version, which is written in such a pedantic style as to be almost unintelligible in the classes for which it is intended, is undergoing a thorough revision. There is a great want of suitable books for little girls, and as a beginning the Committee have decided on having portions of Old Deccan Days translated both into Tamil and Telugu. A good Telugu Dictionary for the use of students being a desideratum, the

Committee have agreed to pay Rupees 5,000 for a manuscript dictionary compiled by Sitarama Charlu Garu, Telugu Pundit of the Government Normal school, and the work is now going through the press. The publication of this work will necessarily be a heavy drain on the resources of the Society. Such profits as the Society makes are derived from reprints of school books, many of which are likely to be superseded. The number of such reprints during the year was 60,000 copies against 51,000 during the previous year. Besides reprints of school books, interesting articles from the Janavinodini are reprinted and sold in the form of tracts at prices ranging from 1 Pie to 3 Pies. Upwards of 8,000 of these little tracts were sold during the year.

146. The Library of Oriental Manuscripts is under the charge of the Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College. He receives an allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem as Curator and has an establishment which costs Rupees 119 per mensem, as shown in the margin. When Dr. Oppert assumed charge of the library on the 4th November 1872 he found it in bad order. Since then the manuscripts have been nearly all catalogued and placed in substantial teak-wood glass cases which were supplied last January. The Professor of Sanscrit was directed in 1868 to carry out certain orders issued by the Government of India in regard to the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanscrit literature. He was to take such measures as might be necessary for commencing the printing of all procurable unprinted lists of Sanscrit manuscripts in the Native Libraries. He was also to arrange for the examination of the manuscripts named in the Native catalogues printed as above described, for the discovery of new manuscripts, for their purchase, and for the employment of copyists to transcribe codices which were unique, extremely old, or otherwise desirable, but which the possessors refused to sell. He was to make occasional short tours for these objects and was to take advantage of every opportunity of inquiring for and procuring any ancient manuscripts in the vernacular languages, which he might consider to be of historical or literary value. Mr. Pickford, who was at that time Professor of Sanscrit, commenced carrying out these instructions, but ill-health compelled him to return to Europe in March 1870, and he never returned. Mr. Venkata Subba Sastri, who was appointed to act as Sanscrit Professor, also fell ill and died in the following year, and he was temporarily succeeded by Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar until Dr. Oppert's arrival in 1872. Mr. Powell was under the impression that the only catalogue which had been prepared

Library of Oriental Manuscripts.

Establishment.	Amount.
	RS.
Assistant Librarian.	40
Moonshee	40
Temporary Writer.	12
„ Do. do.	12
2 Peons on Rupees 6.	12
Contingencies ..	3
Total ..	119

had been taken by Mr. Pickford to England; but on a reference being made to Mr. Pickford he stated that when he left he had two catalogues in hand, that one of these was fairly advanced and already in process of printing at the Foster Press, and that copies of both these catalogues were deposited in the library. A search was made for these papers, but they were not found. In 1870 Mr. Lingum Lutchmaji Puntulu of Ganjam was authorized to institute a search for rare Sanscrit manuscripts in the Northern Circars, and funds were provided for the transcription or purchase of such manuscripts as might be determined on after comparing his lists with the books in the Oriental Library. A few Sanscrit manuscripts in the Ooriya character were accordingly sent by Lingum Lutchmaji Puntulu to Madras, and are now deposited in the Oriental Manuscript Library. In 1871 Dr. Burnell was appointed to catalogue the Sanscrit Library at Tanjore, and sanction was given for printing the catalogue in England. Nothing has, however, been done during this period by the Professor of Sanscrit. It appears that Dr. Oppert has only recently become aware of the existence of the Government Order above referred to, the copy originally sent to Mr. Pickford not being on record in the library. His attention having been now drawn to the subject, he will endeavour to utilize the annual grant of Rupees 864 for the purchase of manuscripts.

XII.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of schools and scholars.

147. It will be seen from the subjoined table that the number of institutions in connection with the department has risen from 9,151 to 10,236, and of scholars from 255,737 to 284,480, the increases being 1,085 and 28,743 against 936 and 24,917 last year. The real increase in the number of institutions is, however, somewhat more than it appears to be, owing to a difference in the mode of preparing the statistics. Hitherto every college and collegiate school has been treated as if the college and school were two separate institutions, whereas in the tables prepared this year, although the college and school departments are distinguished, they are regarded as forming parts of one and the same institution. Thus, there is an apparent decrease of one in the number of Higher-class schools, but the actual number of Higher-class schools exhibited in Tables II and VII of the appendix to last year's report was not 50 but 38, and there is, therefore, a real increase of eleven under this head, the particulars of which have been shown in detail in Section V of this report. The apparent decrease in the number of Middle-class schools and the increase in the number of Mixed schools have also been already accounted for. The decrease in the number of Normal schools is nominal, as it arises from the abolition of the distinction between the Local Fund Normal class and the ordinary Normal class at Nursapore. The

new division of the schools into departments shows for the first time, how small the number of pupils is who have reached the upper and middle stages of school education.

Classification by Standards of Instruction	1874-75		1875-76.					
				Number of Pupils.				
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools	College Department	Higher Department	Middle Department	Lower Department	Total for all Departments
Arts Colleges and Collegiate schools .	12	652	13	756	1,473	2,101	1,097	5,427
Higher-class schools	50	12,998	49		2,184	5,199	3,544	10,927
Middle do. do	455	26,330	281			6,427	12,624	19,051
Lower do do	7,177	162,659	7,546				167,102	167,102
Mixed Middle-class schools	36	1,805	41			1,063	1,176	2,239
Do. Lower do. do. ..	1,129	37,138	1,982				64,433	64,433
Girls' schools — Higher-class	1	117	1		22	50	43	115
Girls' schools — Middle do.	48	3,865	23			821	990	1,811
Girls' schools — Lower do	220	7,924	280				11,102	11,102
Normal schools	16	638	15					649
Practising schools		1,168						1,116
Professional Colleges including the Legal Department of the Presidency College	2	15	2	77	248			325
Professional schools	5	428	3					181
Total	9,151	255,737	10,236	833	3,927	15,661	262,111	284,480

The following table divides the schools into the four great classes described in paragraph 2 of this report. These divisions are nearly the same as those of last year, but the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum which has been always placed under the head of aided schools is treated this year as a public institution falling under Class II. The line of demarcation between aided and unaided schools has always been somewhat indefinite. Most of the unaided schools are schools which expect to obtain aid in the form of results grants, and grants have been actually sanctioned for many of them; but no schools are this year entered as aided schools unless they have actually received their grants during the year. The decrease in the number of Government colleges and schools is only nominal. The Taluq schools of Koilguntla, Trivellore, Old Town Cuddalore, Ullala, and the Yenadi school, Sriharicottah, have been closed, but the disappearance of these schools is more than counterbalanced by the establishment of a Government Girls' school at Naidupett and by the addition of five Government Boys' schools and one Girls' school in

the Bhadrachellum and Rekapully taluqs. Nine departments of colleges and collegiate schools have, however, ceased to be reckoned as separate institutions, and there is thus an apparent decrease of seven instead of a real increase of two.

Distribution of Schools in four great classes.	1874-75		1875-76.					
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.	137	10,675	130	11,100	..	425	7	..
Public institutions under the direct management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalites and of Committees under the control of Government.	576	19,292	754	26,808	178	7,516	..	..
Private institutions receiving aid.	5,520	171,039	5,081	159,146	..	..	439	11,893
Private institutions under inspection but not receiving aid	2,918	54,731	4,271	87,426	1,353	32,695	..	..
Total ..	9,151	255,737	10,236	284,480	1,531	40,636	446	11,893

The next table shows the distribution of schools by districts. Hitherto Madras and Chingleput have been always entered together and the Neilgherries have been treated as forming a part of Coimbatore. These four districts are now shown separately. The districts which exhibit the greatest increase in the number of schools are Tinnevelly, Ganjam, Malabar, and South Arcot, and five districts, viz., Tanjore, Nellore, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, and North Arcot show a decrease. Under the head of pupils the largest increase is observable in Tinnevelly, Malabar, and Ganjam. The only district which shows any remarkable decrease is Tanjore. On this point Mr. Gopaul Row makes the following remarks :—

"The great falling off in Tanjore implies a retrogression in regard to elementary education which it is difficult to believe. I am informed by Mr. Seshayya, the late Deputy Inspector of the circle, that the returns for 1874-75 included a considerable number of schools under the head of *unaided*, which were subsequently struck off the lists, in consequence of their connection with the department being found to be merely nominal ; and the present Deputy Inspector, Mr. C. Sama Row, states in his annual report that he was unable to ascertain the exact number of unaided schools in one of the ranges of the circle, owing to the Inspecting Schoolmaster being new to his office. It seems, therefore, probable that elementary education in Tanjore has not suffered during the year under review to the extent the

returns seem to indicate. The Deputy Inspector of the Negapatam Circle attributes the falling off in his circle to the prevalence of cholera; but as Chittoor which is reported to have suffered severely from that and other epidemics shows an increase both in schools and scholars, the explanation hardly seems sufficient."

Distribution of schools by divisions and districts	1874-75.		1875-76.					
					Increase		Decrease	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils	Schools.	Pupils	Schools.	Pupils.
First Division.								
Ganjam	329	6,945	567	10,521	238	3,576	..	..
Vizagapatam	252	6,573	321	8,425	69	1,852	..	..
Godavery	391	10,460	466	12,827	75	2,367	..	..
Kistna	522	11,136	550	11,642	28	506	..	..
Second Division.								
Bellary	478	10,734	570	10,875	92	141	..	..
Kurnool	263	5,781	239	5,850	..	69	24	.
Cuddapah . ..	461	7,881	477	7,965	16	84	..	.
Nellore	429	7,981	386	8,175	..	194	43	..
Third Division								
Madras	} 943	35,422	{ 381	22,835	} 74	3,598	..	..
Chingleput			636	16,185				
South Arcot	700	17,620	820	19,612	120	1,992	..	..
Fourth Division								
North Arcot	570	16,265	567	16,171	..	..	3	94
Salem	230	6,639	246	7,517	16	878	..	..
Tanjore	608	22,451	534	19,873	..	.	74	2,578
Trichinopoly	243	7,225	232	7,562	..	337	11	..
Fifth Division								
Coimbatore	758	14,748	784	14,669	26		..	79
Madura	605	16,033	606	16,168	1	135	..	.
Tinnevelly	787	26,271	1,081	34,336	294	8,065	..	..
Sixth Division.								
Malabar	473	21,351	628	27,245	155	5,894	..	..
South Canara	109	4,221	135	5,119	26	898	..	.
Neilgherries	..	..	10	908	10	908	..	..
Total ..	9,151	255,737	10,236	284,480	1,240	31,494	155	2,751

	Schools.	Pupils.
Aided from Local Funds	4,014	98,012
Do. Municipal do	630	25,550
Do. Provincial do	437	35,584
Total ..	5,081	159,146

Mr. Kershaw justly remarks that it is too much the custom to regard the statistics of this department as embracing all schools, whereas there are hundreds of schools which are not in any way connected with Government. The returns do not even include all the schools under

inspection, such as the Army schools, the Jail schools, and some of the Girls' schools established by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. The increase which is annually shown in the reports is largely made up of schools which are not new schools, although they have only recently placed themselves under inspection. Most of these schools are of course indigenous schools, but there are no less than six Higher-class schools, which do not appear in our returns, although they passed nineteen pupils at the last Matriculation examination.

Mission School, Nursapore	7
Central School, Madura	6
St. Mary's School, Trichinopoly	2
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Nellore ..	2
St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam ..	1
American Mission School, Guntoor ..	1
	19

Distribution of Schools and Scholars.

148. The following tables show the distribution of schools and pupils in greater detail :—

2nd.—With reference to the

	Boys' schools.										Mixed			
	Colleges.	Number of pupils.	Higher-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Middle-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Lower-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.	Higher-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Middle-class schools.	Number of pupils.
ion.														
..	..	..	1	203	9	513	503	8,462	513	9,178	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	652	10	530	243	5,085	256	6,267	..	..	..	..
..	1	234	3	432	9	668	374	9,458	387	10,792	..	..	5	162
..	1	184	1	233	10	659	377	6,532	389	7,608	..	..	3	112
sion.														
..	1	218	1	287	8	375	536	9,176	546	10,056	..	..	3	201
..	..	..	1	186	2	137	211	4,862	214	5,185	..	..	1	61
..	..	..	1	125	3	85	388	6,018	392	6,228	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	327	15	789	290	5,114	306	6,230	..	..	3	197
sion.														
..	5	1,875	11	3,105	14	2,252	213	7,722	243	14,954	..	..	1	76
..	..	..	5	926	4	270	445	9,634	454	10,830	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	643	10	644	703	15,148	716	16,435	..	..	..	..
sion.														
..	..	..	1	332	30	1,629	477	11,938	508	13,899	..	..	7	299
..	..	..	2	459	13	752	188	4,822	203	6,033	..	..	..	..
..	3	1,461	4	1,376	32	2,411	395	11,475	434	16,723	..	..	2	128
..	1	783	..	..	5	524	201	5,132	207	6,439	..	..	..	..
ion.														
..	1	591	1	51	18	1,139	637	9,534	657	11,315	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	562	19	1,084	443	9,838	465	11,484	..	..	4	144
..	..	..	3	535	25	939	651	18,301	679	19,775	..	..	1	38
sion.														
..	1	183	3	425	31	2,441	200	6,792	235	9,841	..	..	9	676
a ..	1	223	..	..	13	878	69	1,869	83	2,970	..	..	2	145
..	..	..	1	68	1	332	2	190	4	590	..	..	..	..
tal ..	15	5,752	49	10,927	281	19,051	7,546	167,102	7,891	202,832	..	..	41	2,239

a Of these 112 are girls.
b Do. 196 do.
c Do. 187 do.
d Do. 478 do.
e Do. 112 do.
f Do. 94 do.
g Do. 213 do.
h Do. 214 do.
i Do. 804 do.
j Do. 549 do.
k Do. 295 do.
l Do. 143 do.

Girls attending purely Female
Do. do. Mixed
Do. do. Normal

standard of instruction.

Lower-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.	Girls' schools. Higher-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Middle-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Lower-class schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.	Normal schools. Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Professional schools. Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.
50	1,234	50	*a* 1,234	..	..	..	..	3	101	3	101	1	8	..	..	567	10,521
58	1,747	58	*b* 1,747	..	..	..	..	6	345	6	345	1	66	..	..	321	8,425
64	1,509	69	*c* 1,671	..	..	..	..	9	320	9	320	1	44	..	..	466	12,827
148	3,501	151	*d* 3,613	..	..	..	..	9	314	9	314	1	107	..	..	550	11,642
16	423	19	*e* 624	..	..	1	29	4	166	5	195	..	..	..	..	570	10,875
24	604	25	*f* 665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	5,850
84	1,683	84	*g* 1,683	..	..	1	54	..	..	1	54	..	..	..	..	477	7,965
70	1,476	73	*h* 1,673	..	..	1	28	6	244	7	272	..	..	..	..	386	8,175
77	3,487	78	*i* 3,563	1	115	11	1,138	43	2,634	55	3,887	2	250	3	181	381	22,835
172	4,764	172	*j* 4,764	..	..	..	..	10	591	10	591	..	..	..	..	636	16,185
98	2,927	98	*k* 2,927	..	..	..	..	6	250	6	250	..	..	..	..	820	19,612
42	1,377	49	*l* 1,676	..	..	2	161	7	268	9	429	1	167	..	..	567	16,171
34	1,123	34	*m* 1,123	..	..	..	..	9	361	9	361	..	..	..	..	246	7,517
76	2,105	78	*n* 2,233	..	..	1	33	21	884	22	917	..	..	..	..	534	19,873
15	592	15	*o* 592	..	..	..	..	9	377	9	377	1	154	..	..	232	7.562
118	3,003	118	*p* 3,003	..	..	1	37	8	314	9	351	..	..	..	..	784	14,669
120	3,970	124	*q* 4,114	..	..	..	..	16	476	16	476	1	94	..	..	606	16,168
290	10,864	291	*r* 10,902	..	..	1	66	107	3,166	108	3,232	3	427	..	..	1,081	34,336
378	16,306	387	*s* 16,982	..	..	1	90	3	87	4	177	2	245	..	..	628	27,245
45	1,610	47	*t* 1,755	..	..	1	20	3	169	4	189	1	205	..	..	135	5,119
3	128	3	*u* 128	..	..	2	155	1	35	3	190	..	..	..	..	10	908
1,982	64,433	2,023	66,672	1	115	23	1,811	280	11,102	304	13,028	15	1,767	3	181	10,236	284,480

m Of these 109 are girls.
n Do. 274 do.
o Do. 30 do.
p Do 424 do
q Do. 611 do.
r Do. 2,580 do.
s Do. 2,805 do.
t Do. 374 do.
u Do. 41 do.

Total .. 10,645

schools	13,028
do.	10,645
do.	120
Total ..	23,793

Area, population, and extent of education.

149. The population adopted in the subjoined table is taken from the census report for 1871, but the area and population of the Bhadrachellam and Rekapully taluqs have been added to the figures usually shown for the Godavery District, as explained in paragraph 6 of this report. The only division which shows any falling off is the fourth. The fifth and sixth divisions are rapidly gaining on the third, and the first division is now above the second; Ganjam which was the last but two now stands thirteenth in the list of districts.

Districts	Area in square miles	Population.	Scholars connected with the department.	Proportion of population to one pupil.
Madras	27	397,552	22,835	17
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	34,336	49
Neilgherries	749	49,501	908	54
Chingleput	2,753	938,184	16,185	58
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	27,245	83
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	19,612	90
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	19,873	99
Coimbatore	7,432	1,763,274	14,669	120
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	16,171	125
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	11,642	125
Godavery	7,097	1,620,634	12,827	126
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	16,168	140
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	10,521	144
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	10,875	153
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	7,562	158
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	5,850	164
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	8,175	168
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	7,965	170
South Canara	3,902	918,362	5,119	179
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199	8,425	256
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	7,517	262
DIVISIONS				
Third Division	7,653	3,091,553	58,632	52
Fifth do.	22,110	5,723,848	65,173	88
Sixth do.	10,653	3,229,113	33,272	97
Fourth do.	21,791	7,156,412	51,123	139
First do.	41,790	6,752,295	43,415	156
Second do.	35,194	5,355,651	32,865	163

Race and sex of pupils.

150. The following table shows the race and sex of the pupils under instruction. An increase is observable under every head except Europeans and Jews. Two columns have been added to the usual statistics to show the proportion which the number of pupils under instruction bears to the population. The most remarkable feature in this table is the fact that among the East Indian population one person out of five is under instruction. It is possible of course that some of the pupils returned as East Indians are really Native Christians or Pariahs, but allowing for small inaccuracies of this kind it seems clear that there are very few

East Indian boys or girls who are not attending a school of some kind. That this was the case in Madras itself was shown some years ago by Mr. Gover in his report on the educational census of Madras, and more than half the East Indian population of this Presidency appertains, it must be remembered, to Madras and Chingleput. Mr. Thompson in his report last year expressed some regret that while other races were advancing the East Indians were standing still, but the fact seems to be that no more children are sent to school because there are scarcely any to send.

Race and Sex of Pupils.

Race	1874-75.			1875-76.			Population	Proportion of population to one pupil
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Hindus ..	200,157	9,548	209,705	219,935	12,431	232,366	28,863,978	124
Mahomedans ..	18,534	624	19,158	20,898	908	21,806	1,857,857	85
Native Christians	12,634	6,735	19,369	14,262	7,515	21,777	490,299	23
East Indians ..	2,390	2,010	4,400	2,764	2,128	4,892	26,374	5
Pariahs	1,946	382	2,328	2,336	543	2,879	4,761,503	1,654
Europeans ..	417	279	696	370	264	634	14,505	23
Parsees ..	50	4	54	122	4	126	Not ascertained	..
Jews ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Not specified ..	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	236,155	19,582	255,737	260,687	23,793	284,480		

Languages studied.

Languages	Boys.		Girls.	
	1874-75.	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76.
Tamil ..	129,101	138,594	11,557	13,243
Telugu ..	71,419	78,288	3,489	4,705
English ..	49,890	50,161	3,564	3,864
Malayalam ..	18,698	23,973	1,877	2,633
Canarese ..	8,073	8,765	257	557
Hindustani ..	4,495	5,289	61	274
Oorıya ..	3,734	5,074	13	2
Sanscrit ..	686	3,593	..	29
Arabic ..	24	3,047	..	156
Latin ..	619	670	..	..
Persian ..	503	490	2	..
Greek ..	43	113	..	..
French ..	..	..	10	8
Portuguese ..	..	..	..	20
Tulu ..	176	..	104	..
Hebrew ..	4	..	..	..

151. The table in the margin shows the number of boys and girls studying different languages. Pupils who study more than one language enter the table twice or oftener. Generally the figures show an increase, but there are no entries under Tulu and Hebrew, and Portuguese now appears in the list. The extraordinary fluctuations with regard to Arabic seem to show that the returns sent in are not altogether trustworthy. Last year the decrease was attributed to the fact that when the Mappila schools in Malabar were first taken under inspection, the boys all studied the Arabic Koran exclusively, but that since that time secular education in Malayalam had supplanted Arabic.

It may, I think, be doubted whether the study of the Koran has been discontinued in many, if in any, of these schools, although it has been supplemented by instruction of a different kind. The great increase of pupils learning Sanscrit is also almost entirely connected with the returns of Lower-class schools in Malabar. Mr. Garthwaite in his report for 1874-75 observes that "the amount of indigenous education a Malayali has had, and the probable degree of popularity he will have as an indigenous schoolmaster, may be measured by his knowledge of Sanscrit, instruction in that language being the only education given in schools of the genuine indigenous type." It seems probable that as regards both Arabic and Sanscrit the returns of the village schools in Malabar have not been always prepared in a uniform manner. The small increase in the number of pupils studying English attracted the notice of Government last year. It may, I think, be ascribed to the cause suggested by Government, viz., the policy which has of late years discouraged the study of English in Local Fund schools and other elementary schools in rural tracts. Mr. Garthwaite mentions that the study of English has been to a great extent discontinued in the German Mission Girls' schools and in the Convent school, Cannanore. In this last, the study of Portuguese, the vernacular of the East Indians of the Western Coast, has been introduced in the junior classes.

152. The statement in the margin shows the amount realized in school fees during the last ten years. During this period the scale of school fees was twice raised, viz., on the 1st January 1869 and on the 1st September 1871. The following table shows the average fee in Government and Private schools at the commencement and end of this decade, reckoned both upon the average number on the rolls and average daily attendance. The decrease in Government schools is entirely owing to the fact that under the head of Government schools are reckoned the Local Fund and Municipal schools, in which the school fees are generally very low. In Private schools the average is higher than it was, but here also the average is affected by the fact that

School Fees.

Year.	Government Institutions.			Private Institutions.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1866-67..	48,677	9	11	75,704	6	7	1,24,382	0	6
1867-68..	72,614	0	5	1,14,872	9	3	1,87,486	9	8
1868-69..	67,729	11	7	1,56,893	12	9	2,24,623	8	4
1869-70..	73,462	12	8	2,45,116	0	3	3,18,578	12	11
1870-71..	75,869	3	3	2,51,568	8	8	3,27,437	11	11
1871-72..	92,457	13	7	2,90,563	11	7	3,83,021	9	2
1872-73..	1,01,962	14	0	4,36,954	11	8	5,38,917	9	8
1873-74..	1,08,396	10	9	5,02,712	4	7	6,11,108	15	4
1874-75..	1,29,483	12	5	5,37,150	4	6	6,66,634	0	11
1875-76..	*1,58,518	12	5	5,53,166	10	11	7,11,685	7	4

NOTE.—The fees in Local Fund and Municipal schools are included in the fees of Private Institutions up to 1873-74.

* The fees collected in the Calicut Provincal school for 1874-75 Rupees 5,965-8-0 having been paid into the Treasury after the close of that year are included in the amount for 1875-76.

very low fees are levied in many of the Results schools which have been added of late years to the list of schools under inspection :—

Year.	Average Fee according to Average Number on the Rolls.		Average Fee according to Average Daily Attendance.	
	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1866-67	5 1 1	1 14 11	5 14 1	2 9 2
1875-76	4 4 10	2 4 8	5 3 9	2 12 3

Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.

153. The discussion which has been going on for some years regarding the expediency of reducing the scale of grant-in-aid expenditure in Higher and Middle class schools renders it of importance that it should be ascertained how far these schools are self-supporting. At page 31 of this report I have entered into some calculations on this subject. The following table shows the percentage of fees to total cost in Government and Aided schools :—

Institutions.		Government. Total Cost.	Government. Fees.	Government. Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Private. Departments.	Private. Total Cost.	Private. Fees.	Private. Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Colleges and Collegiate schools ..	College ..	1,07,672 9 10	*14,557 0 0	13·5	College ..	45,924 9 10	7,660 14 0	16·6
	Legal ..	3,870 0 0	3,630 0 0	93·7				
	Higher ..	41,602 8 9	*17,244 8 0	41·4	Higher ..	38,776 1 2	14,691 13 6	37·8
	Middle ..	9,724 5 10	*12,887 8 0	132·5	Middle ..	30,181 13 9	20,838 1 11	69
					Lower ..	15,569 2 3	9,953 14 3	63·9
Higher-Class schools. Public Institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.	Higher ..	35,824 6 8	8,883 12 0	24·7				
	Middle ..	21,727 12 4	18,810 0 0	86·5	Higher ..	1,23,483 4 4	27,825 15 6	22·5
	Lower ..	4,141 14 1	3,202 12 0	77·3	Middle ..	81,131 2 4	45,670 0 4	56·2
Public Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.	Higher ..	6,826 13 1	1,925 1 6	28·1	Lower ..	42,229 5 9	19,936 9 1	47·2
	Middle ..	4,089 9 8	3,110 0 3	76				
	Lower ..	1,068 15 11	406 6 0	37·9				
Middle-Class schools. Public Institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.	Middle ..	27,742 14 7	11,105 4 0	40				
	Lower ..	27,811 9 11	15,918 8 0	57·2	Middle ..	1,10,869 1 7	28,494 7 9	25·6
Public Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.	Middle ..	23,351 8 6	2,698 11 3	11·5	Lower ..	68,817 15 11	27,968 3 10	40·6
	Lower ..	22,564 9 6	3,788 14 5	16·7				
Public Institutions under the management of Committees controlled by Government— Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch ..	Middle and Lower Depts.	1,07,044 13 9	679 10 7	·63				
Lower-Class schools. Public Institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.		16,838 7 2	2,233 10 0	13·2	Lower-Class schools.	5,00,842 7 7	2,58,904 3 0	51·6
Public Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities		1,11,093 13 8	15,931 5 0	14·3				

* The fees of the Calicut Provincial school, Rs. 5,965-8-0 for 1874-75, were paid into the Treasury in 1875-76, but they have not been taken into account here.

In the College department of Colleges and Collegiate schools there is a difference of 3·1 per cent. in favor of aided institutions, while in the higher and middle departments there is a difference of 3·6 and 63·5 per cent. in favor of Government institutions. Schools of the higher and middle class under the management of the Educational Department are throughout more self-supporting than aided schools. Local Fund schools of the higher class show a higher percentage than ordinary Government schools in the upper department, a slightly lower percentage in the middle department, and a very much smaller percentage in the lower department. It must however be remembered that there are only two schools of this class, viz., the Palghaut and Sydapet schools, and that a lower department exists only in the latter. Aided schools of the middle class are less self-supporting than schools managed by the Educational Department, but Local Fund and Municipal schools of the middle class are far less self-supporting in both departments than aided schools. There is a great difference between the percentage of this class of schools this year and last year. This is mainly owing to the fact that the Male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum has been hitherto included among aided schools of the middle class. This school is now shown by itself, but without any division into departments, as no statistics prepared in this form have been furnished. Lower-class schools maintained from Provincial funds are not intended to be self-supporting, being all of a more or less exceptional character. The average is accordingly very low. This is also the case in the Local Fund and Municipal schools, which however are not generally of an exceptional character. Low however as the percentage is in both classes of Government lower-class schools, it is higher than it was last year. Aided schools of the lower class show as usual a very high percentage, but as remarked in former reports it is uncertain how far the returns of village schools can be trusted.

The next table compares the percentage of fees to total cost in individual Government and Private Colleges and Collegiate schools.

Institutions.	Locality.	Percentage of Fees to Cost.				
		College Department.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	All Departments combined.
Government Colleges.						
Provincial College	Cumbaconum ..	19·2	89·4	127·6	..	37·4
Presidency do.	Madras	11·7	22·6	100·5	..	} 18·7
Do. Legal Branch ..	Do.	93·7	..	..	..	
Private Colleges.						
Free Church Mission College ..	Madras	29·6	43·5	80·7	52·9	45
S.P.G. High School	Tanjore	1·1	57	88	57·5	37·7
Doveton College	Madras	13·4	26·6	48·7	62·1	31·2
Government Collegiate Schools.						
Provincial School	Rajahmundry ..	15·5	41·3	140·7	..	49·4
Do. do.	Mangalore ..	11·6	53	171·4	..	44·4
Do. do.	Calicut	10·5	60·8	143·6	..	39·1
Do. do.	Bellary	8·4	39·7	99·3	..	34·5
Private Collegiate Schools.						
High School	Coimbatore ..	1·7	33	89·9	142·3	63·2
S.P.G. High School	Trichinopoly ..	17·7	50·3	68·3	45·2	49·9
St. Joseph's College	Negapatam ..	2·5	40·4	49·7	58·1	38·1
Noble High School	Masulipatam ..	6·5	18·7	42·7	25·6	19·8

The Presidency College, the Free Church Mission College, the Provincial school of Rajahmundry, the High school, Coimbatore, Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam, and the Noble High school, Masulipatam, show some advance on the previous year. The other institutions owing to various causes are somewhat less self-supporting than they were. No exact comparison can be instituted between Government and Aided Institutions, because a lower school does not exist in any of the former. It will be seen that this department in the Coimbatore High school yields a large profit, and that in the other institutions the percentage of fees ranges from 45·2 to 62·1 except in the Noble High school where it is much lower. In Government Institutions the middle school is generally much more than self-supporting, the percentages ranging from 99·3 at Bellary to 171·4 at Mangalore. In the Aided Institutions they are a good deal lower. The upper school, taken by itself, is not as yet self-supporting any where, the highest percentage reached being 89·4 at Cumbaconum and the lowest 18·7 in the Noble High school. Colleges taken apart from schools can never be expected to become self-supporting, but the Free Church Institution has this year made a marked advance and has quite distanced all the other institutions. No explanation has been furnished as to the extraordinary falling off in the S.P.G. High school at Tanjore. It seems altogether unaccountable that with a college department containing 42 students the fee collections in this department should have amounted to only Rupees 78-8-0.

The following table compares the percentage of fees to total cost in individual Government and Private schools of the higher class :—

Institutions.	Locality.	Percentage of Fees to Cost.			
		Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	All Departments combined.
Government Schools.					
Zillah school	Salem	29·8	119·6	94·1	69·7
Do.	Madura	38·2	119·4	..	66·3
Do.	Chittoor	30·3	117·8	80·9	64·7
Local Fund school	Palghaut ..	33	88·5	..	51·6
Zillah school	Cuddalore ..	20·7	89·3	66·7	47·7
Anglo-Vernacular school	Cannanore ..	30·5	48·7	52·2	42·8
Local Fund school	Sydapet	23	66·3	37·9	40·4
Zillah school	Berhampore ..	23·4	61·2	32	39·3
Do.	Tellicherry ..	19·5	77	59·5	39·2
Do.	Kurnool	13	51·3	124·3	33·8
Do.	Cuddapah ..	15	48·1	75 8	30·5
Aided Schools.					
Town school	Cumbaconum ..	40·6	90·4	111·9	89·2
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school ..	Tinnevelly ..	54·9	157·4	60·1	81·9
Central school	Nursapore ..	29·5	94·2	60·6	59·5
Hindu Proprietary school	Madras	32·4	92·2	72·6	55·2
Do. Anglo-Vernacular school ..	Caroor	34·3	51·8	51·3	54 6
London Mission school	Salem	37·8	64·3	67·4	52·7
St. Joseph's Institution	Cuddalore ..	40	70·5	42	51·8
Wesleyan Mission school	Negapatam ..	34·6	73·1	42·6	51·4
London Mission Institution	Madras	42·4	57	47	50·8
St. Thomé Seminary	Do.	15·4	103·1	96·6	47·7
Wardlaw Institution	Bellary	26·7	75	53·3	45·8
Free Church Mission school	Chingleput ..	29·7	57·3	64·5	45·5
Anglo-Vernacular school	Sivagunga ..	32·5	[illegible]	34·1	44·7
St. Mary's Seminary	Madras'	42·5	[illegible]	24·2	43·8
Wesleyan Mission school	Do.	30	57	45·2	42·9
Hindu High school	Masulipatam ..	18	89·2	68·1	42·5
London Mission school	Vizagapatam ..	51·1	56·5	18·2	41·1
Free Church Branch Mission school ..	Conjeveram ..	30·7	44·9	55·4	40·3
Breeks Memorial school	Ootacamund ..	..	..	..	40 3
Free Church Mission school	Trivellore ..	22·5	52·5	60·7	40
S.P.G. Anglo-Vernacular school ..	Madras	13·6	66·5	64·5	39·9
Bishop Corrie's Grammar school ..	Do.	21·8	55·5	47·7	37·8
Free Church Mission school	Nellore	19·1	76·3	54·1	37·7
Subscription school	Tuticorin ..	17·8	32·6	51·9	35·7
Church Mission school	Tinnevelly ..	28·5	39·5	40·8	33·8
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school ..	Cocanada ..	14 1	43·8	.	33·7
S.P.G. High school	Ramnad	14·3	70·8	62·5	32·3
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school ..	Vizagapatam ..	32·4	46·5	16·1	32·2
Church of Scotland Mission Institution.	Madras	21·6	48·1	29·2	31·6
Patchiappa's Branch school	Chedumbrum ..	26·5	41·8	48·1	31·1
Wesleyan Mission school	Manargudi ..	19·5	44·3	39·1	30·5
Patchiappa's High school	Madras	16·5	51	..	29·1
Samasthanum High school	Vizianagram ..	13·9	44·1	..	26·5
Patchiappa's Branch school	Conjeveram ..	7·8	34	25	20·4
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular school	Ellore	8·2	19·9	33·6	13·8
German Lutheran Mission school ..	Tranquebar ..	9·1	11·7	21·1	13·7
Harris school	Madras	5·1	5·1	7·8	6·1
Sullivan's Gardens Seminary	Do.	No fees.			

The Zillah schools of Salem, Madura, Chittoor, and Tellicherry, and the Local Fund schools of Palghaut and Sydapet show some advance on last year. The other Zillah schools are less self-supporting than they were. The percentage of fees is very high in the Town school of Cumbaconum and the Hindu school of Tinnevelly. It must, however, be borne in mind that the former has no matriculation class, and this is also the case with the Caroor, Sivagunga, and Tuticorin schools. On the other hand the Zillah school of Madura, the Local Fund school of Palghaut, the Hindu school of Cocanada, Patchiappa's High school, Madras, and the Samasthanum school of Vizianagram have no lower department, or would otherwise appear to be more self-supporting than they do in this list. The Zillah school of Kurnool and the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school of Tinnevelly are the only ones in which the lower department yields a surplus, but there are five schools in which the middle department is more than self-supporting. These are the three Zillah schools at the head of the list, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school of Tinnevelly, and the St. Thomé Seminary at Madras.

The following is a list of Middle-class schools in which the income from fees exceeds half the expenditure. The list shows a great advance on last year, and the fact that two Taluq schools in the Tanjore District and a large Aided school in Black Town have become more than self-supporting is deserving of note :—

Government Schools of the Middle Class.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Aided Schools of the Middle Class.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
Taluq School, Trivady	100·7	Anglo-Vernacular School, Muthialpett	100·3
Do. Tiruvaroor	100·5	Do. Kulitallai	76·4
Do. Oodamalpettah	90·8	Roman Catholic School, Palaveram	69·1
Do. Arnee	90·3	Balura English Patasala, Triplicane	66·1
Do. Srirungam	86·3	Primary School, Cumbaconum	64·2
Do. Namkul	84·8	London Mission School, Coimbatore	64·2
Do. Trinomalai	81·3	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistallam	64·04
Anglo-Vernacular School, Chicacole	74·7	Do. Sheally	63·3
Taluq School, Darampury	70·9	Do. Sholavandan	62·8
Do. Pollachy	69·3	Town School, Rajahmundry	61·6
Do. Erode	68·04	Davidson Street Boys' School	58·5
Do. Darapuram	66·5	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamanary	57·2
Do. Wallajapett	66·3	Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura	56·8
Anglo-Vernacular School, Guntur	63·9	Anglo-Vernacular School, Thachanallur	53·4
Taluq School, Dindigul	62·7	Wesleyan Mission School, Nagore	51·6
Do. Tripathy	61·7	Govindu Naidu's Primary School, Black Town	50·5
Do. Amalapore	60·1	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary	50·2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore	58·9	Do. Vijianarayanam	50·2
Taluq School, Anakapalli	58·09		
Do. Virdachellam	58·08		
Do. Sattiamangalam	57·9		
Do. Villapuram	56·01		
Do. Badagera	54·7		
Do. Punrooty	54·2		
Do. Poonamallee	53·2		
Do. Oossoor	53·04		
Do. Palkondah	53·03		
Do. Udapi	50·2		

Salary Grant Schools in which the receipts from Government and from School Fees exceed the expenditure.

154. The following is a list of schools aided on the salary grant system, in which the fees together with the Government grant-in-aid exceed the total expenditure. The S.P.G. High schools at Trichinopoly and Tanjore, which last year showed a large surplus, do not appear in the list at all. Most of the schools shown in this table both last year and this year are under native management. Schools of this class are economically conducted, because the managers are mainly dependent on the Government grant and such school fees as they can collect:—

Name of School.	Government Grant.			Fees.			Total.			Total Cost.			Excess of Receipts.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Town School, Cumbaconum ..	3,418	10	2	7,114	0	0	10,532	10	2	7,970	5	3	2,562	4	11
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.	2,460	12	1	4,332	3	6	6,792	15	7	5,289	2	11	1,503	12	8
High School, Coimbatore ..	6,100	0	0	8,436	0	0	14,536	0	0	13,331	4	0	1,204	12	0
Anglo-Vernacular School, Muthialpetta.	738	0	0	2,266	10	0	3,004	10	0	2,259	0	0	745	10	0
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tirumungalam.	877	13	4	258	8	0	1,136	5	4	621	12	8	514	8	8
Central School, Nursapore ..	1,088	0	10	1,049	0	0	2,137	0	10	1,762	8	11	374	7	11
S.P.G. High School, Ramnad ..	3,667	2	7	1,672	12	0	5,339	14	7	5,093	13	5	246	1	2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kulittalai.	486	0	0	864	10	0	1,350	10	0	1,131	4	1	219	5	11
Balura A.D. English Patasala, Triplicane.	1,504	7	8	2,541	8	6	4,046	0	2	3,845	6	10	200	9	4
Town School, Rajahmundry ..	573	0	0	765	10	0	1,338	10	0	1,242	15	11	95	10	1
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Carur.	499	15	8	525	12	0	1,025	11	8	961	11	2	64	0	6
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sheally.	315	0	0	435	4	0	750	4	0	686	9	10	63	10	2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam.	509	0	10	798	0	0	1,307	0	10	1,246	1	9	60	15	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sholavandan.	347	14	0	487	4	0	835	2	0	774	8	0	60	10	0
London Mission School, Coimbatore.	955	8	0	1,675	10	0	2,631	2	0	2,607	8	6	23	9	6
Mahomedan School, Madura ..	360	0	0	157	11	0	517	11	0	507	3	10	10	7	2
Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.	536	2	5	698	14	0	1,235	0	5	1,229	13	5	5	3	0
Anglo-Vernacular School, Thachanallur.	120	0	0	138	4	0	258	4	0	258	0	0	0	4	0

Salary Grants.

155. The usual list of salary grants will be found in the appendix. The following statement shows the distribution of these grants among the several educational divisions. As there are some discrepancies between the returns and the bills received from the Accountant-General, a column has been added to show the difference between the two statements. The annual grant of Rupees 1,800 paid to the Breeks Memorial school does not appear in the Accountant-General's statement, and there are other minor differences. The total variation between the two sets of figures is Rupees 2,005-4-7.

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1874-75.			Salary Grants drawn in 1875-76.			Increase.			Decrease.			Salary Grants for 1875-76 according to bills received from the Accountant-General.		
	RS.	A.	P	RS	A	P	RS	A.	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P.
First ..	29,241	5	4	28,001	8	8	..	..	..	1,239	12	8	27,604	13	7
Second ..	7,140	3	8	7,102	13	0	..	..	..	37	6	8	7,146	5	0
Third ..	98,993	10	9	1,01,001	2	1	2,007	7	4	..	..	..	1,00,633	8	4
Fourth ..	38,019	0	3	37,487	14	7	..	..	..	531	1	8	37,567	13	11
Fifth ..	28,289	4	10	28,564	9	3	275	4	5	..	..	..	28,811	0	2
Sixth ..	2,838	2	10	4,909	9	10	2,071	7	0	..	..	..	3,298	11	10
Total ..	2,04,521	11	8	2,07,067	9	5	4,354	2	9	1,808	5	0	2,05,062	4	10

There are also some discrepancies between the Inspectors' returns and the Accountant-General's figures regarding the amount drawn in scholarships by aided schools. These differences are shown below :—

Scholarships.

Divisions.	As by Salary Grant Statement			As by Inspectors' Returns		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P
Third	1,555	12	0	1,120	0	0
Fourth	330	0	0	220	0	0
Fifth	1,541	4	0	1,541	0	0
Total ..	3,427	0	0	2,881	0	0

Building Grants.

156. The subjoined table gives the expenditure from the Educational Building Fund during the past year. The grant to the Convent Girls' school, Mangalore, was entered in last year's report, but although the grant was sanctioned before the end of that year, it was paid during the year 1875-76.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.			Expenditure from Educational Budget	Amount.		
	RS	A.	P		RS	A.	P
a Repairs	8,187	13	3	*d.* Repairs to Government buildings	..	..	..
b Minor Works up to Rs 1,000	261	13	4	*e* Minor Govt buildings .	..	..	..
c. Larger works above „ 1,000.	44,392	5	8	*f* Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under).	1,462	14	9
Supervision	13,210	8	4	*g.* Larger Grants-in-aid (above Rs 1,000)	*12,231	3	7
Total from Public Works Budget.	66,052	8	7	Total from Educational Budget.	13,694	2	4

	RS	A	P.
* 1. Branch High School, Coimbatore	1,118	8	0
2. Convent Girls' School, Mangalore	3,270	0	0
3. German Mission School, Calicut	3,370	0	0
4. St. Francis Xavier's School, Black Town	1,730	0	0
5. Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund	2,712	11	7
Total ..	12,231	3	7

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

157. The following statement shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid system during the last ten years. It does not include building grants :—

Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-class Schools under the Results System.	Total.	Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-class Schools under the Results System.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1866-67	1,21,271	...	1,21,271	1871-72	2,50,333	79,446	3,29,779
1867-68	1,54,985	...	1,54,985	1872-73	2,59,483	1,18,664	3,78,147
1868-69	2,41,549	...	2,41,549	1873-74	2,74,883	1,69,555	4,44,438
1869-70	3,07,881	...	3,07,881	1874-75	2,57,787	1,94,470	4,52,257
1870-71	3,35,394	...	3,35,394	1875-76	2,64,818	2,20,450	4,85,268

Expenditure on Colleges and Schools.

158. The following statements show the expenditure from Provincial and other funds in Government and Private Colleges and Schools :—

I.—*Government Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.		Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1875-76 (Monthly Average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1875-76.	Total Expenditure. From Provincial Funds.	Total Expenditure. From Local Funds.	Total Expenditure. From Municipal Funds.	Total Expenditure. From Subscriptions and Donations, &c.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Colleges for General Education.	College Department	6	362	326	*1,04,782 9 10	... .	.. ... .	2,890 0 0
	Upper School do....	6	634	585	41,512 8 9	... .	... .	90 0 0
	Middle do....	6	589	541	9,724 5 10	.. ..	.. ..	... .
Colleges for Special Education.	College do. .	3	78	66	+9,481 4 8	... ...	... .	240 0 0
	School do....	2	237	221	68,826 14 6	... .	... .	180 0 0
Higher-class Schools for General Education.	Upper do....	11	444	397	37,213 8 9	2,446 11 4	.. . .	2,090 15 8
	Middle do. ..	11	1,236	1,142	22,703 2 5	259 10 3	.. .. . .	2,854 9 4
	Lower do. .	9	441	387	4,595 3 2	25 9 10	.. . ...	590 1 0
Middle-class Schools for General Education.	Middle do. .	101	1,860	1,641	61,872 15 2	12,496 5 8	3,776 0 0	79,994 0 0
	Lower do..	100	4,927	4,107	29,412 14 7	12,189 9 8	4,000 2 10	4,773 8 4
Lower-class Schools		681	21,841	17,497	20,095 4 2	88,935 6 1	14,228 13 6	4,672 13 1
Mixed Middle class Schools for General Education.	Middle Department	5	67	57	522 6 1	976 7 11	... .	917 0 [illegible]
	Lower do. ..	5	210	165	324 7 0	459 10 4	.. .. ..	1,057 1 [illegible]
Mixed Lower-class Schools		50	1,917	1,531	865 8 0	5,303 10 1	909 14 8	778 1 7
Girls' Middle-class Schools for General Education.	Middle Department	1	58	55	16,320 0 0	... ...	... .	5,098 15 7
	Lower do. . .	..	...	...	. . . ...	... ...	. ... . .	. ...
Girls' Lower-class Schools		15	639	453	3,924 13 8	... ...	1,035 6 7	54 10 6
Normal Schools		10	1,127	978	‡61,516 8 9	.. ..	.. ..	1,944 6 3
Other Schools for Special Education ...		2	139	107	‡22,415 13 5	.. ..	... ...	9,896 8 1
Total ...		1,024	36,806	30,256	5,16,110 4 9	1,23,093 1 2	23,950 5 7	1,19,022 10 10
Deduct amount drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.					48,000 0 0	... .	... ...	... .
				Total ..	4,68,110 4 9	1,23,093 1 2	23,950 5 7	1,19,022 10 10

	RS.	A.	P.
* Inclusive of scholarships amounting	4,790	0	0
+ Do. do.	1,850	0	0
‡ Do. do.	13,844	9	8
Do. do.	420	0	0

The fees collected in purely Government schools and carried to credit amounted to Rupees 1,21,490-14-5 in addition to Rupees 5,965-8-0 being the fees for 1874-75 of the Calicut Provincial school paid into the Treasury in 1875-76, leaving the net expenditure to Government at Rupees 3,88,653-14-4.

The Legal Branch of the Presidency College is entered against Colleges for Special Education, College Department.

II.—*Private Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.		Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1875-76 (Monthly Average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1875-76.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Colleges for General Education.	College Dept.	7	290	257	*17,716 1 11	... ...	.. ..	28,208 7 11
	Upper Schl. do.	7	728	660	14,579 2 1	... ...	... .	24,196 15 1
	Middle do.	7	1,364	1,288	10,327 11 2	... .	. ... ..	19,854 2 7
	Lower do.	7	1,091	1,015	3,963 10 4	... ...	... .	11,605 7 11
Higher-class Schools for General Education.	Upper do.	38	1,394	1,225	42,699 0 1	... ...	600 0 0	80,184 4 3
	Middle do.	37	3,429	3,087	30,937 15 9	... ...	. .. ..	50,193 2 7
	Lower do.	34	2,965	2,632	13,804 1 5	... .	.. ... .	28,425 4 4
Middle-class Schools for General Education.	Middle do.	177	4,207	3,610	37,011 14 8	49 8 0	30 0 0	73,777 10 11
	Lower do.	158	7,388	6,202	23,027 3 7	84 8 0	30 0 0	45,676 4 4
Lower-class Schools		6,865	143,038	119,434	7,079 6 2	1,18,327 2 0	23,050 1 3	3,52,385 14 2
Mixed Middle-class Schools for General Education.	Middle Dept. ..	36	946	764	7,601 3 0	. .. ..	... .	12,195 9 5
	Lower do. ...	28	957	753	4,423 14 2	189 8 0	... . ..	4,727 13 11
Mixed Lower-class Schools ...		1,935	61,253	49,293	14,799 1 8	53,339 0 2	12,014 13 0	1,17,679 8 4
Girls' Higher-class Schools for General Education.	Upper Dept. ..	1	20	17	949 0 0	.. . .	.. ..	2,050 10 8
	Middle do. ...	1	53	44	389 0 0	... ...	... .	2,370 10 7
	Lower do. ...	1	46	42	149 0 0	.. ..	... ...	609 10 7
Girls' Middle-class Schools for General Education.	Middle do. ...	22	779	687	11,239 9 5	.. ..	... ...	38,939 8 10
	Lower do. ...	18	993	823	16,291 12 5	... ...	... .	46,383 7 6
Girls' Lower-class Schools ...		265	9,701	7,465	24,629 4 0	180 12 0	151 0 0	76,350 8 11
Normal Schools . ..		5	651	532	†9,634 4 9	. . . .	.. ..	25,975 10 6
Schools for Special Education ...		1	42	35	1,800 0 0	. . . .	. ...	3,011 6 1
Total ...		9,650	241,335	199,865	2,93,052 4 7	1,72,120 6 2	36,775 14 3	10,45,002 3 5
Deduct amount drawn from other than Educational Funds by Charitable Institutions.					28,234 8 11	... ...	... ...	. ...
				Total ...	2,64,817 11 8	1,72,120 6 2	36,775 14 3	10,45,002 3 5

* Inclusive of scholarships amounting to . .. . RS. 1,340 A. 0 P. 0

† Do. do. 1,541 0 1

Summary of Government Expenditure.

159. The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year :—

Charges.	Expenditure during the year 1875-76. From Provincial Funds.	From Educational Building Fund.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges.	40,422 11 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Inspection and its subsidiary charges.	1,68,195 9 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Instruction including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads.	8,05,426 2 8	79,746 10 11	1,19,022 10 10
Total ..	10,14,044 7 7	79,746 10 11	1,19,022 10 10

Details of Government Expenditure.

160. The details of the above expenditure are given in the following statement under their appropriate heads :—

	Charges.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
From Provincial Revenue.	Charges in connection with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.	... ...	39,691 8 9	... ...	40,422 11 2
	Charges in connection with Inspecting Agency.	... ...	1,62,263 0 10	... ...	1,68,195 9 9
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.				
	Colleges. General	87,708 13 4		99,992 9 10	
	Colleges. Professional	7,260 1 9		8,131 4 8	
	Schools. General	2,06,972 11 3		2,01,087 1 7	
	Schools. Professional	1,32,544 10 4		1,38,494 11 0	
			4,84,486 4 8		4,47,705 11 1
	GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.				
	Colleges. General	4,585 0 0		4,790 0 0	
	Colleges. Professional	780 0 0		1,350 0 0	
	Schools. General	... ...		... ...	
	Schools. Professional	12,986 1 5		14,264 9 8	
			18,351 1 5		20,404 9 8
	GRANTS-IN-AID GIVEN FROM PROVINCIAL REVENUE.				
	Salary and other grants	2,06,558 1 0		2,08,116 6 0	
	Results grants	48,397 4 1		53,820 5 8	
	Scholarships	2,832 2 0		2,881 0 0	
			2,57,787 7 1		2,64,817 11 8
	Grants to the Madras School Book Society.	... ...	2,000 0 0	... ...	2,000 0 0
	Book Depôts	... ...	7,788 0 0	... ...	7,788 0 0
	University of Madras	... ...	40,565 13 6	... ...	62,710 2 3
From Educational Building Fund.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.				
	New Works inclusive of Supervision.	84,808 12 3		57,864 11 4	
	Repairs	2,499 2 9		8,187 13 3	
			87,307 15 3		66,052 8 7
	Building grants to private schools . .	... ...	9,629 3 10	... ...	13,694 2 4
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by endowments, subscriptions, and funds from other sources.	... ...	34,922 5 0	... ...	1,19,022 10 10
	Total ...	... ...	10,04,792 11 7	... ...	12,12,813 13 4
	DEDUCT.				
	University fees, &c., paid to credit of Government.	29,987 14 0		33,710 0 0	
	School fees	1,07,372 15 5		1,27,456 6 5	
			1,37,360 13 5		1,61,166 6 5
	Grand Total ...	... ...	9,57,431 14 2	... ...	10,51,647 6 11

NOTE.—The allowance to Curators and cost of Establishment are shown as a charge, but the operations of the Book Department resulted in a profit of Rupees 3,457-5-11, after covering the charges above specified.

Summary of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure.

161. The following is a summary of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure prepared under Government Order, No. 247, of the 13th July 1874, from information supplied by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. It is incomplete, as statements have not been received from the Local Fund Board of Ellore and the Municipalities of Nellore, Manargudi, Ootacamund, and Mangalore :—

Nature of Charge.	By Local Fund Boards.			By Municipalities		
	RS	A	P.	RS	A	P.
Inspecting Schoolmasters	46,103	1	6	2,081	7	3
Establishments of Local Fund and Muncipal Scohols	1,49,840	15	7	23,342	2	11
Normal Schools	.	.	..		..	.
Salary Grants	5,908	15	2	4,251	2	5
Results Grants	1,75,258	10	4	31,908	9	7
Purchase of books	15,357	11	11	.	..	..
Commission on sale of books	866	12	5	..		.
Buildings	3,156	6	11	216	0	8
Contribution to Municipalities for Schools	.	..	.	..	.	..
Contribution to Local Funds for Inspection	..		..	3,644	8	8
Furniture	969	10	2	49	7	4
Miscellaneous	2,444	9	5	604	0	6
Total ..	4,00,506	13	5	66,097	7	4

Gross Expenditure on Education.

162. The gross sum expended on education during 1875-76 may be thus stated :—

	RS.	A.	P.
By Government	12,12,813	13	4
By Local Fund Boards	4,00,506	13	5
By Municipalities	66,097	7	4
By Private Agency	10,45,002	3	5
Total ..	27,24,420	5	6
Add amount expended from Charitable Funds by Government on account of the Lawrence Asylum	48,000	0	0
Do. Private Schools	28,234	8	11
Grand Total ..	28,00,654	14	5

Distribution of Expenditure.

163. In October 1873 Mr. Powell pointed out that the ordinary statements contained in the annual reports did not bring out as clearly as was desirable the expenditure on different great heads, and he submitted certain additional tables showing the percentages for certain major and minor heads. He observed that in estimating the expenditure on primary education it should not be forgotten that owing to most middle and higher class schools having a large proportion of their scholars in elementary classes, no inconsiderable portion of the expenditure on such schools really belonged to primary instruction, although it was impossible to say with accuracy what the portion was. The form in which the returns have been submitted this year enables me to show the distribution of our educational expenditure more distinctly than has been hitherto possible.

Source of Charge.	Expenditure.					Percentage on Total Expenditure.
	From Provincial Funds	From other Funds.			Total Expenditure from Provincial and other Funds	
		Fees and Fines.	Other Sources.	Total.		
Superintendence						
Direction	40,423	..	..	..	40,423	1·47
Inspection	1,68,196	..	52,259	52,259	2,20,455	8 03
Total ..	2,08,619	..	52,259	52,259	2,60,878	9·51
General Instruction.						
Superior.						
Government, College Department ..	85,436	14,557	2,890	17,447	1,02,883	3·75
Private, do.	16,376	7,661	20,548	28,209	44,585	1·62
Total ..	1,01,812	22,218	23,438	45,656	1,47,468	5·37
Secondary						
Government. Colleges and Collegiate Schools, Upper Department.	24,268	17,245	90	17,335	41,603	1·51
Government. Higher-class do	26,405	10,809	5,437	16,246	42,651	1·55
Private .. Colleges and Collegiate Schools, Upper Department.	14,579	14,692	9,505	24,197	38,776	1 41
Private .. Higher-class do.	43,648	28,884	53,951	82,835	1,26,483	4 61
Total ..	1,08,900	71,630	68,983	1,40,613	2,49,513	9·09
Government. Colleges and Collegiate Schools, Middle Department.	..	9,724	..	9,724	9,724	·35
Government. Higher-class do.	783	21,920	3,114	25,034	25,817	·94
Government. Middle do. do	63,713	15,002	1,03,259	1,18,261	1,81,974	6 63
Private .. Colleges and Collegiate Schools, Middle Department.	10,328	19,854	..	19,854	30,182	1·1
Private .. Higher-class do.	31,327	47,586	4,978	52,564	83,891	3 05
Private .. Middle do. do.	55,853	38,637	86,355	1,24,992	1,80,845	6 59
Total ..	1,62,004	1,52,723	1,97,706	3,50,429	5,12,433	18·68
Primary.						
Government Colleges and Collegiate Schools, Lower Department.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Higher-class do	986	3,609	616	4,225	5,211	·19
Government Middle do. do.	9,735	20,002	22,480	42,482	52,217	1·9
Government Lower do. ..	4,918	19,967	1,15,919	1,35,886	1,40,804	5·13
Private .. Colleges and Collegiate Schools, Lower Department	3,964	9,954	1,651	11,605	15,569	·56
Private .. Higher-class do	13,953	21,187	7,848	29,035	42,988	1·56
Private .. Middle do. do.	43,743	33,461	63,630	97,091	1,40,834	5 13
Private .. Lower do. ..	46,508	3,25,546	4,28,982	7,54,528	8,01,036	29·21
Total ..	1,23,807	4,33,726	6,41,126	10,74,852	11,98,659	43·71

Source of Charge.	Expenditure.					Percentage on Total Expenditure.
	From Provincial Funds	From other Funds.			Total Expenditure from Provincial and other Funds.	
		Fees and Fines	Other Sources	Total.		
Miscellaneous.						
Scholarships (to Colleges) ..	6,130	..	..	..	6,130	·22
Grant to the Madras School Book Society	2,000	..	..	..	2,000	07
University of Madras	28,694	33,710	306	34,016	62,710	2·28
Book Depôts	7,788	..	..	..	7,788	·28
Expenditure from the Educational Building Fund	79,747	..	..	..	79,747	2 9
Total ..	1,24,350	33,710	306	34,016	1,58,375	5 77
Grand Total ..	8,29,501	7,14,007	9,83,818	16,97,825	25,27,326	92 16
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
Colleges.						
Medical College	1,470	..	..	..	1,470	·05
Civil Engineering College ..	1,336	1,696	..	1,696	3,032	·11
Legal Branch of the Presidency College.	..	3,630	240	3,870	3,870	·14
Total ..	2,806	5,326	240	5,566	8,372	·3
Schools.						
Government. School in Medicine	29,335	115	..	115	29,450	1·07
Do in Civil Engineering.	35,030	4,347	180	4,527	39,557	1·44
School of Ordnance Artificers.	3,783	..	..	..	3,783	·13
School of Arts	17,761	452	9,896	10,348	28,109	1·02
Private School of Industry ..	1,800	..	3,011	3,011	4,811	·17
Total ..	87,709	4,914	13,087	18,001	1,05,710	3 85
Normal Schools.						
Government	41,357	6,315	1,944	8,259	49,616	1·8
Private	8,093	4,701	21,275	25,976	34,069	1·24
Total ..	49,450	11,016	23,219	34,235	83,685	3 05
Scholarships.						
Medical College	1,350	..	..	..	1 350	·04
Normal Schools	15,386	..	..	..	15,386	·56
School of Arts	420	..	..	..	420	·01
Total ..	17,156	..	..	..	17,156	·62
Grand Total ..	1,57,121	21,256	36,546	57,802	2,14,923	7 83
Grand Total of General and Special Instruction.	9,86,622	7,35,263	10,20,364	17,55,627	27,42,249	..

A great deal has been said and written in this Presidency about the large sums which are spent on higher education and the small amount devoted to primary education. The above table, of which a summary is given in the margin, seems to show that the proportion of expenditure on superior instruction is not disproportionately large, but even if the whole of this expenditure were discontinued, as is sometimes suggested, and the funds thus set free were expended in setting up more village schools, any extension of primary education which might be effected by such means would be comparatively insignificant, while the loss to the country at large would be incalculable.

Superintendence	9·51
General Instruction.	
Superior instruction	5·37
Secondary do.	27·77
Primary do.	43·71
Miscellaneous	5·77
Special Instruction.	
Superior instruction in Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering.	·30
Secondary instruction in Professional Colleges and Technical Schools.	3·85
Normal Schools	3·05
Scholarships	·62

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. M. MACDONALD,
Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, *29th December* 1876.

APPENDIX B.

OR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Collegiate Institutions.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.																							
	From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Rs. 5 and 4 ...	53,881	10	9	2,164	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	6,587	0	0	...	...	...	62,662	10	9
Rs. 30 a course.	3,630	0	0	240	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,630	0	0	...	...	...	7,500	0	0
Rs. 3 and 2½ ...	18,889	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,278	0	0	...	...	...	23,167	11	3
Rs. 2½ and 2 ...	398	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0	...	...	...	798	2	2
Rs. 4 and 3 ...	26,376	9	5	200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	0	0	5,149	0	0	16	10	8	31,910	4	1
Rs. 2½ and 2 ...	5,042	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,510	8	0	16	10	8	9,570	1	9
Rs. 2	2,469	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,153	0	0	16	10	8	5,639	10	6
Rs. 3	4,773	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	0	0	...	...	...	5,514	11	2
Rs. 2½ and 2 ...	4,166	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	12	0	...	...	...	5,888	11	1
Rs. 2	2,147	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,023	8	0	...	...	...	5,171	2	3
Rs. 3	5,301	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	0	0	...	...	...	5,750	9	10
Rs. 2½ and 2 ...	4,834	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	4	0	...	...	...	6,658	15	3
s. 2 and 1 ...	1,899	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,887	0	0	...	...	...	3,786	5	10
s. 3	7,870	5	9	268	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 855	8	0	...	...	...	8,993	13	9
s. 2½ and 2 ...	3,868	15	9	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2,410	0	0	...	...	...	6,368	15	9
s. 2 and 1 ...	1,412	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2,029	0	0	...	...	...	3,441	0	4
s. 3	6,578	10	11	899	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	8	0	...	...	...	8,253	2	11
s. 2½ and 2 ...	4,709	4	4	839	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	...	...	...	8,048	[illegible]	4
s. 2 and 1 ...	1,397	3	5	839	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,395	0	0	...	...	...	4,6[illegible]		
.....	1,04,782	9	10	3,531	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	0	0	14,557	0	0	16[illegible]					
.....	3,630	0	0	240	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,630	0	0						
.....	41,512	8	9	929	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,244	8	[illegible]						
.....	9,724	5	10	839	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,887	[illegible]							
.....	1,59,649	8	5	5,539	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	0	[illegible]									

8

* These items

Charges.									Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Current.			Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Fund Boards.			Cost to Municipalities.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
3,881	10	9	2,194	0	0	56,075	10	9	6,587	0	0	...	...	...	467	4	9	394	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,630	0	0	240	0	0	3,870	0	0	3,630	0	0	...	...	...	72	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,889	11	3	...	...	...	18,889	11	3	4,278	0	0	...	...	...	137	14	1	106	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
398	2	2	...	...	...	398	2	2	400	0	0	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,122	10	8	621	14	9	26,744	9	5	5,165	10	8	...	...	...	219	3	6	173	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,799	0	4	243	14	9	5,042	15	1	4,527	2	8	...	...	...	34	4	11	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,298	13	9	171	2	1	2,469	15	10	3,169	10	8	...	...	...	22	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,682	3	10	91	7	4	4,773	11	2	741	0	0	...	...	...	216	15	9	183	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,075	7	9	91	7	4	4,166	15	1	1,721	12	0	...	...	...	68	5	0	40	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,056	2	11	91	7	4	2,147	10	3	3,023	8	0	...	...	...	18	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,251	0	10	50	9	0	5,301	9	10	449	0	0	...	...	...	378	11	0	346	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,784	2	3	50	9	0	4,834	11	3	1,824	4	0	...	...	...	74	6	1	46	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,848	12	10	50	9	0	1,899	5	10	1,887	0	0	...	...	...	21	9	4	0	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,048	7	11	89	13	10	8,138	5	9	855	8	0	...	...	...	313	0	3	269	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,869	1	11	89	13	10	3,[illegible]58	15	9	2,410	0	0	...	...	...	44	15	10	16	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,322	2	6	89	13	10	1,412	0	4	2,029	0	0	...	...	...	18	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,546	10	10	92	0	1	6,638	10	[illegible]	1,614	8	0	...	...	...	301	12	2	225	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,617	4	3	92	0	1	4,709	4	4	[illegible]39	0	0	...	...	...	54	2	1	15	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		4	92	0	1	1,397	3	5	3,2[illegible]	0	0	...	...	...	18	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						[illegible]1,07,672	9	10	15,412	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						3,870	0	0	3,630	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						1,602	8	9	18,100	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						[illegible]	5	10	13,743	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									[illegible]0,886	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

[illegible]he year.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Higher Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.																							
	From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Rs. 2½, 2, 1¼, & 1.	4,288	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	4	0	...	...	...	5,295	12	[illegible]
Rs. 2, 1, and ½ ...	3,223	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,975	0	0	...	...	...	5,198	10	
As. 12, 6, and 4...	368	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	0	0	...	...	...	486	0	
Rs. 2 and 2½ ...	3,954	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	0	0	...	...	...	4,470	7	
Rs. 1 and 2 ...	1,758	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	8	0	...	...	...	2,660	8	
R. ½ and ¾ ...	570	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	4	0	...	...	...	1,279	4	
Rs. 2 and 2½ ...	3,903	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	0	0	...	...	...	4,491	10	1
Rs. 1 and 2 ...	2,424	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	4	0	...	...	...	3,591	13	
Rs. ½ and ¾ ...	384	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	10	0	...	...	...	676	5	
Rs. 2 and 2½ ...	3,509	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	8	0	...	...	...	4,236	3	
Rs. 1 and 2 ...	2,077	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,856	0	0	...	...	...	3,933	7	
R. ¾	444	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	4	0	...	...	...	741	13	
Rs. 2 and 2½ ..	4,934	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,481	8	0	...	...	...	6,415	1[illegible]	
Rs. 1 and 2 ...	2,971	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,510	0	0	...	...	...	6,481	5	
R. ¾ and ½ ...	762	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	8	0	...	...	...	1,380	0	
Rs. 2 to 2½ ...	4,350	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	1,299	12	0	...	...	...	5,657	5	
Rs. 2 and 1 ...	3,133	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,749	0	0	...	...	...	6,882	13	
R. ¾	718	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	0	0	...	...	...	1,394	3	
Rs. 2 to 2½ ...	5,523	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	0	[illegible]	...	...	...	7,638	6	
Rs. 1 to 2 ...	2,913	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,481	0	0	...	...	...	6,394	8	
Rs. 2 to 2½ ...	4,413	6	5	146	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86[illegible]	4	0	...	...	...	5,423	5	
Rs. 2 and 1 ...	2,107	6	6	146	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,624	0	0	...	...	...	3,878	1	
R. ¾	365	15	7	146	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	10	0	...	...	...	730	4	
Rs. 1½	939	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	8	0	...	...	...	1,225	12	
Rs. ¾ and 1½ ...	1,118	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	4	0	...	...	...	1,663	4	
R. ½	527	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	8	0	...	...	...	803	5	
Rs. 1½ and 1¾ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,367	13	4	...	...	...	1,165	9	6	...	...	...			
Rs. ¾ and 1½ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	8	9	...	...	...	1,585	0	3	...	...	...			
Rs. 1¾, 1½, 1, and ½ ...	1,396	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	14	0	...	...	...	759	8	0	275					
	975	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	[illegible]	6	...	...	...	1,525	0	0	27[illegible]					
	453	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	10	...	...	...	406	6	[illegible]						
.....	37,213	8	9	146	10	8	...	...	...	2,446	11	4	7	8	0	10,808								
.....	22,703	2	5	146	10	8	...	...	...	259	10	3	...	...	...	21,92[illegible]								
.....	4,595	3	2	146	10	8	...	...	...	25	9	10	...	...	...	3,6[illegible]								
.....	64,511	14	4	440	0	0	...	...	...	2,731	15	5	7	8										

Charges.									Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.												Remarks.
Current.			Extra-ordinary.			Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Fund Boards.			Cost to Municipalities.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
4,248	8	6	40	0	0	4,288	8	6	1,007	4	0	...	...	...	97	7	6	74	9	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	
3,142	10	1	81	0	0	3,223	10	1	1,975	0	0	...	...	...	27	12	8	10	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
328	0	2	40	0	0	368	0	2	118	0	0	...	...	...	16	0	0	10	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,942	0	7	12	6	6	3,954	7	1	516	0	0	...	...	...	171	14	11	149	8	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	
1,745	9	10	12	6	6	1,758	0	4	902	8	0	...	...	...	39	1	1	19	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
557	9	10	12	6	6	570	0	4	709	4	0	...	...	...	6	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,887	13	7	15	13	3	3,903	10	10	588	0	0	...	...	...	216	13	11	184	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,424	9	9	...	...	...	2,424	9	9	1,167	4	0	...	...	...	41	12	10	21	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
384	11	0	...	...	...	384	11	0	291	10	0	...	...	...	14	12	9	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,509	11	1	...	...	...	3,509	11	1	726	8	0	...	...	...	152	9	6	121	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,077	7	1	...	...	...	2,077	7	1	1,856	0	0	...	...	...	22	5	5	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
444	9	5	...	...	...	444	9	5	297	4	0	...	...	...	17	1	7	5	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,928	6	8	6	0	0	4,934	6	8	1,481	8	0	...	...	...	114	12	1	80	4	10	...	...	..	...	...	..	
2,971	5	0	...	...	...	2,971	5	0	3,510	0	0	...	...	...	18	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
762	8	7	...	...	...	762	8	7	617	8	0	...	...	..	12	8	0	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,291	14	5	65	11	2	4,357	9	7	1,299	12	0	...	...	...	103	12	0	72	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,075	10	5	58	3	2	3,133	13	7	3,749	0	0	...	...	...	16	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
660	0	3	58	3	1	718	3	4	676	0	0	...	...	...	17	1	7	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,447	14	8	75	7	[illegible]	5,523	6	6	2,115	0	0	...	...	...	84	15	7	52	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,838	1	0	75	7	0	2,913	8	0	3,481	0	0	...	...	...	17	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,373	6	5	40	0	0	4,4[illegible]3	6	5	1,009	14	8	...	...	...	157	9	11	130	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,107	6	6	...	...	...	2,10[illegible]	6	6	1,770	10	8	...	...	...	32	14	10	7	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
365	15	7	...	...	...	365	15	7	364	4	8	...	...	...	20	5	4	8	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
939	4	0	...	...	...	939	4	0	286	8	0	...	...	...	55	4	0	38	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,118	0	0	...	...	...	1,118	0	0	545	4	0	...	...	...	21	8	0	11	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
527	13	8	...	...	...	527	13	8	275	8	0	...	...	...	11	3	8	5	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	31	10	3	3,533	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	14	2	...	...	...	39	7	5	...	...	...	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59	10	3	1,789	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	2	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	7	3,293	6	3	...	...	...	782	7	2	96	13	10	41	1	3	2	5	1	...	...	...	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	7	2,300	0	8	531	5	11	...	...	...	23	15	4	10	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	1,068	15	11	92	4	0	...	...	...	18	1	11	7	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]651	3	9	9,030	6	8	782	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]7	6	0	19,488	0	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]14	0	3,441	10	8	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]1,960	1	11	782	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE III—(*Continued*).

	Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When o
	SECOND DIVISION—(*Continued*).				
Bellary Dt.-*Ctd.*	Local Fund Schl., Raidroog.	Middle Dept. ...	Raidroog	Bellary Circle ...	———
		Lower do. ...			
	Do. Pencondah ...	Middle do. ...	Pencondah	Penacondah Circle ...	27th Ma
		Lower do. ...			
Cuddapah District.	Do. Proddatore ...	Middle Dept....	Prodatore	Cuddapah Circle ...	Unknow
		Lower do. ...			
	Do. Budwail ...	Middle do. ...	Budwail	Do. do. ...	23rd Ja
		Lower do. ...			
	Do. Jammalamadugu.	Middle do. ...	Jammalamadugu ...	Do. do. ...	Un
		Lower do. ...			
	Do. Sidhout		Sidhout	Do. do. ...	
Kurnool District.	Do. Nundial ...	Middle Dept....	Nundial	Kurnool C	
		Lower do. ...			
	Municipal School, Cumbum	Middle do. ...	Cumbum	Cu	
		Lower do. ...			
Nellore District.	Anglo-Ver. School, Ongole.	Middle Dept....	Ongole		
		Lower do. ...			
	Local Fund Schl., Kandakur	Middle do. ...	Kandaku		
		Lower do. ...			
	Do. Naidupet ...	Middle do. ...	Naid		
		Lower do. ...			
	Do. Venkatagherry	Middle do. ...	V		
		Lower do. ...			
	Do. Buchireddi-poliem.	Middle do. ...			
		Lower do. ...			
	Do. Alloor ...	Middle do.			
		Lower do.			
	Do. Kaligherry ...	Middle do			
		Lower			
	Do. Sooloorpett ...	Midd			
		Lo			
	Do. Koratoor ...	M			
	Do. Duvoor ...				
	Municipal School, Mul				

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTION

Government Schoo

established closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Number of Scholars at the close of the Yea receiving Instruction through (not studying them a mere languages	
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	English.	Vernacular.
—— 1870	10	...	...	...	...	10	6	7	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10
	34	6	...	...	...	40	26	34	40	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	40
rch 1870	16	...	...	...	...	16	13	15	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	16	...
	70	16	...	...	...	86	67	78	54	...	86	...	...	...	...	54	32
Total ...	246	30	...	...	1	277	223	268	240	...	277	...	101	...	...	93	184
n ...	9	...	...	...	...	9	7	9	9	...	9	...	...	..	...	...	9
	14	1	...	...	...	15	13	19	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
uary 1871	14	1	...	...	...	15	10	13	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
	23	5	...	...	...	28	17	22	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	8	...	...	...	...	8	7	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
	10	...	...	...	...	10	9	9	10	...	10	...	...	...	..	...	10
April 75.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	78	7	...	...	...	85	63	80	85	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	85
		1	...	...	1	12	11	13	12	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	12
		5	...	3	4	89	70	81	62	...	43	...	...	...	23	...	89
			...	...	...	6	9	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
			...	...	...	30	36	39	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
					5	137	126	146	110	...	90	...	...	...	24	...	137
						20	9	10	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...
						50	48	51	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50
						19	15	14	19	...	19	...	...	...	..	...	19
						89	84	98	33	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	89
						23	22	24	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	13	10
							39	47	23	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	44
							24	26	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	12	16
							49	51	29	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54
							6	7	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	6	7
								55	21	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	75
								8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
								46	20	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	44
								13	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	6	8
									7	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
									...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
										...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54
										...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
										...	27	...	...	...	...	..	27
											5	...	...	...	...	...	5
											55	...	...	...	22	...	55
											6	...	...	...	...	...	6
											61	...	...	...	29	...	61

OR GENERAL EDUCATION.

the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.																					
	From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Tota
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
As. 8	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	7	7	...	...	...	35	1	7	...	...	...	404
As. 6 and 4 ...	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	9	...	...	...	140	6	5	...	...	...	224
III, As. 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	8	0	...	...	...	55	8	0	...	...	...	537
II, As .4; I, As. 1..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	8	0	...	...	...	177	4	0	...	...	...	502
.....	2,654	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,384	13	5	...	...	...	1,407	2	0	...	...	...	6,446
As. 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	10	3	...	...	...	72	8	0	0	3	9	299
As. 8, 6 and 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	15	11	...	...	...	121	1	0	0	3	9	492
As. 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	4	3	...	...	...	122	4	0	...	...	...	392
As. 8 and 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	5	6	...	...	...	123	4	0	...	...	...	450
As. 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	6	0	...	...	...	79	10	0	...	...	...	378
As. 8 and 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	15	8	...	...	...	111	8	0	...	...	...	3[illegible]
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2nd [illegible]
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,777	9	7	...	...	...	630	3	0	0			
As. 4	170	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	0	0	...	...	...	43	8	0				
As. 2 and 1 ...	170	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	10	2	...	...	...	93	5	[illegible]				
As. 12	189	0	0	...	...	...	102	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	[illegible]					
As. 8 and 4 ...	189	0	0	...	...	...	344	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	146						
.....	718	0	0	...	...	...	446	3	3	912	10	2	...	...	...	[illegible]						
R. 1	544	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 8 and 12 ...	723	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 4	36	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	9	10	...	...	...							
As. 1 to 4 ...	203	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	1	2	...	...	...							
As. 6 to 12 ...	684	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 1 to 4 ...	184	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 6 to 12 ...	414	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 1 to 4 ...	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 4	41	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 1 to 4 ...	41	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 4	150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 1 to 4 ...	150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 4	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 1 to 4 ...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
A. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
A. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
A. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
A. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
A. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
A. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
As. 1, 2, 4, and 6...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.																							
	From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
R. 1	460	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	0	0	...	...	...	641	1	7
As. 4, 8, and 12 ...	385	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	8	0	...	...	...	778	9	11
R. 1	229	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	0	0	...	...	...	311	14	4
As. 4, 8, and 12 ...	446	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	12	0	...	...	...	756	5	8
R. 1	327	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	0	0	...	...	...	483	15	1
As. 4, 8, and 12 ...	402	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	2	0	...	...	...	753	12	8
Rs. 1 and 1½ ...	472	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	8	0	...	...	...	647	15	2
As. 4, 8, and 12 ...	208	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	14	0	...	...	...	652	10	5
R. 1	314	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	...	...	...	404	8	1
As. 4, 8, and 12 ...	394	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	2	0	...	...	...	776	12	2
As. 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	10	7	...	...	...	45	0	0	...	...	...	284	10	7
As. 6 and 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	10	7	...	...	...	114	0	0	...	...	...	353	10	7
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	8	0
.....	3,642	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	13	2	...	...	...	2,723	14	0	...	...	...	6,928	6	3
Rs. 1 to 1½ ...	464	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	0	0	...	...	...	673	6	[illegible]
As. 4, 6, 8, and 12.	343	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	8	0	...	...	...	640	14	4
Rs. 1 and 1½ ...	385	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	8	0	...	...	...	571	4	9
As. 4, 8, and 12 ..	310	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	4	0	...	...	...	423	14	10
.....	1,504	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	4	0	...	...	...	2,309	8	6
.....	5,146	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	13	2	...	...	...	3,529	2	0	...	...	...	9,237	14	9
R. 1	418	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	0	0	16	2	9	547	2	9
As. 12, 8, and 4 ...	671	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	9	0	16	2	9	798	8	5
Rs. 1½ and 1 ...	744	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	0	0	...	...	...	1,101	9	7
As. 12, 8, and 4 ...	478	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	0	0	...	...	...	790	4	10
R. 1	299	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	0	0	...	...	...	394	0	0
As. 12 and 8 ...	354	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	2	0	...	...	...	560	13	5
Rs. 1½ to 12 As ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1189	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	2	0	...	...	...	1,520	5	1
As. 8 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	14	0	...	...	...	1,132	15	2
As. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	...	...	...	346	3	10
As. 6 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	14	0	...	...	...	467	2	0
As. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	0	0	...	...	...	595	1	9
As. 6 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	12	0	...	...	...	819	11	11
As. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	11	5	...	...	...	40	0	0	...	...	...	494	11	5
As. 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	5	11	...	...	...	95	15	0	...	...	...	739	4	11
As. 5 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	9	3	...	...	...	88	0	0	...	...	...	894	9	3
As. 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	8	9	...	...	...	48	12	0	...	...	...	506	4	9
As. 5 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	6	0	...	...	...	49	4	0	...	...	...	749	10	0
As. 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	3	10	...	...	...	38	10	0	...	...	...	445	13	10
As. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	12	9	...	...	...	24	4	0	...	...	...	382	0	9
As. 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	5	9	...	...	...	34	13	0	...	...	...	443	2	9
As. 5 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	11	0	...	...	...	54	4	0	...	...	...	724	15	0
As. 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	15	2	...	...	...	44	15	6	...	...	...	256	14	8

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.																							
	From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.	
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	5	8	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	427	5
As. 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	10	0	...	...	...	52	6	0	...	...	...	478	0
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	11	2	...	...	...	21	14	0	...	...	...	321	9
As. 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	5	1	...	...	...	26	6	0	...	...	...	549	11
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	8	1	...	...	...	10	8	0	...	...	...	263	0
As. 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	4	6	...	...	...	27	8	6	...	...	...	505	13
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	6	10	...	...	...	10	8	0	...	...	...	372	14
As 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	9	9	...	...	...	52	8	0	...	...	...	365	1
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	15	10	...	...	...	18	8	0	...	...	...	384	7
As. 3 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	1	7	...	...	...	20	5	0	...	...	...	308	6
As. 5 and 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	14	2	...	...	...	38	9	0	...	...	...	503	7
As. 3, 2, and 1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	6	2	...	...	...	33	13	1	...	...	...	573	3
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	3	9	...	...	...	32	1	0	...	...	...	403	4
As. 3, 2, and 1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	7	3	...	...	...	32	11	0	...	...	...	542	2
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	14	6	...	...	...	8	15	0	...	...	...	353	13
As. 3, 2, and 1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	5	4	...	...	...	21	8	0	...	...	...	515	13
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	6	6	...	...	...	20	8	0	...	...	...	439	2
As. 3, 2, and 1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	7	0	...	...	...	37	7	0	...	...	...	575	14
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	2	5	...	...	...	12	7	0	...	...	...	375	9
As. 3, 2, and 1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	6	5	...	...	...	25	15	0	...	...	...	581	5
...	2,966	6	6	...	...	...	3,557	13	9	13,435	1	10	...	...	...	3,560	8	1	32	5	6	23,552	3
R. 1 ...	49	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	0	...	...	...	72	7
As. 12 and 8.	577	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	4	0	...	...	...	772	10
R. 1 ...	120	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	168	10
As. 12 and 8.	418	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	4	0	...	...	...	642	1
As. 8 and 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	13	10	...	...	...	207	9	10	...	...	...	699	7
As. 4 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	2	9	...	...	...	91	8	11	...	...	...	367	11
As. 8 and 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	5	2	...	...	...	153	5	8	...	...	...	713	10
As. 4 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	15	6	...	...	...	108	12	0	...	...	...	394	11
As. 8 and 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	10	9	...	...	...	169	10	5	...	...	...	794	5
As. 4 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	10	5	...	...	...	104	0	5	...	...	...	424	10
As. 8 and 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	1	4	...	...	...	103	7	8	...	...	...	532	9
As. 4 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	6	8	...	...	...	109	7	10	...	...	...	455	14
...	1,166	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,335	2	5	...	...	...	1,537	10	9	...	...	...	6,038	14
According to scale laid down in rules.	31,680	0	0	38,828	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0	679	10	7	39,513	15	9	1,10,946	10
...	35,812	7	11	38,828	0	0	3,557	13	9	16,770	4	3	240	0	0	5,777	13	5	39,551	5	3	1,40,537	12
...	61,872	15	2	38,832	8	0	3,776	0	0	12,496	5	8	240	0	0	14,483	9	10	39,545	5	4	1,71,246	12
...	29,412	14	7	4	8	0	4,000	2	10	12,189	9	8	...	...	...	19,707	6	5	26	13	8	65,341	7
...	91,285	13	9	38,837	0	0	7,776	2	10	24,685	15	4	240	0	0	34,191	0	3	39,572	3	0	2,36,588	3

Government Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.									Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	English.	Vernacular.
	FIRST DIVISION.																						
Ganjam District.	Municipal Town School	Berhampore ...	Berhampore Municipality.	1st April 1867 ...	103	22	...	1	...	126	124	150	110	...	95	...	...	92	16	...	...	...	126
	Local Fund School	Pongoli	Chetterpore Circle ...	——April 1875 ...	20	...	...	...	...	20	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
	Do. do.	Kalingapatam ...	Chicacole Circle.	Closed 23rd December 1875.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. do.	Jalamur			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Schools (14)	.....	Gumsur Maliahs ...	.....	707	...	...	...	...	707	487	700	...	...	...	...	...	707	...	...	...	...	707
	Do. do. (2)	.....	Pedda Kimedy do. ...	.....	142	...	...	...	...	142	69	130	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	142
Vizagapatam District.	Taluq School	Gunupur	Vizagapatam Range..	18th August 1867 ...	45	...	...	...	...	45	39	43	13	...	45	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	45
	Local Fund School	Parvatipur	Do. do. ...	25th Sept. 1871 ...	42	1	...	...	...	43	36	38	35	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
	Do. Schools (7)	.....	Do. do. ...	——————1875 ...	151	3	...	...	...	154	116	136	47	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
	Do. do. (12)	.....	Vizianagram do. ...	.....	280	...	...	...	...	280	249	272	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Godavery District.	Mahomedan School	Rajahmundry ...	Cocanada Circle.	17th Feb. 1873 ...	...	50	...	...	...	50	50	51	31	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
	Do. do.	Ellore		1st July 1876 ...	...	50	...	...	...	50	45	51	16	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
	Local Fund Schools (23)	Amalapur Taluq ...		.....	480	15	...	...	...	495	376	489	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
	Do. do. (27)	Ramachendrapur Taluq.		.....	748	19	...	...	...	767	596	773	...	...	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767
	Do. do. (10)	Rajahmundry Taluq.		.....	189	6	...	...	...	195	152	193	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
	Do. do. (19)	Peddapur Taluq ...		.....	394	9	...	...	...	403	334	424	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
	Do. do. (10)	Nagaram Division ...		.....	302	3	...	...	...	305	221	281	...	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
	Do. do. (6)	Cocanada do. ...		.....	127	17	...	...	...	144	96	132	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
	Do. do. (4)	Coringa do. ...		.....	130	12	...	...	...	142	109	144	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
	Do. do. (7)	Pittapur do. ...		.....	202	...	...	...	...	202	154	195	...	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
	Do. do. (2)	Tuni Division ...		.....	77	3	...	...	...	80	51	62	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Do. do. (25)	.....		.....	577	36	...	...	...	613	451	591	...	...	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613
	Do. do. (23)	Narasapur Taluq ...	Ellore do. ...	.....	599	12	...	...	...	611	483	540	...	...	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611
	Do. do. (34)	Bhimavaram do. ...		.....	792	8	...	...	...	800	651	749	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
	Do. do. (21)	Tanuku do. ...		.....	579	24	...	...	...	603	525	591	...	...	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603
	Do. do. (14)	Ellore do. ...		.....	161	12	...	...	...	173	162	191	...	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
	Do. do. (9)	Yernagudem do. ...		.....	175	5	...	...	...	180	157	180	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
	Town School	Bhadrachalam ...	Bhadrachalam and Rakapulli Taluqs.	Transferred to Madras Presidency 8th July 1874.	41	2	...	...	...	43	33	38	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	43
	Do. do.	Domugoodem ...			28	2	...	...	...	30	23	31	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Do. do.	Vadigoodem ...			15	1	...	...	...	16	9	17	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Do. do.	Kunavaram			12	3	...	...	...	15	6	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Do. do.	Marrigoodem ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna District.	Mahomedan School	Masulipatam ...	Masulipatam Municipality.	16th June 1873 ...	...	41	...	...	...	41	43	49	19	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	41
	Municipal do.	Machavaram ...		15th July 1872 ...	57	...	...	...	...	57	54	60	22	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
	Do. do.	Fort Masulipatam ...		Do.	34	...	...	...	...	34	32	38	14	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Do. do.	Ramachendrapur Agraharam.	Guntur Municipality.	——July 1872 ...	20	2	...	...	...	22	21	26	7	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Do. do.	Sankadigunta ...		Do. 1872 ...	2	58	...	...	...	60	51	60	16	...	52	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	60
	Local Fund School	Avanigadda	Masulipatam Circle.	24th Feb. 1870 ...	31	...	...	...	...	31	26	34	17	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Do. do.	Kaikalur		13th April 1868 ...	40	12	...	...	...	52	31	37	20	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Do. do.	Nizampatam ...		23rd March 1869 ...	27	11	...	...	...	38	30	31	32	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Do. Schools (2)	Nandur and China Ganjam.	Guntur Circle ...	.....	52	5	...	...	...	57	41	55	19	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION
of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 4, 8, and 10.	... ...	... ...	1,886 13 3	... ...	... ...	699 13 0	... ...	2,586 10 3	1,738 0 0	148 13 3	1,886 13 3	699 13 0	... ...	15 3 6	... ...	... ...	9 9 2	
... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	231 13 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	231 13 9	324 5 3	7 8 6	231 13 9	... ...	... ...	16 9 0	... ...	16 9 0	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	96 12 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	96 12 4	96 12 4	.. ..	96 12 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	96 12 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	96 12 4	96 12 4	.. ..	96 12 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
None	4,970 8 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,970 8 6	4,280 8 6	690 0 0	4,970 8 6	... ...	... ...	10 3 3	10 3 3	... ...	... ...	
.....	382 2 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	382 2 6	240 0 0	102 15 0	342 15 0	39 3 6	... ...	4 15 6	4 15 6	... ...	... ...	
As. 8, 6, and 4.	677 9 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	135 2 0	... ...	812 11 8	587 10 8	89 15 0	677 9 8	135 2 0	... ...	17 6 0	13 14 7	... ...	... ...	
As. 4, 3, and 1.	... ...	... ...	... ...	520 5 8	... ...	47 11 0	... ...	568 0 8	510 5 8	10 0 0	520 5 8	47 11 0	... ...	14 7 2	... ...	13 2 1	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	507 15 6	... ...	98 15 0	... ...	606 11 6	461 12 0	46 3 8	507 15 6	98 15 0	... ...	4 6 0	... ...	3 8 5	... ...	
.....	19 8 0	... ...	... ...	1,437 5 0	... ...	200 9 0	... ...	1,657 6 0	1,394 3 3	52 9 9	1,446 13 0	210 9 0	... ...	5 13 0	... ...	4 14 3	... ...	
As. 2, 4, and 6.	655 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	81 8 0	... ...	736 8 0	563 0 0	92 0 0	655 0 0	81 8 0	... ...	13 1 7	11 7 6	... ...	... ...	
Do.	714 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	119 12 0	... ...	833 12 0	666 0 0	48 0 0	714 0 0	119 12 0	... ...	15 13 10	13 3 3	... ...	... ...	
No fees ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,732 9 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,732 9 0	2,235 15 0	496 10 0	2,732 9 0	... ...	... ...	7 4 3	... ...	7 4 3	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,429 5 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,429 5 8	2,838 5 8	591 0 0	3,429 5 8	... ...	... ...	5 12 0	... ...	5 12 0	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,296 4 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,296 4 10	1,080 15 4	215 5 6	1,296 4 10	... ...	... ...	8 8 5	... ...	8 8 5	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,088 11 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,088 11 9	1,686 7 9	402 4 0	2,088 11 9	... ...	... ...	6 4 0	... ...	6 4 0	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,229 1 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,229 1 0	1,009 1 0	220 0 0	1,229 1 0	... ...	... ...	5 9 0	... ...	5 9 0	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	871 3 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	871 3 10	741 9 6	129 10 4	871 3 10	... ...	... ...	9 1 2	... ...	9 1 2	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	881 14 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	881 14 6	774 6 6	107 8 0	881 14 6	... ...	... ...	8 1 5	... ...	8 1 5	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	864 7 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	864 7 5	707 10 11	156 12 6	864 7 5	... ...	... ...	5 9 9	... ...	5 9 9	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	370 3 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	370 3 7	323 11 7	46 8 0	370 3 7	... ...	... ...	7 4 2	... ...	7 4 2	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	591 6 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	591 6 10	417 9 9	173 13 1	591 6 10	... ...	... ...	1 5 0	... ...	1 5 0	... ...	
.....	200 0 0	... ...	... ...	3,348 0 0	... ...	17 0 0	5 0 0	3,570 0 0	3,235 0 0	313 0 0	3,548 0 0	22 0 0	... ...	7 5 6	2 9 6	6 14 2	... ...	
.....	40 0 0	... ...	... ...	4,399 0 0	91 0 0	29 0 0	24 0 0	4,583 0 0	4,000 0 0	439 0 0	4,439 0 0	144 0 0	... ...	6 13 1	2 5 8	6 8 7	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,616 0 0	... ...	70 0 0	6 0 0	3,692 0 0	3,285 0 0	331 0 0	3,616 0 0	76 0 0	... ...	6 8 6	... ...	6 6 5	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,715 0 0	... ...	11 0 0	..	1,726 0 0	1,495 0 0	220 0 0	1,715 0 0	11 0 0	... ...	8 1 8	... ...	8 0 7	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,298 0 0	... ...	44 0 0	1 0 0	1,343 0 0	1,093 0 0	205 0 0	1,298 0 0	45 0 0	... ...	8 4 3	... ...	7 15 8	... ...	
.....	384 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	384 0 0	360 0 0	24 0 0	384 0 0	... ...	... ...	11 10 2	11 10 2	... ...	... ...	
.....	120 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	120 0 0	... ...	... ...	5 3 6	5 3 6	... ...	... ...	
.....	117 6 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	117 6 5	117 6 5	... ...	117 6 5	... ...	... ...	13 0 9	13 0 9	... ...	... ...	
.....	89 5 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	89 5 4	89 5 4	... ...	89 5 4	... ...	... ...	14 14 4	14 14 4	... ...	... ...	
.....	37 12 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	37 12 9	37 12 9	... ...	37 12 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
As 2, 4, and 6.	746 2 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	113 6 0	... ...	859 8 9	540 0 0	206 2 9	746 2 9	113 6 0	... ...	17 5 8	14 11 6	... ...	... ...	
As. 1 and 2 ..	... ...	... ...	381 2 0	... ...	... ...	48 13 0	.. ..	429 15 0	357 0 0	24 2 0	381 2 0	48 13 0	... ...	7 0 11	... ...	... ...	6 2 6	
Do. ...	... ...	... ...	282 2 0	... ...	... ...	33 7 0	.. ..	315 9 0	258 0 0	24 2 0	282 2 0	33 7 0	... ...	8 13 0	... ...	... ...	7 12 4	
As. 1 to 3	... ...	... ...	448 10 1	... ...	... ...	57 3 10	... ...	505 13 11	418 10 1	30 0 0	448 10 1	57 3 10	... ...	21 5 10	... ...	... ...	18 10 2	
As. ½ to 3 ...	... ...	... ...	657 7 1	... ...	... ...	39 10 6	... ...	697 1 7	578 10 8	78 12 5	657 7 1	39 10 6	... ...	12 14 3	... ...	... ...	12 1 10	
As. 1, 2, and 6.	... ...	... ...	450 0 0	... ...	... ...	64 9 0	... ...	514 9 0	450 0 0	... ...	450 0 0	64 9 0	... ...	17 4 11	... ...	14 13 2	... ...	
As. 2, 6, and 8.	173 0 0	... ...	254 0 3	... ...	... ...	81 6 0	... ...	508 6 3	427 0 3	... ...	427 0 3	81 6 0	... ...	13 12 5	5 9 3	5 9 1	... ...	
As. 2, 4, and 6.	167 0 0	... ...	196 6 0	... ...	... ...	68 12 0	... ...	432 2 0	324 0 0	39 6 0	363 6 0	68 12 0	... ...	12 1 10	5 9 1	4 4 1	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	.. ..	593 10 11	... ...	40 1 0	... ...	633 11 11	433 8 4	160 2 7	593 10 11	40 1 0	... ...	14 7 8	.. ..	13 8 0	... ...	

Government Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.									Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages)	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parishs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	English.	Vernacular.
	SECOND DIVISION.																						
Bellary District.	Mahomedan School	Adoni ...	Adoni Municipality...	23rd March 1873.	...	33		...	..	33	25	31	33	...	...	...	.	...	33			8	25
	Municipal School	Anantapur ...	Anantapur do. ..	——— 1871.	57	40	...	...	..	97	88	103	...	...	73	...	..	...	24			...	97
	Do. do.	Adoni	Adoni do. ...	——— 1872	76	104	.	...	.	180	156	180	...	...	108	...	...	...	72	..		...	180
	Do. do.	Ghooty	Ghooty do. ..	——— 1873	..	37		...		37	32	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	.		...	37
	Local Fund Schools (6)	... .	Ghooty Circle ...	.....	138	40		2		180	148	196	58	...	180	...		...	...	.		58	122
	Do. School (1)	Narraindavagherri ..	Bellary do. ...	——— 1867.	22	8		.	..	30	20	24	20	...	30	...	30	...	...			...	30
	Do. do.	Pennakondah ...	Pennacondah Circle.	1st Oct. 1875	...	52		...		52	35	47	...	...	..	...	.	...	52			...	52
Cuddapah District.	Mahomedan School	Cuddapah	Cuddapah Municipality.	24th Feb. 1873.	...	23		...	..	23	22	25	23	...	...	...	...	..	23	.	...	...	23
	Municipal do.	Do. .. .	Do. do.	——— 1873	88	6	2	13		109	77	110	99	...	109	...	..	...	...	..	.	2	107
	Local Fund do.	Pulivendla	Cuddapah Circle ...	11th Aug. 1873.	17	8		...	..	25	23	25	18	...	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	25
Kurnool District.	Mahomedan School	Kurnool	Kurnool Municipality.	——— 1875.	...	45	...	..		45	40	45	45	...	...	...	...	.	45	..	...	...	45
	Local Fund Schools (78)	.....	Kurnool Circle ..	.....	2,027	190	.	1		2,218	1,805	2,193	81	...	2,218	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,218
	Do. do. (64)	.....	Kurnool Circle, Cumbum Range.	.. .	979	136		2		1,117	889	1,143	..	...	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117
Nellore District.	Municipal Schools (6)	.....	Nellore Municipality.	——— 1872.	181	39	.	4	20	194	161	291	57	...	182	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	194
	Local Fund do. (12)	.....	Do. Circle	1st April 1872 and 3rd Aug. 1875.	335	77		...	...	412	316	382	...	...	412	...	...	...	20	.	...	...	412
	Do. do. (7)	.....	Do.	1866, 1872, and 1874.	154	30	...	...	.	184	158	203	...	...	181	...	...	...	20	.	...	...	184
	THIRD DIVISION.																						
Chingleput District.	Taluq School	Ponneri	Saidapet Circle ...	6th January 1858.	36	6		...	.	42	21	27	28	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	42
	Do. do.	Kunnatur		13th Sept. 1858.	14	5		.		19	22	30	4	19		...	..	..	..	...	...	.	19
	Local Fund Schools (7)	.....		1868, 1873, and 1874.	272	12		2	.	286	236	286	218	240	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
S. Arcot District.	Local Fund Schools (35) ...	.....	Cuddalore Circle ...	——— 1875.	1,079	47	...	4	.	1,130	856	1,039	...	1,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1,130
	Do. do. (7) ...	.....	Virdachellum Circle	1871 and 1874.	254	8	...	...		262	186	237	177	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	262
	Do. do. (7) ...	.....	Do. do ..	——— 1875.	177	8	..	2		187	113	154	...	187	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	187
	FOURTH DIVISION.																						
North Arcot District.	Mahomedan School	Vellore	Vellore Municipality.	1st August 1873	...	72	..	...		72	48	64	72	...	..	...	..	...	72	..	.	26	46
	Taluq School	Palmanair	Chittoor Circle ..	13th Oct. 1867.	57	2	1	...	..	60	50	65	56	...	60	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	60
	Mahomedan School	Arcot	Vellore Circle ..	14th July 1873.	..	52		...		52	42	46	52	...	...	...	...	...	52		...	...	52
	Municipal Schools (2)	Wallajahpet ...	Wallaja Municipality.	—— July 1872.	111	11	...	.	.	122	88	109	...	78	44	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	122
	Do. do. (3)	.....	Vellore do. .	May 1873 and Aug 1874.	168	3		...	...	171	132	166	71	152	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
	Local Fund Schools (13)	.....	Chittoor Circle ...	1874 and 1875.	412	35			.	447	426	491	...	111	388	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	447
	Do. do. (4)	.....	Vellore do. ..	——— 1876	187	28		.	3	218	180	239	...	218	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	218
Salem District.	Municipal Schools (3)	.....	Salem Municipality	.....	171	69	...	13	..	253	205	258	231	243	22	...	...	...	50	..	...	...	253
	Do. do. (2)			.. ...	42	12	...		.	54	44	55	..	54	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	54
	Local Fund do. (45)	... ..	Salem Circle ..	——— 1875	1,198	161	..	4		1,363	1,057	1,301	...	1,273	43	...	..	...	52			..	1,363
	Do. do. (19)	.....	Dossoor Circle	1874 and 1875.	558	222	..	1	..	781	584	761	...	418	257	...	...	...	174	24	..	...	781

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 8, 6, and 4.	635 4 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	59 14 0	... ...	695 2 5	695 4 5	... ...	635 4 5	59 14 0	... ...	25 6 7	23 0 3	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 and 1 ...	... ...	... ...	718 8 2	... ...	... ...	77 7 0	... ...	795 15 2	655 0 0	63 8 2	718 8 2	77 7 0	... ...	8 2 7	... ...	... ...	7 4 6	
As. ½, 1, and 2.	... ...	... ...	905 11 10	... ...	... ...	164 0 0	... ...	1,069 11 10	905 11 10	... ...	905 11 10	164 0 0	... ...	5 12 10	... ...	... ...	4 12 1	
As. 2 ...	... ...	... ...	357 10 0	... ...	... ...	63 0 0	... ...	420 10 0	348 0 0	9 10 0	357 10 0	63 0 0	... ...	11 2 9	... ...	... ...	9 3 3	
As. 1 to 8 ...	300 0 0	... ...	... ...	2,377 7 10	... ...	218 12 0	... ...	2,896 3 10	2,314 12 10	62 11 0	2,377 7 10	518 12 0	... ...	16 1 0	11 1 9	12 8 11	... ...	
As. 6 and 4 ...	99 8 0	... ...	... ...	273 6 6	... ...	75 10 0	... ...	448 8 6	448 8 6	... ...	448 8 6	... ...	... ...	22 6 10	4 15 7	13 10 9	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	219 8 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	219 8 5	218 8 5	1 0 0	219 8 5	... ...	... ...	6 4 4	... ...	6 4 4	. ...	
As. 6 and 4 ...	850 14 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	96 0 0	... ...	946 14 0	847 14 0	3 0 0	850 14 0	96 0 0	... ...	38 10 10	34 5 0	... ...	... ...	
As. 8 and 4 ...	... ...	... ...	838 1 11	... ...	... ...	358 12 0	... ...	1,196 13 11	898 1 11	... ...	898 1 11	298 12 0	... ...	11 10 7	... ...	... ...	6 3 7	
As. 2 ...	... ...	... ...	359 14 5	... ...	... ...	35 0 0	... ...	394 14 5	394 14 5	... ...	394 14 5	... ...	... ...	17 2 9	... ...	15 10 4	... ...	
As. 8, 6, and 4.	893 0 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	147 4 0	... ...	1,040 4 4	878 8 4	14 8 0	893 0 4	147 4 0	... ...	22 5 3	18 10 4	... ...	... ...	
.....	100 0 0	... ...	... ...	9,628 14 1	... ...	1,161 4 6	... ...	10,890 2 7	9,192 4 0	435 15 6	9,628 3 6	1,261 15 1	... ...	5 4 4	... ...	4 10 2	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,120 14 0	... ...	394 8 6	... ...	5,515 6 6	5,108 14 0	... ...	5,108 14 0	406 8 6	... ...	5 10 2	... ...	5 2 9	... ...	
As. 1, 2, 4, & 6	... ...	... ...	1,135 14 0	600 12 0	... ...	492 0 0	1 3 6	2,229 13 6	1,694 13 9	41 12 8	1,736 10 5	493 3 1	... ...	10 12 7	... ...	3 11 8	3 15 10	
A. 1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,258 14 9	... ...	26 8 3	... ...	2,285 7 0	2,181 10 0	103 13 0	2,285 7 0	... ...	... ...	7 3 8	... ...	7 1 0	... ...	
Do. ...	180 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21 14 0	... ...	201 14 0	1,133 10 1	191 12 8	1,325 6 9	... ...	1,123 8 9	8 6 3	11 4 0	7 1 9	... ...	
As. 12, 8, 4, 2.	468 4 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	156 12 0	... ...	625 0 4	441 5 4	26 15 0	468 4 4	156 12 0	... ...	22 4 9	14 13 4	... ...	... ...	
As. 8, 4, & 2...	592 1 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	132 14 0	... ...	724 15 0	580 0 9	12 0 3	592 1 0	132 14 0	... ...	26 14 7	20 13 11	... ...	... ...	
As. 6, 4, & 2...	474 10 9	... ...	... ...	2,002 3 4	... ...	928 6 0	275 15 0	3,681 3 1	2,783 15 0	310 12 10	3,094 11 10	586 7 3	... ...	13 1 9	5 7 3	6 0 0	... ...	
As 2 and 1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,203 10 8	... ...	1,426 3 0	... ...	3,629 13 8	1,578 1 8	625 9 0	2,203 10 8	1,426 3 0	... ...	2 7 9	... ...	0 13 5	... ...	
As. 1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,012 4 7	... ...	240 10 1	... ...	2,252 14 8	1,593 12 7	418 8 0	2,012 4 7	240 10 1	... ...	10 13 1	... ...	9 8 5	... ...	
Do ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	297 8 7	... ...	189 7 0	... ...	486 15 7	201 10 3	95 14 4	297 8 7	189 7 0	... ...	2 11 6	... ...	0 15 3	... ...	
As. 6, 4, & 2.	876 0 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	142 12 0	... ...	1,018 12 7	876 0 7	... ...	876 0 7	142 12 0	... ...	18 4 0	15 4 5	... ...	... ...	
As. 12, 8, & 4.	762 2 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	301 12 0	... ...	1,063 14 6	717 7 2	44 11 4	762 2 6	301 12 0	... ...	13 9 9	8 3 7	... ...	... ...	
As. 4 and 2 ...	625 1 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	83 0 0	... ...	708 1 6	625 1 6	... ...	625 1 6	83 0 0	... ...	14 14 2	12 14 6	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 ...	... ...	... ...	821 15 1	... ...	... ...	181 6 9	... ...	1,003 5 1	806 15 1	15 0 0	821 15 1	181 6 0	... ...	9 5 5	... ...	... ...	7 4 6	
As. 3, 2, and 1.	... ...	... ...	692 13 1	... ...	... ...	143 0 0	... ...	835 13 1	613 4 7	79 8 6	692 13 1	143 0 0	... ...	5 4 0	... ...	... ...	4 2 8	
Do. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,571 14 0	204 0 0	339 14 0	... ...	2,115 12 0	1,571 14 0	... ...	1,571 14 0	543 14 0	... ...	3 11 0	... ...	2 6 7	... ...	
Do. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	788 2 2	... ...	226 7 0	... ...	1,014 9 2	768 2 2	20 0 0	788 2 2	226 7 0	... ...	4 6 1	... ...	3 1 11	... ...	
As. 8, 6, 4, & 2.	877 6 9	... ...	463 5 5	... ...	... ...	1,034 8 8	... ...	2,375 4 10	2,119 1 3	165 4 7	2,284 5 10	90 15 0	... ...	11 2 3	5 0 8	... ...	1 13 1	
As. 2 and 1 ...	... ...	... ...	218 8 7	... ...	... ...	53 2 0	... ...	271 10 7	218 8 7	8 14 0	227 6 7	44 4 0	... ...	5 2 8	... ...	... ...	3 15 4	
As. 3, 2, and 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,236 9 11	... ...	942 8 0	... ...	6,179 1 11	3,707 5 5	1,529 4 6	5,236 9 11	942 8 0	... ...	4 15 3	... ...	4 1 0	.. ...	
As. 5, 3, 2, & 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,626 13 2	... ...	881 0 0	... ...	4,507 13 2	3,506 12 2	120 1 0	3,626 13 2	881 0 0	... ...	6 3 4	... ...	4 11 3	... ...	

a. Of these one is a closed school.

TABLE V.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Government Mixed Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.						Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	English.	Vernacular.
SECOND DIVISION.																		
Bellary District. Anglo-Vernacular School ... Middle Dept ...	Hospet ...	Bellary Circle ...	About 1866 ... Boys ...	10	1	...	...	11	10	11	11	...	11	...	11	...	5	6
			Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary District. Anglo-Vernacular School ... Lower do. ...			Boys ...	28	2	...	...	30	24	31	28	...	30	...	18	...	...	30
			Girls ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Nellore District. Local Fund School Middle do. ...	Gudur ...	Nellore do. ...	October 1866 ... Boys ...	14	...	...	...	14	7	9	14	...	14	...	...	...	6	8
			Boys ...	49	2	...	...	51	34	38	21	...	51	...	...	...	...	51
			Girls ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Nellore District. Local Fund School Lower do. ...			Boys ...	12	...	...	...	12	13	13	12	...	12	...	...	...	5	7
			Boys ...	47	2	...	...	49	32	38	20	...	49	...	...	...	...	49
			Girls ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Nellore District. Do. do. Middle do. ...	Kavali ...	Do. do. ...	July 1866 ... Boys ...	16	...	...	...	16	12	15	16	...	16	...	...	...	7	9
			Boys ...	40	5	...	...	45	37	54	16	...	45	...	...	...	...	45
			Girls ...	6	...	...	...	6	8	12	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Nellore District. Do. do. Lower do. ...																		
SIXTH DIVISION.																		
South Canara District. Local Fund School Middle do. ...	Tonse ...	South Canara do. ...	——— 1872 ... Boys ...	7	...	...	17	24	13	16	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	24
			Girls ...	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
South Canara District. Local Fund School Lower do. ...			Boys ...	18	...	...	25	43	25	31	8	...	...	...	43	...	...	43
			Total ... Middle ... Boys ...	59	1	...	17	77	55	64	77	...	53	...	35	...	23	54
			Girls ...	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
			Lower ... Boys ...	182	11	...	25	218	152	192	93	...	175	...	61	...	...	218
			Girls ...	11	...	...	...	11	13	18	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
			Total ...	252	12	...	45	309	222	277	173	...	239	...	99	...	23	286

TABLE VI.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Government Mixed Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.						Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parishs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	English.	Vernacular.
FIRST DIVISION.																			
Godavery District. Local Fund Board School	Modekarru	Cocanada Circle ...	——— 1875 ... Boys ...	30	3	...	...	...	33	20	27	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	33
			Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Godavery District. Do. do.	Ryali	Do. do. ...	——— 1875 ... Boys ...	29	...	...	...	...	29	25	27	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	29
			Girls ...	7	...	...	...	...	7	5	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Godavery District. Do. do.	Kattunga	Do. do. ...	——— 1875 ... Boys ...	10	...	...	...	...	10	9	13	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
			Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 12 and 8 ...	97 14 1	...	...	362 0 5	...	79 4 0	...	539 2	538 2 9	0 15 9	539 2 6	...	...	53 14 8	9 12 7	36 3 3	...	
As. 6 and 4 ...	55 15 0	...	...	166 7 1	...	107 2 0	...	329 8	328 8 4	0 15 9	329 8 1	...	...	13 11 8	2 5 4	6 15 0	...	
As. 4 ...	223 8 0	...	...	...	...	25 12 0	...	249 4	543 0 0	...	543 0 0	...	293 12 0	77 9 2	31 14 10	41 15 5	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	157 8 0	...	...	...	...	77 7 0	...	234 15	434 11 11	...	434 11 11	...	199 12 11	12 1 3	4 6 0	5 8 10	...	
As. 4 ...	129 0 0	...	...	...	...	39 0 0	...	168 0	372 0 0	25 0 0	397 0 0	...	229 0 0	30 8 7	9 14 9	17 9 10	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	93 0 0	...	...	...	...	47 4 0	...	140 4	324 4 0	25 0 0	349 4 0	...	209 0 0	10 4 4	2 11 9	6 2 4	...	
As. 4 ...	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	44 0 0	...	116 0	244 8 0	...	244 8 0	...	128 8 0	20 6 0	6 0 0	10 11 4	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	13 10 0	...	31 10	385 9 6	...	385 9 6	...	353 15 6	8 9 1	0 6 5	7 13 10	...	
As. 6 and 8 ...	...	...	...	614 7 6	...	77 12 0	...	692 3	669 2 0	23 1 6	692 3 6	...	...	46 2 4	...	40 15 5	...	
As. 2 and 4 ...	...	...	...	293 3 3	...	48 14 0	...	342 1	318 15 9	23 1 6	342 1 3	...	...	13 10 11	...	11 11 8	...	
.....	522 6 1	...	...	976 7 11	...	265 12 0	...	1,764 10	2,366 12 9	49 1 3	2,415 14 0	...	651 4 0	...	...	...	...	
.....	324 7 0	...	...	459 10 4	...	294 5 0	...	1,078 6	1,792 1 6	49 1 3	1,841 2 9	...	762 12 5	...	...	...	...	
.....	846 13 1	...	...	1,436 2 3	...	560 1 0	...	2,843 0	4,158 14 3	98 2 6	4,257 0 9	...	1414 0 5	...	...	...	...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
None ...	...	...	...	36 1 5	...	...	...	36 1 5	25 10 4	10 7 1	36 1 5	...	...	1 11 6	...	1 11 6	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	37 12 3	...	...	...	37 12 3	26 15 0	10 13 3	37 12 3	...	...	1 4 2	...	1 4 2	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	29 8 2	...	...	...	29 8 2	20 15 6	8 8 8	29 8 2	...	...	2 15 3	...	2 15 3	...	

Government Mixed Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parishs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
	FIRST DIVISION—(*Continued*).																				
Godavery Dt.—(*Ctd.*)	Local Fund Board School	Gannapally	Cocanada Circle ...	———	1875 ... Boys	22	...	...	...	...	22	17	21	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	22
					Girls	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Do. do.	Mori	Do. do.	———	1875 ... Boys	41	4	...	...	...	45	35	57	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	45
					Girls	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
	Do. do.	Raghudevapur ...	Do. do.	———	— ... Boys	24	1	...	...	...	25	23	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25
					Girls	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
	SECOND DIVISION.																				
Kurnool.	Local Fund School	Bandiatmakur ...	Kurnool Circle	———	— ... Boys	35	4	...	...	...	39	33	38	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	39
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Polur	Do. do.	———	— ... Boys	23	2	...	2	...	27	25	32	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	27
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Orivakal	Do. do.	———	— ... Boys	23	1	...	...	...	24	14	22	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	24
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Paniem	Do. do.	———	— ... Boys	24	1	...	...	...	25	22	33	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25
					Girls	5	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Nellore District.	Municipal School, Ranganaikpet ...	Nellore	Nellore Municipality ...	May	1872 ... Boys	22	20	...	...	...	42	38	41	13	...	42	...	...	20	...	42
					Girls	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Do. do. Kabadipalam ...	Do.	Do. do. ...	June	1875 ... Boys	...	...	1	7	7	15	13	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
					Girls	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Local Fund School	Bramanacraca ...	Nellore Circle	December	1866 ... Boys	31	...	...	...	...	31	24	34	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	31
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Jurvalathinna ...	Do. do.	———	1872 ... Boys	34	...	...	...	...	34	29	34	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	34
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Rapur	Do. do.	December	1866 ... Boys	66	20	...	...	...	86	72	89	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	86
					Girls	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	THIRD DIVISION.																				
Chingleput District.	Pensioners' School	Tripassore	Sydapet Circle	15th February 1859	Boys	...	...	8	1	...	9	8	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
					Girls	...	...	10	2	...	12	8	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
South Arcot District.	Local Fund School	Trivendipuram ...	Cuddalore do. ...	4th May 1875 ...	Boys	45	...	...	...	...	45	39	41	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Thakkamambakam ...	Do. do. ...	21st June 1875 ...	Boys	26	...	...	...	...	26	23	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
					Girls	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. do.	Nellikuppam ...	Do. do. ...	10th May 1875 ...	Boys	52	16	...	...	...	68	53	60	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	68
					Girls	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Do. do.	Viraperumanellur ...	Do. do. ...	21st July 1875 ...	Boys	38	...	...	...	...	38	30	37	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Marakkanam ...	Do. do. ...	24th June 1875 ...	Boys	31	6	...	...	...	37	25	29	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	37
					Girls	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. do.	Valavanur	Do. do. ...	24th May 1875 ...	Boys	60	...	...	...	...	60	44	56	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Pakkam	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Boys	39	...	...	...	...	39	20	23	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Valadanur	Do. do. ...	22nd May 1875 ...	Boys	17	9	...	...	...	26	25	28	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
					Girls	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	FOURTH DIVISION.																				
Salem District.	Municipal English School	Salem	Salem Municipality ...	———	Boys	...	...	3	...	...	3	13	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
					Girls	...	...	12	...	...	12			12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
	Local Fund School	Soorocmangalam ...	Salem Circle	1st April 1875 ...	Boys	31	8	1	...	...	40	37	47	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
					Girls	7	...	...	...	...	7			...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
None ...	...	...	...	28 0 0	...	...	...	28 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	28 0 0	...	...	1 6 5	...	1 6 5	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	36 1 5	...	...	...	36 1 5	25 10 4	10 7 1	36 1 5	...	...	0 15 7	...	0 15 7	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	31 10 9	...	...	...	31 10 9	22 14 5	8 12 4	31 10 9	...	...	1 4 3	...	1 4 3	...	
As. ¼, 1, and 2.	...	...	...	199 8 0	...	27 0 6	...	226 8 6	199 8 0	...	199 8 0	27 0 6	...	5 13 11	...	5 1 2	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	84 8 0	...	15 11 6	...	100 3 6	84 8 0	...	84 8 0	15 11 6	...	3 4 0	...	2 10 4	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	97 8 0	...	10 1 6	...	107 9 6	97 8 0	...	97 8 0	10 1 6	...	6 15 5	...	6 3 11	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	218 12 6	...	13 8 6	...	232 5 0	218 12 6	...	218 12 6	13 8 6	...	9 1 10	...	8 8 10	...	
As. 6, 4, 2, & 1 As. 2, and 1 ...	...	...	264 11 7	152 15 9	...	111 12 0	0 5 0	529 12 4	407 1 1	10 10 3	417 11 4	112 1 0	...	10 3 0	...	3 11 8	3 11 8	
Do. ... A. 1 ...	...	...	33 5 9	52 3 9	...	16 6 0	0 1 8	102 1 2	81 15 4	3 10 2	85 9 6	16 7 8	...	6 1 10	...	3 11 8	1 3 5	
A. 1 ...	100 0 0	..	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	101 1 0	234 2 2	...	234 2 2	...	133 1 2	9 5 10	4 0 0	5 5 2	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15 0	...	14 15 0	130 12 2	...	130 12 2	...	115 13 2	4 5 9	...	3 13 9	...	
Do. ...	198 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 7 0	...	210 7 0	403 0 3	4 6 0	407 6 3	...	196 15 3	5 8 1	2 10 10	2 10 7	...	
...	564 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	564 0 0	564 0 0	...	564 0 0	...	...	35 4 0	35 4 0	...	...	
A. 1 ...	...	...	...	120 3 1	...	58 12 0	...	178 15 1	75 10 10	44 8 3	120 3 1	58 12 0	...	3 0 1	...	1 8 7	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	55 5 4	...	35 13 0	...	91 2 4	36 10 8	18 10 8	55 5 4	35 13 0	...	2 0 5	...	0 12 6	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	...	165 2 2	...	134 10 0	...	299 12 2	113 3 3	51 14 11	165 2 2	134 10 0	...	3 0 0	...	0 8 11	...	
A. 1 ...	...	...	...	74 14 6	...	45 2 0	...	120 0 6	43 7 3	31 7 3	74 14 6	45 2 0	...	2 6 8	...	0 15 4	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	96 13 0	...	45 15 0	...	142 12 0	61 12 9	35 0 3	96 13 0	45 15 0	...	3 9 4	...	1 14 2	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	...	177 2 11	...	115 12 0	...	292 14 11	128 13 10	48 5 1	177 2 11	115 12 0	...	3 15 0	...	1 5 10	...	
A. 1 ...	...	...	...	100 1 5	...	46 0 0	...	146 1 5	59 1 4	41 0 1	100 1 5	46 0 0	...	4 12 3	...	2 9 3	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	53 8 2	...	37 13 0	...	91 5 2	41 9 10	11 14 4	53 8 2	37 13 0	...	1 15 8	...	0 9 4	...	
R. 1, and ¼ ...	...	...	611 13 4	...	...	104 12 3	...	716 9 7	611 13 4	...	611 13 4	104 12 3	...	47 1 0	...	...	39 0 1	
As. 3, 2, and 1	...	...	...	621 0 5	...	44 6 0	...	665 6 5	201 9 8	419 6 9	621 0 5	44 6 0	...	16 12 7	...	15 9 4	...	

Government Mixed Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.						Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	English.	Vernacular.
	FOURTH DIVISION—(*Continued*).																				
Salem District—(*Continued*).	Local Fund School	Malloor	Salem Circle	18th Aug. 1875 ...	Boys	56	3	...	...	...	59	54	67	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	59
					Girls	3	...	...	...	...	3			...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Do. do.	Singilandapuram ...	Do. do. ...	29th do. ...	Boys	16	...	...	...	...	16	18	22	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1			...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Chendarapatti ...	Do. do. ...	8th July 1875 ...	Boys	35	...	...	...	...	35	20	26	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1			...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Tharamangalam ...	Do. do. ...	21st June 1875 ...	Boys	61	...	...	...	...	61	25	39	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61
					Girls	2	...	...	...	...	2			...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. do.	Mohanoor	Do. do. ...	4th Oct. 1875 ...	Boys	38	1	...	...	...	39	13	16	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39
					Girls	2	...	...	...	...	2			...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. do.	Palapathi	Do. do. ...	Do. 1875 ...	Boys	42	1	...	...	...	43	18	24	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	43
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1			...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Pandamangalam ...	Do. do. ...	5th Oct. 1875 ...	Boys	20	...	...	...	...	20	19	24	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1			...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Erumapatti	Do. do. ...	23rd Sept. 1875 ...	Boys	13	1	...	...	...	14	19	24	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1			...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Cumarapaliem ...	Do. do. ...	28th July 1875 ...	Boys	41	...	...	...	...	41	48	50	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41
					Girls	4	...	...	...	...	4			...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Do. do.	Pullipoliem	Do. do. ...	26th do. 1875 ...	Boys	30	9	...	...	...	39	24	20	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1			...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Chittalandore ...	Do. do. ...	24th do. 1875 ...	Boys	11	1	...	...	...	12	16	21	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
					Girls	3	...	...	...	...	3			...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Do. do.	Edappady	Do. do. ...	30th do. 1875 ...	Boys	29	6	...	...	...	35	36	52	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
					Girls	5	...	...	...	...	5			...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Do. do.	Tripatore	Do. do. ...	1st May 1875 ...	Boys	51	1	...	...	...	52	48	60	...	30	22	...	...	...	...	52
					Girls	6	...	...	...	...	6			...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
	Do. do.	Nathrampalli ...	Do. do. ...	18th do. 1875 ...	Boys	43	3	...	...	...	46	33	44	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	46
					Girls	3	...	...	...	...	3			...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Do. do.	Byranatham ...	Do. do. ...	7th June 1875 ...	Boys	14	1	...	...	...	15	19	21	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	15
					Girls	4	...	...	...	...	4			...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Do. do.	Sholagherry	Oossoor Circle ...	24th Aug. 1874 ...	Boys	31	2	...	...	...	33	20	28	...	9	33	...	...	...	...	33
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Trichinopoly District.	Do. do.	Lalgudy	Trichinopoly Circle ...	1st June 1875 ...	Boys	29	14	...	...	...	43	42	49	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	43
					Girls	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Do. do.	Museri	Do. do. ...	4th Aug. 1875 ...	Boys	69	2	...	...	...	71	50	68	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	71
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Chettikolam	Do. do. ...	9th do. 1875 ...	Boys	29	2	...	...	...	31	19	31	...	31	8	...	...	...	...	31
					Girls	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Do. do.	Perambalore ...	Do. do. ...	1st Oct. 1875 ...	Boys	56	...	...	1	...	57	43	56	29	57	...	...	...	...	...	57
					Girls	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. do.	Kurambalore ...	Do. do. ...	Do. 1875 ...	Boys	40	5	...	...	...	45	35	43	5	45	7	...	...	...	...	45
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.	Yesani	Do. do. ...	Do. 1875 ...	Boys	47	1	...	...	...	48	42	47	18	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
					Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanjore District.	Do. do.	Adiakamangalam ...	Negapattam Circle ...	9th June 1874 ...	Boys	28	70	...	...	...	98	70	91	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	98
					Girls	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. do.	Tevoor	Do. do. ...	29th do. 1874 ...	Boys	34	...	...	...	...	34	19	31	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	34
					Girls	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
				Total ...	Boys	1,616	218	13	11	7	1,865	1,531	1,917	72	1,308	569	...	...	20	12	1,853
					Girls	115	...	22	2	1	140			29	67	54	...	...	...	24	116

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 3, 2, and 1.	...	...	...	186 8 1	...	38 9 0	...	225 1 1	159 3 10	27 4 3	186 8 1	38 9 0	...	3 7 3	...	2 11 10	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	69 8 2	...	14 0 0	...	83 8 2	52 15 11	16 8 3	69 8 2	14 0 0	...	3 13 9	...	3 1 4	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	78 5 2	...	12 12 0	...	91 1 2	61 12 11	16 8 3	78 5 2	12 12 0	...	3 14 8	...	3 4 6	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	102 3 7	...	20 0 0	...	122 3 7	77 15 4	24 4 3	102 3 7	20 0 0	...	4 1 5	...	3 4 7	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	46 8 4	...	8 7 0	...	54 15 4	22 4 1	24 4 3	46 8 4	8 7 0	...	3 9 3	...	2 14 10	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	36 3 10	...	7 15 0	...	44 2 10	19 11 7	16 8 3	36 3 10	7 15 0	...	2 0 3	...	1 9 2	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	45 4 0	...	10 7 0	...	55 11 0	28 11 9	16 8 3	45 4 0	10 7 0	...	2 6 1	...	1 13 4	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	82 0 1	...	9 14 0	...	91 14 1	57 11 10	24 4 3	82 0 1	9 14 0	...	4 5 1	...	3 12 9	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	214 8 0	...	38 0 0	...	252 8 0	120 3 9	94 4 3	214 8 0	38 0 0	...	4 7 6	...	3 10 10	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	68 6 3	...	21 13 0	...	90 3 3	44 2 0	24 4 3	68 6 3	21 13 0	...	2 13 7	...	1 15 1	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	53 11 2	...	14 6 0	...	68 1 2	37 2 11	16 8 3	53 11 2	14 6 0	...	3 5 8	...	2 7 4	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	182 10 8	...	36 9 0	...	219 3 8	88 6 5	94 4 3	182 10 8	36 9 0	...	5 1 2	...	4 0 11	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	227 0 11	...	60 3 0	...	287 3 11	202 12 8	24 4 3	227 0 11	60 3 0	...	4 11 8	...	3 7 7	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	149 6 1	...	35 12 0	...	185 2 1	125 1 10	24 4 3	149 6 1	35 12 0	...	4 8 5	...	3 7 1	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	84 11 5	...	18 0 0	...	102 11 5	68 3 2	16 8 3	84 11 5	18 0 0	...	4 7 4	...	3 8 2	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	146 3 1	...	31 3 0	...	177 6 1	135 1 10	11 1 3	146 3 1	31 3 0	...	6 15 5	...	5 7 7	...	
Do. ...	3 8 0	...	...	152 12 0	...	70 2 0	...	226 6 0	216 9 7	9 12 5	226 6 0	...	...	5 0 6	1 2 8	3 10 2	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	86 3 0	...	55 13 0	...	142 0 0	135 14 0	6 2 0	142 0 0	...	...	2 12 7	...	1 11 0	...	
As. 2, 3, and 4.	...	...	...	23 11 5	...	27 2 0	...	50 13 5	47 11 6	3 1 11	50 13 5	...	...	2 5 0	...	1 1 3	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	75 0 0	...	58 5 0	...	133 5 0	129 3 8	4 1 4	133 5 0	...	...	2 15 5	...	1 10 8	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	30 5 8	...	37 11 0	...	68 0 8	64 7 2	3 9 6	68 0 8	...	...	1 14 3	...	0 13 6	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	68 6 2	...	54 12 0	...	123 2 2	118 4 2	4 14 0	123 2 2	...	...	2 13 10	...	1 9 5	...	
As. 3, 2, and 1.	...	...	...	347 5 8	...	85 0 0	...	432 5 8	331 10 8	15 11 0	347 5 8	85 0 0	...	4 13 2	...	3 10 4	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	277 14 4	...	34 5 0	...	312 3 4	262 2 4	15 12 0	277 14 4	34 5 0	...	12 10 1	...	11 1 2	...	
...	865 8 0	...	909 14 8	5303 10 1	...	1,692 14 3	0 6 8	8,772 5 8	6,544 10 9	1,312 7 7	7,857 2 4	1,361 0 11	445 13 7	...	...	...	...	

TABLE VII.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Government Female Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	English.	Vernacular.
SIXTH DIVISION.																				
Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch)	Ootacamund ...	Ootacamund Municipy.	——————1858 ...	...	...	40	24	...	64	55	58	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...

TABLE VIII.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Government Female Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	English.	Vernacular.
FIRST DIVISION.																				
Godavery Dist. Dist. { Hindu Girls' School	Berhampore ...	Berhampore Municipy.	——July 1875 ...	42	...	...	...	...	42	30	42	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42
Mahomedan Girls' School	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1st August 1875 ...	...	39	...	...	...	39	34	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
Girls' School	Bhadrachalam ...	Bhadrachalam Taluq ..	8th July 1874 ...	23	...	...	...	...	23	17	22	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
SECOND DIVISION.																				
Nellore Dist. { Girls' School	Nellore	Nellore Municipality..	——————1873 ...	61	...	...	...	...	61	37	57	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61
Do.	Mulapet	Do. do. ...	——————1875 ...	40	...	...	...	...	40	24	34	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
Do.	Naidupet	Nellore Circle ...	——————1869 ...	26	...	...	...	...	26	21	29	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
THIRD DIVISION.																				
S. Arcot Dist. { Girls' School	Cuddalore	Cuddalore Municipy ...	1st April 1874 ...	69	...	...	...	...	69	50	59	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
FOURTH DIVISION.																				
N. Arcot Dist. { Girls' School	Wallajapett	Wallajapett do. ...	——June 1873 ...	30	...	...	...	...	30	17	27	...	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	30
Tanjore Dist. { Girls' School	Salem	Salem do. ...	1st April 1874 ...	65	...	...	...	1	66	53	67	...	47	19	...	...	...	...	...	66
Do.	Kistnagherry ...	Oossoor Circle ...	2nd Feb. 1868 ...	27	...	...	...	...	27	24	30	...	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	27
Tri-chy. Dist. { Girls' School	Karuntattangudy ...	Tanjore Municipality..	1st April 1874 ...	44	...	...	...	1	45	33	50	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Do.	Puttucotta	Do. Circle ...	Do. ...	23	...	...	...	4	27	16	31	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Do.	Cumbaconum ...	Cumbaconum Municipy.	1st May 1873 ...	93	...	...	...	3	96	46	71	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Girls' School	Srirungam	Srirungum do. ...	27th Jan. 1875 ...	50	...	...	...	...	50	28	35	...	15	38	...	...	...	...	...	50
SIXTH DIVISION.																				
Malabar Dist. { Girls' School, Tellicherry	Tiruvengad	Tellicherry do. ...	——Nov. 1875 ...	49	3	...	...	...	52	23	45	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	52
			Total ...	642	42	...	...	9	693	453	639	...	331	274	49	...	...	39	...	693

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
According to scale laid down in Rules.	16,320 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	70 0 0	252 15 9	2687 1 9	19,330 1 6	20,418 15 7	1000 0 0	21,418 15 7	... ...	2088 14 1	389 7 0	296 11 8	... ...	... ...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
.....	... ...	... ...	342 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	342 0 0	342 0 0	... ...	342 0 0	... ...	... ...	11 6 5	... ...	... ...	11 6 5	
.....	... ...	... ...	199 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	199 0 0	199 0 0	... ...	199 0 0	... ...	... ...	5 13 8	... ...	... ...	5 13 8	
.....	240 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	240 0 0	240 0 0	... ...	240 0 0	... ...	... ...	14 1 11	14 1 11	... ...	... ...	
P. 6	543 6 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	22 1 0	... ...	565 7 0	447 6 0	96 0 0	543 6 0	22 1 0	... ...	14 11 0	14 1 5	... ...	... ...	
Do.	421 0 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 7 6	... ...	430 7 7	333 8 1	87 8 0	421 0 1	9 7 6	... ...	17 8 8	17 2 4	... ...	... ...	
Free	255 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	255 0 0	179 14 3	75 0 0	254 14 3	0 1 9	... ...	12 2 2	12 2 3	... ...	... ...	
Do.	444 10 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	444 10 11	323 2 2	121 8 9	444 10 11	... ...	... ...	8 14 4	8 14 4	... ...	... ...	
A. 1	202 3 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 0 0	... ...	222 3 6	202 3 6	... ...	202 3 6	20 0 0	... ...	11 14 4	10 11 6	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 and 1 ...	686 6 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	41 7 0	... ...	727 13 11	579 3 11	107 3 0	686 6 11	41 7 0	... ...	12 15 3	12 2 9	... ...	... ...	
Free	186 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	186 0 0	162 0 0	24 0 0	186 0 0	... ...	... ...	7 12 0	7 12 0	... ...	... ...	
Do.	258 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	258 0 0	198 0 0	60 0 0	258 0 0	... ...	... ...	7 13 1	7 13 1	... ...	... ...	
Do.	201 2 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	201 2 3	186 14 5	14 3 10	201 2 3	... ...	... ...	12 9 2	12 9 2	... ...	... ...	
Do.	287 0 0	... ...	287 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	574 0 0	574 0 0	... ...	574 0 0	... ...	... ...	12 7 8	6 3 10	... ...	6 3 10	
Do.	... ...	... ...	207 6 7	... ...	... ...	16 6 0	... ...	223 12 7	193 13 10	29 14 9	223 12 7	... ...	... ...	7 15 11	... ...	... ...	7 6 6	
.....	200 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	200 0 0	143 3 8	95 2 7	238 6 3	... ...	38 6 3	10 5 10	8 11 1	... ...	1 10 8	
.....	3,924 13 8	... ...	1,035 6 7	... ...	... ...	109 5 6	... ...	5,069 9 9	4,304 5 10	710 8 11	5,014 14 9	93 1 3	38 6 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	

Private Colleges and

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.								Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (and studying Classics in more languages):	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	English.	Vernacular.
FIRST DIVISION.																						
Church Mission School ... College Branch.	Masulipatam.	Masulipatam Municipality.	——— 1863 ...	12	1	...	...	1	...	14	12	12	14	...	11	...	...	1	2	...	14	...
Higher do. ...			——— 1843 ...	35	...	...	1	...	...	36	41	46	36	...	35	...	..	...	1	...	36	...
Middle do. ...			——— 1843 ...	95	6	...	...	...	...	101	94	101	101	...	101	...	...	...	..	...	82	19
Lower do. ...			——— 1843 ...	30	1	...	1	1	...	33	41	46	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
THIRD DIVISION.																						
Doveton Protestant College. College Branch.	Madras ...	Madras Municipality.	1st March 1855.	3	...	9	13	1	...	26	23	25	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	23	26	...
Higher do.				2	...	13	26	...	..	41	34	40	41	1	1	...	...	...	...	38	41	...
Middle do. ...				4	...	18	33	..	..	55	49	52	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	...
Lower do. ...				6	...	21	43	1	...	71	66	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	71	...
Free Church Mission ... College do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1865 ...	148	1	...	1	29	..	179	189	158	179	108	47	9	...	...	11	...	179	...
Higher do. ...			——— 1837 ...	145	19	...	4	12	..	180	160	168	180	113	45	...	...	6	8	...	180	...
Middle do ...			——— 1837 ...	306	28	...	10	39	...	385	352	354	385	274	89	...	...	17	...	.	385	...
Lower do. ...			——— 1837 ...	161	53	...	...	13	.	227	207	225	227	142	45	...	...	40	...	...	...	227
FOURTH DIVISION.																						
S.P.G. High School ... College Branch.	Tanjore ...	Tanjore do. ...	——— 1790.	41	..	...	...	1	...	42	32	40	42	42	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	...
Higher do ...				123	2	1	2	17	..	145	112	135	145	131	...	..	...	...	10	4	145	...
Middle do ...				210	3	...	2	18	...	233	203	220	233	218	...	...	...	...	15	...	233	...
Lower do. ...				76	12	...	4	53	2	147	126	133	147	147	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	147
St. Joseph's College .. College do. ...	Negapatam ...	Negapatam do. ...	—— June 1868 ...	6	...	...	...	7	..	13	6	6	13	5	...	..	...	...	..	8	13	...
Higher do. ...			—— Do. 1868 ...	23	2	...	1	60	...	86	68	70	86	31	...	...	...	...	..	55	86	...
Middle do. ..			—— May 1844 ...	39	..	1	...	78	...	118	91	93	118	93	...	...	...	...	...	25	118	...
Lower do. ..			—— Do. 1844 ...	57	...	...	...	141	...	198	210	214	198	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
S.P.G. High School ... College do. ...	Trichinopoly...	Trichinopoly do. ...	.....	29	...	...	..	1	...	30	28	32	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Higher do. .				170	6	...	1	9	...	186	180	146	186	177	...	...	...	8	6	...	186	...
Middle do. ...				367	15	...	2	15	...	389	302	337	389	360	...	...	...	4	25	...	389	...
Lower do. ...				165	4	...	1	8	...	178	131	147	178	167	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	178
FIFTH DIVISION.																						
High School .. ... College Branch.	Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore do ...	——— 1876 ...	22	...	..	..	...	...	22	17	22	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Higher do. ...			——— 1852 ...	96	...	...	1	...	.	97	115	123	97	97	...	...	...	..	...	...	97	...
Middle do. ...			——— 1852 ...	214	2	4	..	9	.	229	197	207	229	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...
Lower do. ...			——— 1874 ...	238	3	...	...	2	..	243	234	255	243	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
		Total ...	College Branch ...	261	2	9	14	40	...	326	257	290	326	208	60	9	...	1	14	31	326	...
			Higher do. ...	594	29	14	36	98	...	771	660	728	771	550	81	...	...	9	20	97	771	...
			Middle do. ...	1,227	54	23	47	159	..	1,510	1,288	1,364	1,510	1,174	190	...	...	21	40	80	1,491	19
			Lower do. ...	733	73	21	49	219	2	1,097	1,015	1,091	1,097	897	78	...	...	40	17	34	71	1,026
			Grand Total ...	2,815	158	67	146	516	2	3,704	3,220	3,473	3,704	2,829	409	9	...	71	91	242	2,659	1,045

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	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Rs. 2	1,918 9 6	...	...	...	1,978 14 8	314 0 0	578 2 11	4,789 11 [illegible]	4,715 5 2	74 5 11	4,789 11 1	...	...	399 2 3	159 14 2	...	...	
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Rs. 1¼, 1, and ¾.	1,269 0 4	...	...	...	...	1,158 3 0	279 8 1	2,706 11 5	2,632 5 6	74 5 11	2,706 11 5	...	...	28 12 9	13 8 0	...	...	
As. 8 and 6 ..	418 3 0	...	...	...	...	256 4 0	325 8 7	999 15 7	925 9 8	74 5 11	999 15 7	...	...	24 6 3	10 3 2	...	...	
Rs. 5	3,827 0 0	5,443 8 0	...	...	65 0 0	1,480 0 0	70 0 0	10,885 8 6	9,089 2 1	1,894 7 10	10,983 9 11	...	98 1 11	477 8 9	166 6 3	...	...	
Rs. 5 and 4 ...	2,289 12 0	2,760 0 0	...	...	21 10 8	1,927 0 0	23 5 4	7,021 12 0	5,326 0 5	1,894 7 10	7,220 14 3	...	199 2 3	212 6 0	67 5 6	...	...	
Rs. 4	1,112 15 6	2,760 0 0	...	...	21 10 8	2,493 0 0	23 5 4	6,410 15 6	3,218 10 10	1,894 7 10	5,113 2 8	1,297 12 10	...	104 5 7	22 11 5	...	...	
Rs. 3	963 12 0	2,760 0 0	...	...	21 10 8	2,766 0 0	23 5 4	6,534 12 0	2,557 6 5	1,894 7 10	4,451 14 3	2,082 13 9	...	67 7 3	14 9 8	...	...	
Rs. 2¾ to 3½ ...	3,766 12 0	...	...	...	8,327 7 0	5,099 10 0	...	17,193 13 0	16,768 13 0	425 0 0	17,193 13 0	...	...	123 11 2	27 1 7	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ to 2 ...	2,836 12 0	...	...	...	1,651 7 0	3,469 2 0	...	7,957 5 0	7,815 5 0	142 0 0	7,957 5 0	...	...	49 11 9	17 11 8	...	...	
Rs. 1 to 1¾ ...	2,508 12 0	...	...	...	...	5,626 2 0	...	8,134 14 0	6,828 5 0	142 0 0	6,970 5 0	1,164 9 0	...	19 12 10	7 2 0	...	...	
As. 4 to 12 ...	934 12 0	...	...	...	666 6 10	1,799 4 0	...	3,400 6 10	3,258 6 10	142 0 0	3,400 6 10	...	...	16 6 10	4 8 3	...	...	
Rs. 2¾, 2 ...	4,983 2 0	...	...	...	...	78 8 0	2,009 15 9	7,071 9 9	7,071 9 9	...	7,071 9 9	...	...	220 15 10	155 11 7	...	...	
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Rs. 1½, ¾ ...	1,507 2 0	...	...	...	...	2,845 10 0	...	4,352 12 0	3,232 11 9	...	3,232 11 9	1,120 0 3	...	15 14 10	7 6 9	...	...	
As. 8, 2 ...	409 2 0	...	...	...	...	627 13 0	...	1,036 15 0	1,039 11 9	...	1,090 11 9	...	53 12 9	8 10 6	3 3 11	...	...	
Rs. 2¼, 2 ...	1,608 0 0	240 0 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	420 0 0	2,328 0 0	2,328 0 0	...	2,328 0 0	...	...	388 0 0	268 0 0	...	...	
Rs. 1¾, 1½ ...	1,068 0 0	693 5 4	...	...	...	1,335 0 0	207 5 4	3,303 10 8	3,303 10 8	...	3,303 10 8	...	...	48 9 4	15 11 4	...	...	
Rs. 1¼, ¾ ...	324 0 0	693 5 4	...	...	...	1,215 8 0	207 13 4	2,440 10 8	2,440 10 8	...	2,440 10 8	...	...	26 13 2	3 9 0	...	...	
As. 8	...	693 5 4	...	...	...	1,311 0 0	207 5 4	2,211 10 8	2,211 10 8	...	2,211 10 8	...	...	10 8 6	...	...	...	
Rs. 2 and 2½ ...	1,501 10 5	...	...	...	...	548 12 0	1,037 7 8	3,087 14 1	3,087 14 1	...	3,087 14 1	...	...	110 4 6	53 10 1	...	...	
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Rs. 1½, ¾ ...	1,822 13 4	...	...	...	...	3,941 2 11	...	5,764 0 3	3,759 9 4	2,004 6 11	5,764 0 3	...	...	19 1 5	6 0 8	...	...	
As. 8 and 4 ...	523 13 4	...	...	...	...	776 1 3	416 8 7	1,716 7 2	1,276 9 4	439 13 10	1,716 7 2	...	...	13 1 8	4 0 0	...	...	
Rs. 2½	111 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	191 0 0	470 0 0	...	470 0 0	...	279 0 0	27 10 4	6 8 6	...	...	
Rs. 2	3,492 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,380 0 0	...	5,872 0 0	6,999 0 0	210 0 0	7,209 0 0	...	1,337 0 0	62 11 0	30 5 10	...	...	
Rs. 2 and 1 ...	1,783 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,558 8 0	...	5,341 8 0	3,744 4 0	210 0 0	3,954 4 0	1,387 4 0	...	20 1 2	9 0 10	...	...	
R. 1 and As. 10	714 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,417 8 0	...	3,131 8 0	1,488 0 0	210 0 0	1,698 0 0	1,433 8 0	...	7 4 1	3 0 10	...	...	
...	17,716 1 11	5,683 8 0	...	...	10,371 5 8	7,660 14 0	4,115 10 4	45,547 7 11	43,530 12 1	2,393 13 9	45,924 9 10	...	377 1 11	...	...	...	...	
...	14,579 2 1	3,453 5 4	...	...	2,673 1 8	14,691 13 6	1,954 12 7	37,352 3 2	35,233 1 0	3,543 0 2	38,776 1 2	112 4 3	1,536 2 3	...	...	...	...	
...	10,327 11 2	3,453 5 4	...	...	21 10 8	20,838 1 11	510 10 9	35,151 7 10	25,856 9 1	4,325 4 8	30,181 13 9	4,969 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3,963 10 4	3,453 5 4	...	...	688 1 6	9,953 14 3	972 11 10	19,031 11 [illegible]	12,808 6 8	2,760 11 7	15,569 2 3	3,516 5 9	53 12 9	...	...	...	...	
...	46,586 9 6	16,043 3 0	...	...	13,754 3 6	53,144 11 8	7,553 13 6	1,37,082 14 2	1,17,428 12 10	13,022 14 2	1,30,451 11 0	8,598 4 1	1,967 0 11	...	...	...	...	

Private Schools

Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.									Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	English.	Vernacular.
FIRST DIVISION.																									
Hindu High School.	Higher Dept.	Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam Municipality.	—— March 1860.	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	37	42	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
	Middle do. ...				58	6	...	1	...	...	...	65	51	62	65	...	59	6	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
	Lower do. ...				39	37	...	3	...	...	...	79	59	66	79	...	51	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
London Mission High School.	Higher do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	—— April 1868.	35	1	...	2	1	...	...	39	36	40	39	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
	Middle do. ...				120	...	...	1	4	...	...	125	102	117	124	...	123	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
	Lower do. ...				64	34	...	...	5	...	...	103	88	99	88	...	88	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
High School ...	Higher do. ...	Vizianagram ...	Vizianagram do. ...	——— 1857.	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	41	44	46	...	34	...	...	...	12	...	...	46	...
	Middle do. ...				149	4	...	...	...	...	...	153	135	143	153	...	125	...	...	...	28	...	...	153	...
Hindu High Schl.	Higher do. ...	Cocanada ...	Cocanada do. ...	—— Oct. 1863.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	19	21	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
	Middle do. ...				126	1	...	...	2	...	...	129	99	104	129	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...
Church Mission High School.	Higher do. ...	Ellore	Ellore do. ...	—— Dec. 1854.	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	28	18	22	28	...	23	5	5	...	...	...	...	28	...
	Middle do. ...				15	17	...	...	2	...	...	34	27	30	34	...	20	14	14	...	...	...	...	7	27
	Lower do. ...				37	29	...	...	...	...	...	66	59	66	66	...	39	27	11	...	...	...	...	...	66
Central School ...	Higher do. ...	Nursapore ...	Ellore Local Fund Circle.	——— 1852.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9	10	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
	Middle do. ...				60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	44	45	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
	Lower do. ...				47	18	...	...	...	...	...	65	53	60	47	...	47	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Hindu High Schl.	Higher do. ...	Masulipatam ...	Masulipatam Municipality.	—— Jan. 1856.	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	33	37	48	...	38	...	...	...	10	...	...	48	...
	Middle do. ...				93	1	...	...	...	...	...	94	68	77	94	...	52	...	...	...	41	...	...	94	...
	Lower do. ...				91	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	76	86	91	...	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	91
SECOND DIVISION.																									
Wardlaw Institution.	Higher Dept.	Bellary	Bellary Municipality	——— 1838.	65	1	...	...	3	...	...	69	49	74	69	...	68	1	...	...	...	...	...	69	...
	Middle do. ...				131	6	...	...	6	...	...	143	113	141	143	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	57
	Lower do. ...				55	8	...	...	12	...	...	75	61	77	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Free Church Mission School.	Higher do. ...	Nellore	Nellore do. ...	——— 1840.	78	...	...	3	...	...	...	81	53	60	81	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...
	Middle do. ...				121	3	...	1	2	...	...	127	86	100	127	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...
	Lower do. ...				99	8	...	5	7	...	...	119	114	127	119	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
THIRD DIVISION.																									
Sullivan's Gardens Seminary, Higher Department.		Royapettah ...	Madras Municipality	——— 1847 ...	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	15	15	15	15	11	3	...	...	...	...	1	15	15	...
Church of Scotland Mission Institution.	Higher Dept.	Black Town ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1837.	90	2	...	...	10	...	...	102	83	97	102	63	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	102	...
	Middle do. ...				179	8	...	...	5	...	...	192	171	189	192	120	64	8	...	...	...	...	...	192	...
	Lower do. ...				115	32	...	...	5	...	...	152	130	144	152	87	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
London Mission Institution.	Higher do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1851.	57	1	...	...	9	...	...	67	47	59	67	44	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...
	Middle do. ...				160	13	...	4	31	...	...	208	165	197	208	155	49	4	...	...	...	...	...	208	...
	Lower do. ...				91	24	...	3	19	...	...	137	136	165	137	94	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Patchappah's High School.	Higher do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	—— Jan. 1842.	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	122	137	186	87	74	...	...	...	25	...	...	186	...
	Middle do. ...				281	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	228	251	281	158	102	...	...	...	21	...	...	281	...
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	Higher do. ...	Royapettah ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1851.	54	5	...	...	8	...	3	70	54	61	70	39	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
	Middle do. ...				62	2	...	7	10	...	5	86	67	75	86	55	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...
	Lower do. ...				118	9	...	5	26	...	10	168	137	151	168	116	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary.	Higher do. ...	Black Town ..	Do. do. ...	——— 1836.	15	...	8	27	6	...	...	56	40	50	56	10	12	...	...	...	...	34	...	56	...
	Middle do. ...				20	3	20	186	22	...	...	251	230	242	251	106	10	...	...	...	...	127	...	251	...
	Lower do. ...				3	1	5	32	5	...	...	46	30	31	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
Bishop Corrie's Grammar Schl.	Higher do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1836.	5	...	22	25	2	...	...	54	51	45	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	54	...
	Middle do. ...				1	...	46	65	...	1	...	113	103	106	113	27	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	113	...
	Lower do. ...				1	...	6	14	2	...	...	23	21	32	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Higher Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Municipal Funds.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Rs. 1¾ and 1½ ...	697 9 4	...	...	...	841 0 0	725 8 0	25 3 8	2,289 5 0	1,949 12 10	287 5 0	2,237 1 10	52 3 2	...	60 7 5	18 13 8	...	...	
Rs. 1¼ and ¾ ...	530 10 8	...	...	...	841 0 0	769 8 0	25 3 7	2,166 6 3	1,366 1 9	287 5 0	1,653 6 9	512 15 6	...	32 6 9	10 6 6	...	...	
As. 8, 6 and 2 ...	434 0 0	...	...	...	841 0 0	238 8 0	25 3 8	1,538 11 8	1,193 3 7	287 5 0	1,480 8 7	58 3 1	...	25 1 6	7 5 8	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ and 1¼ ...	595 8 11	...	...	...	302 0 11	671 0 7	...	1,568 10 5	1,057 8 3	253 1 3	1,310 9 6	258 0 11	...	36 6 6	16 8 8	...	...	
Rs. 1¼ and ¾ ...	990 3 11	...	...	...	365 14 8	1,157 2 5	...	2,513 5 0	1,876 8 3	168 11 6	2,045 3 9	468 1 3	...	20 0 10	9 11 4	...	...	
As. 8, 6, 4 and 1 ...	531 14 0	...	...	...	225 0 5	357 14 5	...	1,114 12 10	1,875 8 1	84 5 7	1,959 13 8	...	845 0 10	22 4 4	6 0 8	...	...	
R. 1 and ¾ ...	...	...	...	...	3,302 5 11	459 8 0	...	3,761 13 11	3,145 9 4	148 0 7	3,293 9 11	468 4 0	...	80 5 4	...	...	...	
As. 8 ...	...	...	...	...	2,364 0 2	1,041 10 0	...	3,405 10 2	2,192 12 8	171 3 6	2,364 0 2	1,041 10 0	...	17 8 2	...	...	...	
Rs. 2½ and 2 ...	882 0 11	987 4 7	...	...	45 0 0	290 12 0	2 2 0	2,207 3 6	1,843 5 10	210 6 11	2,053 12 9	153 6 9	...	108 1 6	46 6 9	...	...	
Rs. 1¾, 1½, and 1 ...	1,652 3 2	987 4 6	...	...	...	1,739 6 0	4 4 0	4,383 1 8	3,546 14 0	420 13 8	3,967 11 8	415 6 0	...	40 1 3	16 11 0	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ and 1½ ...	999 1 1	...	...	...	...	371 0 0	3,149 14 9	4,519 15 10	4,451 6 3	68 9 7	4,519 15 10	...	...	251 1 9	55 8 1	...	...	
Rs. 1¼, As. 12 & 6.	610 10 8	...	...	...	...	291 10 0	559 11 2	1,461 15 10	1,393 6 3	68 9 7	1,461 15 10	...	...	54 2 4	22 9 11	...	...	
As. 8, 6, 4 and 3 ..	301 8 7	...	...	...	...	287 13 0	266 10 3	855 15 10	787 6 3	68 9 7	855 15 10	...	...	14 8 2	5 1 9	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ and 1½ ...	500 12 4	...	...	...	67 13 4	221 8 0	...	790 1 8	706 8 3	45 14 6	752 6 9	37 10 11	...	83 9 8	55 10 3	...	...	
Rs. 1½ and ¾ ...	527 4 6	...	...	...	67 13 4	602 4 0	...	1,197 5 10	593 0 0	45 14 6	638 14 6	558 7 4	...	14 8 4	11 15 9	...	...	
As. 8, 6 and 4 ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	67 13 4	225 4 0	...	353 1 4	325 5 2	45 14 6	371 3 8	...	18 2 4	7 0 1	1 2 1	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ and 1½ ...	1,462 5 5	...	...	...	283 15 6	571 14 11	63 14 4	2,382 2 2	3,111 0 3	62 8 9	3,173 9 0	...	791 6 10	96 2 8	44 5 0	...	...	
Rs. 1½ and 1 ...	511 9 10	...	...	...	283 15 4	1,058 8 11	63 14 3	1,918 0 4	1,126 15 5	60 4 7	1,187 4 0	730 12 4	...	17 7 4	7 8 5	...	...	
As. 12 and 8 ...	325 10 7	...	...	...	283 15 2	617 6 11	63 14 3	1,290 14 11	844 9 8	60 4 3	904 13 11	386 1 0	...	11 14 6	4 4 7	...	...	
Rs. 1½ to 1¾ ...	839 4 10	...	...	...	35 0 0	1,165 15 0	2,109 7 6	4,149 11 4	4,096 3 2	255 4 3	4,351 7 5	...	201 12 1	88 12 11	17 2 1	...	...	
Rs. 1 to 1¼ ...	840 4 4	...	...	...	35 0 0	1,809 14 0	309 7 6	2,994 9 10	2,157 11 3	255 4 3	2,412 15 6	581 10 4	...	21 5 8	7 7 0	...	...	
As. 8 to 12 ...	468 11 10	...	...	...	35 0 0	873 15 0	309 7 5	1,687 2 3	1,384 3 2	255 4 3	1,639 7 5	47 10 10	...	26 14 0	7 10 11	...	...	
Rs. 1¼ to 1½ ...	2,683 0 0	...	...	...	1,877 12 2	1,082 2 0	...	5,642 14 2	5,642 14 2	...	5,642 14 2	...	...	106 7 6	50 10 0	...	...	
Rs. 1 to 1¼ ...	919 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,382 2 0	...	2,301 2 0	1,809 14 2	...	1,809 14 2	491 3 10	...	21 0 9	10 11 0	...	...	
As. 8 to 12 ...	466 0 0	...	...	...	334 2 2	945 12 0	...	1,745 14 2	1,745 14 2	...	1,745 14 2	...	...	15 5 0	4 1 5	...	...	
.....	346 7 2	2,838 9 4	...	...	1,139 10 0	...	3,195 12 10	7,520 7 4	6,972 3 4	548 4 0	7,520 7 4	...	...	501 5 10	23 1 6	...	...	
Rs. ¼ to 2 ...	2,861 15 0	...	...	...	...	1,509 10 0	2,587 15 9	6,959 8 9	6,544 10 9	414 14 0	6,959 8 9	...	...	83 13 7	34 7 8	...	...	
	1,926 15 6	...	...	...	...	2,242 2 0	483 6 11	4,652 8 5	4,445 1 5	207 7 0	4,652 8 5	...	...	27 3 4	11 4 4	...	...	
	1,019 15 6	...	...	...	...	897 13 0	1,153 3 10	3,071 0 4	2,863 9 4	207 7 0	3,071 0 4	...	...	23 10 0	7 13 6	...	...	
Rs. ⅛ to 2 ...	1,132 14 5	...	...	...	...	1,136 4 0	...	2,269 2 5	2,562 5 0	112 5 9	2,674 10 9	...	405 8 4	56 14 6	24 1 8	...	...	
	2,218 10 7	...	...	...	1,059 2 0	2,851 11 0	...	6,129 7 7	4,882 5 0	112 5 9	4,994 10 9	1,134 12 10	...	30 4 4	13 7 2	...	...	
	1,125 9 5	...	...	...	...	1,096 14 0	...	2,222 7 5	2,216 5 0	112 5 9	2,328 10 9	...	106 3 4	17 1 11	8 4 5	...	...	
Rs. 2, 1¾ & 1½	6,476 9 2	5,709 2 11	...	...	...	2,416 4 0	...	14,602 0 1	14,114 12 9	487 3 4	14,602 0 1	...	...	119 11 0	53 1 4	...	...	
	3,648 13 4	397 6 1	...	...	...	4,218 4 0	...	8,264 7 5	7,777 4 1	487 3 4	8,264 7 5	...	...	36 4 0	16 0 1	...	...	
Rs. ⅛ to 2	933 15 4	...	...	...	90 0 0	1,228 12 0	1,842 1 0	4,094 12 4	4,094 12 4	...	4,094 12 4	...	...	75 13 3	17 4 8	...	...	
	1,403 4 0	...	...	...	...	1,944 5 0	61 13 4	3,409 6 4	3,409 6 4	...	3,409 6 4	...	...	50 14 2	20 15 1	...	...	
	582 3 4	...	...	...	...	717 9 0	263 8 0	1,563 4 4	1,563 4 4	...	1,563 4 4	...	...	11 6 7	4 4 0	...	...	
Do.	834 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,100 0 0	..	1,934 0 0	2,444 0 0	141 3 4	2,585 3 4	...	651 3 4	64 10 1	20 13 9	...	...	
	1,118 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,542 0 0	...	2,660 0 0	2,743 0 0	141 3 4	2,884 3 4	...	224 3 4	12 8 4	4 13 9	...	...	
	330 0 0	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	630 0 0	1,097 0 0	141 3 4	1,238 3 4	...	608 3 4	41 4 5	11 0 0	...	...	
Rs. 4 for 1 pupil & Rs. 3 for every add. member of the same family.	2,636 0 0	1,029 5 4	...	...	129 0 0	1,778 0 0	346 10 8	5,919 0 0	7,537 11 0	598 5 8	8,136 0 8	...	2,217 0 8	159 8 5	51 11 0	...	...	
	1,872 8 0	1,029 5 4	...	...	129 0 0	3,469 0 0	346 10 8	6,846 8 0	5,645 11 0	598 5 8	6,244 0 8	602 7 4	...	60 9 11	18 2 1	...	...	
	225 8 0	1,029 5 4	...	...	129 0 0	934 0 0	346 10 8	2,664 8 0	1,356 11 0	598 5 8	1,955 0 8	709 7 4	...	93 1 7	10 11 9	...	...	

Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
THIRD DIVISION—(*Continued*).																									
Hindu Proprietary School.	Higher Dept.	Black Town	Madras Municipality	15th January 1869.	45	...	..	2	3	...	...	50	30	39	50	25	23	..	...	...	...	2	...	50	...
	Middle do.				55	...	...	1	1	...	...	57	49	56	57	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
	Lower do.				22	...	..	..	..		...	22	25	30	22	9	13	...	...	...	...	..	...	22	...
S.P.G. Anglo-Vernacular School.	Higher do.	Vepery ...	Do. do. ...	1st January 1864.	41	...	...	2	8	...	...	51	36	36	51	41	6	.	...	...	1	..	...	51	...
	Middle do.				186	3	...	5	22	...	...	216	159	175	216	142	49	...	..	...	25	...	..	216	...
	Lower do.				135	3	..	2	5	...	2	147	165	182	147	111	36	...	...	...	.		...	...	147
St. Thomé Seminary.	Higher do.	St. Thomé	Do. do.	1868.	17	5	...	10	7	...	...	39	14	18	39	23	..	...	..	..	1	10	..	39	...
	Middle do.				71	...	2	26	9	...	...	108	67	76	108	86	13	..	...	...	...	9	...	108	...
	Lower do.				37	1	...	18	12	...	...	68	55	65	68	65	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	68
Harris School ...	Higher do.	Royapettah	Do. do. ...	1856.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	8	12	...	...	..	12	...	...	...	...	12	...
	Middle do.				...	38	...	...	..	...	...	38	30	36	38	29	...	.	38	16	...	...	...	38	...
	Lower do.				...	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	83	85	90	38	...	90	18	19	...	...	...	...	90
Patcheappah's Branch School.	Higher do.	Conjeveram	Conjeveram Municipality.	March 1846.	41	...	...	...	..	...	...	41	20	23	11	29	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	41	...
	Middle do.				52	..	...	...	..	..	...	52	35	44	52	42	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
	Lower do.				95	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	79	95	95	76	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	95	...
Free Church Mission Branch School.	Higher do.	Do. ...	Do.	1839.	32	1	...	.	...	.	..	33	24	29	33	28	5	...	...	.	...	...	...	33	...
	Middle do.				44	3	...	...	...	...	..	47	33	36	47	38	9	...	..	...	...	..	...	47	...
	Lower do.				57	1	...	...	...	...	..	58	56	66	58	53	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Do. do. ...	Higher do.	Chingleput ...	Chingleput Circle	1840.	36	...	.	1	...	..	..	37	30	34	37	37	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	37	...
	Middle do.				67	1	...	2	1	...	...	71	64	75	71	71	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	71	..
	Lower do.				64	3	...	2	3	...	...	72	64	75	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	72
Do. do. ...	Higher do.	Trivellore ...	Saidapett do. ..	1858.	24	.	...	...	...	..	...	21	20	20	24	24	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	24	...
	Middle do.				61	2	...	...	..	...	...	63	19	56	63	63	...	..	...	..	..	..	.	63	...
	Lower do.				79	..	...	...	...	...	...	79	62	66	79	79	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	79
Patcheappah's Branch School.	Higher do.	Chedambaram ..	Chedambaram Municipality.	1850.	38	..	...	..	...	...	..	38	30	36	38	31	...	...	..	...	7	..	.	38	...
	Middle do.				48	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	33	40	48	37	...	.	...	...	11	...	..	48	...
	Lower do.				108	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	90	111	103	100	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	103	...
St. Joseph's Institution.	Higher do.	Cuddalore ...	Cuddalore do. .	January 1868.	45	.	...	2	4	...	..	51	36	42	51	47	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	51	...
	Middle do.				98	2	...	7	10	...	1	118	85	102	118	102	...	...	...	..	13	3	...	118	...
	Lower do.				80	4	...	7	31	...	5	127	76	97	127	118	..	...	...	...	8	1	..	...	127
FOURTH DIVISION.																									
Wesleyan Mission High School.	Higher do.	Mannargudi ...	Mannargudi Municipality.	1835.	44	...	...	..	2	...	...	46	30	38	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
	Middle do.				80	...	...	1	4	...	...	85	67	78	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...
	Lower do.				80	...	...	...	1	...	...	81	54	72	81	81	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Do. do. ...	Higher do.	Negapatam ...	Negapatam do.	Prior to 1840.	38	...	...	2	5	..	...	45	26	38	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
	Middle do.				123	...	...	1	3	...	...	127	91	118	127	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	127	..
	Lower do.				104	9	...	7	10	..	..	130	89	117	130	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
German Lutheran Mission High School.	Higher do.	Tranquebar ..	Nagapatam Circle.	1840.	4	...	...	...	29	...	.	33	20	21	33	33	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	33	...
	Middle do.				11	...	...	1	37	..	...	49	38	45	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
	Lower do.				52	4	...	8	64	...	...	128	100	129	72	128	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	128
Town School ...	Higher do.	Combaconum ..	Combaconum Municipality.	...	25	...	...	...	...		...	25	24	26	25	15	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	25	...
	Middle do.				263	1	...	...	2	...	...	266	207	232	266	254	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	266	...
	Lower do.				356	...	...	3	2	...	...	361	304	339	361	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
London Mission Boys' School.	Higher do.	Salem ...	Salem do. ...	1869.	25	...	...	...	1	..	...	26	7	8	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
	Middle do.				38	3	...	1	7	...	...	49	22	29	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	14
	Lower do.				24	2	...	1	6	...	...	33	34	39	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

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Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Proprietor's Nominees Rs. 2, 1¾, & 1½; supernumerary scholars Rs. 3, 2¾ & 2½.	1,106 3 8	550 9 6	...	...	...	1,224 0 0	25 9 0	2,906 6 1	3,468 6 0	306 4 0	3,774 10 0	...	868 3 10	125 13 1	36 14 0	...	...	
	692 8 3	344 8 5	...	...	...	1,647 12 0	...	2,684 12 1	1,746 7 6	40 10 0	1,787 1 6	897 11 2	...	36 7 6	14 2 1	...	...	
	311 4 5	154 14 1	...	...	...	831 8 0	...	1,297 10 1	1,105 4 4	40 10 0	1,145 14 4	151 12 2	...	45 13 4	12 7 2	...	...	
As. 8 to Rs. 2 ...	2,669 2 2	...	...	...	...	791 3 0	2345 12 5	5,806 1 7	5,619 5 9	186 11 10	5,806 1 7	...	...	161 4 6	74 2 3	...	...	
	1,655 12 10	...	...	...	...	2,351 3 3	...	4,007 0 1	3,400 0 2	130 11 10	3,530 12 0	476 4 1	...	22 3 4	10 6 7	...	...	
	1,072 7 6	...	...	...	...	1,565 11 0	...	2,638 2 1	2,310 13 9	130 11 10	2,441 9 7	196 8 11	...	14 12 9	6 8 0	...	...	
Rs. ¾ to 2 ...	930 0 0	...	...	...	78 9 4	432 0 0	901 11 3	2,342 4 7	2,774 0 0	25 12 0	2,799 12 0	...	457 7 5	199 15 9	66 6 10	...	...	
	286 10 8	...	...	...	78 9 4	1,197 0 0	...	1,562 4 1	1,148 0 0	17 0 0	1,165 0 0	397 4 0	...	17 6 3	4 4 5	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	78 9 4	520 0 0	...	598 9 1	533 5 11	5 0 0	538 5 11	60 3 5	...	9 12 7	...	...	...	
As. 4 to R. 1 ...	223 1 6	1,086 8 9	...	...	...	73 5 6	21 5 0	1,404 4 1	1,350 7 3	61 0 2	1,411 7 5	...	7 2 8	156 13 3	24 12 7	...	...	
	669 4 6	3,259 10 5	...	...	...	220 0 6	63 15 0	4,212 14 1	4,051 5 11	203 0 7	4,254 6 6	...	41 8 1	141 13 0	22 4 11	...	...	
	381 9 7	2,356 8 4	...	...	...	245 10 0	85 4 0	3,068 15 1	2,854 3 5	264 0 9	3,118 4 2	...	49 4 3	37 9 1	4 9 7	...	...	
Rs. 1¼, 1⅛, ¾, ½, and ⅜.	1,312 3 4	1,111 9 5	...	...	...	206 0 0	...	2,629 12 9	2,581 15 4	47 13 5	2,629 12 9	...	...	131 7 10	65 9 9	...	...	
	517 6 8	251 0 1	...	...	...	395 8 0	...	1,163 14 9	1,116 1 4	47 13 5	1,163 14 9	...	...	33 4 1	14 12 6	...	...	
	491 13 5	283 10 2	...	...	...	418 6 0	...	1,193 13 7	1,146 0 2	47 13 5	1,193 13 7	...	...	15 1 10	6 3 7	...	...	
As. ¼ to Rs. 1¾.	683 0 0	...	...	...	403 7 0	482 9 0	...	1,569 0 4	1,469 0 0	100 0 0	1,569 0 0	...	...	65 6 1	28 7 4	...	...	
	245 0 0	...	...	...	295 8 0	440 8 0	...	981 0 0	881 0 0	100 0 0	981 0 0	...	...	29 11 8	7 6 9	...	...	
	263 0 0	...	...	...	49 10 11	387 8 0	...	700 2 11	640 10 11	59 8 0	700 2 11	...	...	12 8 1	4 11 2	...	...	
As. 4 to Rs. 1¾.	353 0 0	...	...	...	664 0 0	431 0 0	...	1,448 0 0	1,448 0 0	...	1,448 0 0	...	...	48 4 3	11 12 3	...	...	
	445 0 0	...	...	...	23 4 0	629 12 0	...	1,098 0 0	1,098 0 0	...	1,098 0 0	...	...	17 2 6	6 15 3	...	...	
	187 0 0	...	...	...	...	332 15 0	...	519 15 0	516 3 3	...	516 3 3	3 11 9	...	8 1 1	2 14 9	...	...	
As. 4 to Rs. 2...	497 6 8	...	...	...	637 9 4	331 0 0	...	1,466 0 0	1,426 0 0	40 0 0	1,466 0 0	...	...	73 4 10	24 13 11	...	...	
	255 2 0	...	...	...	132 10 0	430 4 0	...	818 0 0	778 0 0	40 0 0	818 0 0	...	...	16 11 1	5 3 4	...	...	
	156 12 0	...	...	...	134 3 2	447 8 0	...	738 7 2	718 7 2	20 0 0	738 7 2	...	...	11 14 7	2 8 5	...	...	
Rs. 1¾, 1⅛, ¾, ½, and ⅜.	1,036 3 11	496 4 5	...	...	...	567 12 0	...	2,100 4 4	1,960 3 3	140 1 1	2,100 4 4	...	...	70 0 2	34 8 8	...	...	
	445 10 8	195 14 8	...	...	...	461 8 0	...	1,103 1 4	963 0 3	140 1 1	1,103 1 4	...	...	33 6 10	13 8 1	...	...	
	378 13 11	118 11 3	...	...	...	461 8 0	...	959 1 2	819 0 2	140 1 0	959 1 2	...	...	10 10 6	4 3 4	...	...	
As. 4 to Rs. 2...	414 0 0	...	...	...	...	805 0 0	...	1,219 0 0	1,735 5 4	255 5 4	1,990 10 8	...	771 10 8	55 4 9	11 8 0	...	...	
	344 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,298 0 0	...	1,642 0 0	1,585 5 4	255 5 4	1,840 10 8	...	198 10 8	21 10 5	4 0 9	...	...	
	174 0 0	...	...	...	...	504 0 0	...	678 0 0	942 5 4	255 5 4	1,197 10 8	...	519 10 8	15 12 2	2 4 6	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ and 1½ ...	1,231 0 0	...	...	...	...	731 10 0	1777 13 8	3,740 7 8	3,624 3 1	116 4 7	3,740 7 8	...	...	124 10 11	41 0 6	...	...	
Rs. 1⅛, ¾ ...	930 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,013 4 0	341 3 8	2,284 7 8	2,168 3 1	116 4 7	2,284 7 8	...	...	34 1 7	13 14 1	...	...	
As. 12 and 8 ...	456 0 0	...	...	...	...	424 10 0	205 13 8	1,086 7 8	970 3 1	116 4 7	1,086 7 8	...	...	20 1 11	8 7 1	...	...	
Rs. 1¾, 1½ ...	720 0 8	...	...	...	140 0 0	616 0 0	90 12 6	1,538 12 6	1,565 5 9	213 8 0	1,778 13 9	...	240 1 3	68 6 8	26 9 10	...	...	
Rs. 1⅛, ¾ ...	870 0 8	...	...	...	61 0 0	1,417 0 0	...	2,320 0 0	1,937 14 9	...	1,937 14 9	382 1 3	...	21 4 9	9 4 1	...	...	
As. 8, 4 ...	612 0 8	...	...	...	...	539 0 0	...	1,123 0 0	1,265 0 0	...	1,265 0 0	...	142 0 0	14 3 5	6 9 0	...	...	
Rs. 1¾, 1½ ...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	124 14 0	824 0 0	1,368 14 0	1,368 14 0	...	1,368 14 0	...	...	68 7 1	21 0 0	...	...	
R. 1, ¾ ...	222 0 0	...	...	...	...	168 8 0	1052 0 0	1,442 8 0	1,442 8 0	...	1,442 8 0	...	...	37 15 4	5 13 6	...	...	
As. 8, 1 ...	121 8 9	...	...	...	...	247 2 0	875 0 0	1,263 10 9	1,263 10 9	...	1,263 10 9	...	...	11 9 6	1 1 10	...	...	
Rs. 2 ...	638 8 2	...	...	...	...	626 0 0	24 7 0	1,288 15 2	1,458 14 6	81 14 7	1,540 13 1	...	251 13 11	64 3 2	26 9 8	...	...	
Rs. 1½ ...	1,415 2 2	...	...	...	...	2,997 0 0	24 7 0	4,436 9 2	3,229 14 11	81 14 8	3,311 13 7	1,124 11 7	...	16 0 0	6 13 5	...	...	
R. 1 and 8 ...	1,364 15 10	...	...	...	...	3,491 0 0	24 7 0	4,880 6 10	3,035 12 0	81 14 7	3,117 10 7	1,762 12 3	...	10 4 1	4 7 10	...	...	
As. 4 to Rs. 1½.	7 0 0	...	...	...	383 0 0	237 2 0	...	627 2 0	614 0 0	13 2 0	627 2 0	...	...	89 9 5	1 0 0	...	...	
	195 0 0	...	...	...	28 7 6	405 6 0	...	628 13 6	602 0 0	26 13 6	628 13 6	...	...	28 9 4	8 13 10	...	...	
	43 0 0	...	...	...	...	89 0 0	...	132 0 0	122 0 0	10 0 0	132 0 0	...	...	3 14 1	1 4 3	...	...	

Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.									Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	English.	Vernacular.
FIFTH DIVISION.																									
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	Higher Dept. ...	Caroor	Caroor Municipality	April 1868 ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	8	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
	Middle do. ...				41	1	...	...	...	...	...	42	34	40	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
	Lower do. ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. High School.	Higher do. ...	Ramnad	Madura Circle ...	.....	28	1	...	...	2	...	...	31	25	26	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
	Middle do. ...				62	...	...	...	8	...	...	70	54	60	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
	Lower do. ...				87	2	...	1	4	...	...	94	79	91	94	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Higher do. ...	Shevagunga ...	Do. do. ...	—— 1856 ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Middle do. ...				47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	31	38	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
	Lower do. ...				50	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	37	45	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	Higher do. ...	Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly do. ...	27th March 1861.	61	1	...	...	...	...	...	62	76	83	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
	Middle do. ...				139	2	...	...	1	...	...	142	139	152	142	141	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	142	...
	Lower do. ...				100	...	...	...	1	...	...	101	81	93	102	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School.	Higher do. ...	Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly Municipality.	—— 1871 ...	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	38	31	46	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
	Middle do. ...				47	10	...	...	3	...	...	60	60	64	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
	Lower do. ...				23	8	...	...	1	...	...	32	41	52	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Subscription School.	Higher do. ...	Tuticorin ...	Tuticorin do.	—— 1850 ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	7	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Middle do. .				44	...	...	...	1	...	...	45	30	33	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
	Lower do. ...				47	2	...	...	1	...	...	50	43	62	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
SIXTH DIVISION.																									
Brooks Memorial School.	Higher do. ...	Ootacamund ...	Ootacamund do.	—— 1873 ...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	9	10	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
	Middle do. ...				2	1	3	8	...	...	...	14	21	25	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...
	Lower do. ...				...	5	14	25	...	1	...	45	42	41	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
				Higher	1,393	38	35	81	114	...	3	1,664	1,225	1,420	1,664	858	588	8	22	...	70	102	15	1,664	...
				Middle	3,155	131	71	318	193	1	6	3,875	3,087	3,489	3,874	2,227	1,193	34	66	16	151	255	...	3,652	223
				Lower	2,355	335	25	136	222	1	17	3,091	2,632	3,056	3,003	2,080	670	251	40	19	102	1	...	334	2,757
				Grand Total ...	6,903	504	131	535	529	2	26	8,630	6,944	7,965	8,541	5,165	2,451	293	128	35	323	358	15	5,650	2,980

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Higher Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.*	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 8 to Rs. 1¼.	63 7 8	...	...	...	...	34 0 0	...	97 7 8	96 6 2	2 12 10	99 3 0	...	1 11 4	14 2 9	9 1 1	...	...	
Do. ...	328 10 8	...	...	...	...	394 12 0	...	723 6 8	670 13 5	2 12 10	673 10 3	49 12 5	...	19 13 0	9 10 8	...	...	
Do. ...	107 13 4	...	...	...	...	97 0 0	...	204 13 4	186 1 1	2 12 10	188 13 11	15 15 5	...	11 12 10	6 11 10	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ & 1½.	2,093 15 3	...	...	...	...	473 8 0	1,290 6 2	3,857 13 5	3,106 13 5	205 0 0	3,311 13 5	546 0 0	...	132 7 7	83 12 2	...	...	
Rs. 1½ and ¾.	848 11 4	...	...	...	...	719 0 0	1,290 6 1	2,858 1 5	810 3 3	205 0 0	1,015 3 3	1,842 14 2	...	18 12 10	15 11 6	...	...	
As. 8 and 6.	724 8 0	...	...	...	...	480 4 0	1,290 6 1	2,495 2 1	561 12 9	205 0 0	766 12 9	1,728 5 4	...	9 11 4	9 2 9	...	...	
Rs. 1½ ...	5 13 4	...	...	...	484 6 7	99 8 0	...	589 11 11	253 9 0	58 12 10	312 5 10	277 6 1	...	44 10 0	0 13 4	...	...	
As. 12 to Rs. 1¼	296 5 4	...	...	...	484 6 7	511 4 0	...	1,291 15 11	830 0 6	60 9 10	890 10 4	401 5 7	...	28 11 8	9 8 11	...	...	
As. 6 to 8 ...	247 13 4	...	...	...	484 6 7	232 8 0	...	964 11 11	621 3 11	60 9 10	681 13 9	282 14 2	...	18 6 10	6 11 2	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ & 1½.	1,467 14 5	77 15 0	...	...	...	1,631 12 3	0 8 10	3,178 2 6	2,907 12 9	109 5 1	3,017 1 10	161 0 8	...	39 11 2	19 5 0	...	...	
Rs. 1½ and ¾.	607 13 0	77 15 0	...	...	...	2,159 10 3	0 8 10	2,845 15 1	1,263 0 5	109 5 1	1,372 5 6	1,473 9 7	...	9 13 11	4 5 11	...	...	
As. 8 and 6.	385 0 8	77 15 0	...	...	...	540 13 0	0 8 10	1,004 5 6	790 6 7	109 5 0	899 11 7	104 9 11	...	11 1 9	4 12 1	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ & 1½.	812 0 0	...	...	...	538 0 0	540 0 0	...	1,890 0 0	1,890 0 0	...	1,890 0 0	...	...	60 1 6	26 3 1	...	...	
Rs. 1½, 1¼ & ¾.	654 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0	526 0 0	...	1,330 0 0	1,294 0 0	36 2 0	1,330 2 0	...	0 2 0	22 2 8	10 14 5	...	...	
As. 8 and 6.	155 0 0	...	...	...	42 0 0	136 0 0	...	333 0 0	296 14 0	36 0 0	332 14 0	0 2 0	...	8 1 11	3 12 6	...	...	
Rs. 1¼ ...	333 7 5	...	...	...	217 12 11	120 0 3	...	671 4 7	671 4 7	...	671 4 7	...	...	111 4 1	55 9 2	...	...	
As. 12 ...	243 10 6	...	...	...	100 0 0	167 5 0	...	510 15 6	510 15 6	...	510 15 6	...	...	17 0 6	8 1 11	...	...	
As. 6 ...	298 6 9	...	...	...	5 1 6	431 12 9	...	735 5 0	735 5 0	95 8 4	830 13 4	...	95 8 4	19 5 1	6 15 0	...	...	
Rs. 7 ... / Rs. 4½ ... / Rs. 2 ...	1,800 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	...	...	2,519 9 0	...	5,519 9 0	6,221 8 0	...	6,221 8 0	...	701 15 0	35 3 7	24 10 6	...	8 3 6	
.....	42,699 0 1	14,487 5 3	600 0 0	...	11,660 7 0	27,825 15 6	20,625 8 4	1,17,898 4 2	1,17,886 1 8	5,597 2 8	1,23,483 4 4	1,954 0 6	7,539 0 8	...	...	...	...	
.....	30,937 15 9	6,543 0 6	...	...	6,499 10 11	45,670 0 4	4,627 0 0	94,277 11 6	76,492 13 11	4,638 4 5	81,131 2 4	13,611 1 3	464 8 1	...	...	...	...	
.....	13,804 1 5	4,021 0 2	...	...	2,709 14 7	19,936 9 1	4,910 1 8	45,381 10 11	38,687 11 4	3,541 10 5	42,229 5 9	5,508 5 7	2,356 0 5	...	...	...	...	
.....	87,441 1 3	25,051 5 11	600 0 0	...	20,870 0 6	93,432 8 11	30,162 10 0	2,57,557 10 7	2,33,066 10 11	13,777 1 6	2,46,843 12 5	21,073 7 4	10,859 0 2	...	...	...	...	

TABLE XI.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools.

	Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Uriyas	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
	FIRST DIVISION.																												
Ganjam District.	Onslow Institution.	Middle Dept.	Chetterpore	Chetterpore Circle.	24th Feb. 1854	18	...	...	1	5	3	...	27	21	26	27	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
		Lower do.				23	...	...	4	4	...	...	31	21	25	31	...	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
		Middle do.	Mandasa	Do.	19th Jan. 1866	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	8	10	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
		Lower do.				4	...	...	...	...	48	...	52	28	35	23	...	35	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Zemindari School	Middle do.	Parlakimidy	Chicacole do.	.....	17	1	...	...	...	6	...	24	11	12	24	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
		Lower do.				25	2	...	...	...	15	...	42	46	50	42	...	42	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
	Do.	Middle ...	Chikati	Chetterpore do.	4th Feb. 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower ...																										
	Do.	...	Bobbili	Vizagapatam do.	——— 1864	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	18	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
		do.				25	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	29	39	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Vizagapatam District.	Zemindari School	Middle do.	Elamanchilli	Do.	—— Feb. 1875	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	4	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Lower do.				41	5	...	...	...	...	...	46	35	37	32	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
	Subscription School.	Middle do.	Jami	Do.	—— Oct. 1867	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	7	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Lower do.				35	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	33	35	28	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	Samasthanam Branch School.	Middle do.	Kottapeta	Vizagapatam Municipality.	5th May 1865	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	17	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
		Lower do.				67	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	46	59	21	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
	Results School	Middle do.	Vizianagarani	Vizianagaram Municipality.	.....	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	42	55	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
		Lower																										
	Baniyan Street School.	Middle do.	Pittapore	Cocanada Circle.	—— June 18 2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	11	12	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
		Middle do.				50	34	...	...	...	...	...	84	71	80	50	...	84	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	84
	Zemindari School	Lower do.																										
Godavery District.		do.	Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry Municipality.	—— April 1867	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	16	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
		do.				86	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	75	79	86	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	62
	Town School	Middle do.	Innespetta	Do.	—— Feb. 1869	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	16	19	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
		Lower do.				73	3	...	...	...	...	...	76	71	76	76	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
	Subscription School.	Middle do.	Tallapoody	Ellore Circle	——— 1869	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	14	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
		Lower do.				32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29	36	20	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Do.	Middle do.	Ankuvidu	Do.	——— 1866	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	13	14	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
		Lower do.				24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	30	35	8	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Do.	Middle do.	Tanaku	Do.	Closed 1st February 1876.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower do.																										
	Do.	...	Ellore	Ellore Municipality.	.....	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	18	13	15	15	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
						32	40	1	3	4	...	...	80	69	85	26	...	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Church Mission School.	Middle do.	Cocanada	Cocanada do.	——— 1871	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	27	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
		Lower do.				34	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	30	47	11	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Pydavari School	Middle do.	Bezwada	Masulipatam Circle.	1st May 1871	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	32	41	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
		Lower do.				36	26	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	75	38	...	38	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Hindu School	Middle do.	Masulipatam	Masulipatam Municipality.	—— Sept. 1871	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	11	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
		Lower do.				...	62	...	...	...	...	...	62	57	62	45	...	62	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Ch. Mission Mahomedan School.	Middle do.	Do.	Do.	5th Aug. 1872	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	17	18	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
		Lower do.				62	2	...	1	...	...	...	65	72	77	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Kistna District.	Venkataswami Naidu's Branch School.	Middle do.	Bezwada	Masulipatam Circle.	——— 1858	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	28	21	26	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
		Lower do.				39	48	...	1	13	...	...	101	81	97	101	...	43	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	101
	Church Mission School.	Middle do.	Guntur	Guntur Municipality.	——— 1869	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
		Lower do.				28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25	33	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Lalapeta.	Middle do.	Kolluru	Masulipatam Circle.	—— Oct. 1872	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	15	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
		Lower do.				25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	24	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.																										
		Lower do.																										

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Rs. 1½ & As. 12.	471 9 4	958 15 2	...	...	13 5 4	271 0 0	10 0 0	1,724 13 10	1,078 0 0	20 8 6	1,098 8 6	626 5 4	...	52 5 0	22 7 4			
As. 8 and 6 ...	125 14 8	479 7 7	...	...	6 10 8	143 3 9	5 0 0	760 2 11	398 0 0	20 8 6	418 8 6	341 11 5	...	19 14 11	5 15 11			
As. 10	104 1 11	...	...	...	270 1 9	34 11 10	...	408 15 6	387 5 8	26 4 9	413 10 5	...	4 10 11	51 11 4	13 0 3			
As. 8, 6 and 4 ...	143 2 9	...	...	...	290 15 4	51 7 8	...	485 9 9	447 4 1	26 4 9	473 8 10	12 0 11	...	16 14 7	5 1 10			
R. 1 & As. 12 ...	179 13 7	...	...	...	...	92 2 0	433 12 3	705 11 10	591 6 6	22 3 4	613 9 10	92 2 0	...	55 12 6	16 5 7			
As. 8 and 4 ...	340 4 4	...	...	...	...	184 4 0	604 11 8	1,129 4 0	922 12 8	22 3 4	945 0 0	184 4 0	...	20 8 8	7 6 4			
...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...			
Rs. 1½ & As. 12.	336 0 0	...	...	...	480 0 0	154 8 0	...	970 8 0	837 0 0	40 2 6	877 2 6	93 5 6	...	54 13 2	21 0 0			
As. 8 and 6 ...	144 0 0	...	...	...	168 0 0	137 6 0	...	449 6 0	429 0 0	40 2 6	469 2 6	...	19 12 6	16 2 10	4 15 5			
As. 12	60 0 0	...	...	...	77 12 0	16 8 0	...	154 4 0	97 0 0	10 3 0	107 8 0	46 12 0	...	26 14 0	15 0 0			
As. 8, 6 and 2 ...	135 0 0	...	...	...	77 12 0	134 4 0	...	347 0 0	353 0 0	33 4 6	386 4 0	...	39 4 0	11 0 7	3 13 9			
As. 6	...	...	...	...	161 7 1	23 10 0	...	185 1 1	150 13 4	6 12 9	157 10 1	27 7 0	...	26 4 4	...			
As. 4 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	294 12 5	50 7 0	...	345 3 5	284 2 8	6 12 9	290 15 5	54 4 0	...	8 13 1	...			
As. 1 to 8 ...	132 8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	25 0 0	167 8 0	167 8 0	...	167 8 0	...	...	16 12 0	13 4 0			
Do. ...	478 12 0	...	...	...	...	164 0 0	50 0 0	692 12 0	692 12 0	...	692 12 0	...	...	15 0 11	10 6 6			
...	167 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 8 0	167 8 0	...	167 8 0	...	...	3 15 10	3 15 10			
Rs. 1½	484 4 0	...	...	...	567 0 0	158 4 0	...	1,209 8 0	965 4 0	100 2 5	1,065 6 5	144 1 7	...	96 13 8	44 0 4			
As. 12, 8 & 6. Hindustani class As. 3 & 2	445 4 0	...	...	...	567 0 0	356 5 0	...	1,368 9 0	1,134 4 0	100 2 6	1,234 6 6	134 2 6	...	17 6 2	6 4 4			
Rs. 1½	181 0 0	...	...	...	...	228 12 0	133 12 4	543 8 4	356 10 8	32 11 11	389 6 7	154 1 9	...	25 15 4	12 1 1			
As. 12, 10 and 6.	392 0 0	...	...	...	...	536 14 0	133 12 4	1,062 10 4	820 13 4	32 12 0	853 9 4	209 1 0	...	11 6 1	5 3 8			
Rs. 1½	271 0 0	...	...	...	63 8 0	286 8 0	3 1 5	624 1 5	607 7 6	75 0 5	682 7 11	...	58 6 6	42 10 6	16 15 0			
R. 1 & As 12 & 6.	426 14 4	...	...	...	63 8 0	537 6 6	3 1 5	1,030 14 2	951 4 2	75 0 6	1,026 4 8	4 9 7	...	14 7 3	6 0 2			
As. 6 and 8 ...	165 0 0	...	...	...	245 0 0	45 0 0	...	455 0 0	354 0 0	45 7 3	399 7 3	55 8 9	...	30 11 7	12 11 1			
As. 2 and 4 ...	105 0 0	...	...	...	221 4 9	60 6 0	...	386 10 9	416 0 0	45 7 3	461 7 3	...	74 12 6	15 14 7	3 9 11			
R. 1 and As. 12.	186 0 0	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	52 0 0	358 0 0	360 0 0	40 12 0	400 12 0	...	42 12 0	30 13 3	14 4 11			
As. 4 and 8 ...	82 8 9	...	...	...	47 4 0	96 4 0	...	226 0 9	144 0 0	40 12 0	184 12 0	41 4 9	...	6 2 6	2 12 0			
...	111 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 1 10	111 1 10	...	111 1 10	...	...	...	...			
As. 4	...	...	...	...	...	17 13 9	136 15 11	154 13 8	154 13 8	...	154 13 8	...	...	11 15 4	...			
As. 1, 2 and 3...	...	...	...	...	...	42 1 3	472 10 9	514 12 0	514 12 0	...	514 12 0	...	...	7 7 4	...			
As. 12	109 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	189 0 0	189 0 0	...	189 0 0	...	...	9 15 2	5 11 9			
As. 10, 8 & 4 ...	87 0 0	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	...	227 0 0	227 0 0	...	227 0 0	...	...	7 9 1	2 14 5			
Rs. 1½, ¾ & ½ ...	586 13 4	...	...	...	236 14 0	445 12 6	...	1,269 7 10	1,204 3 2	24 0 0	1,228 3 2	41 4 8	...	38 6 1	18 5 5			
As. 8, 4 & 1 ...	228 8 11	...	...	...	118 7 0	157 5 0	...	504 4 11	541 12 10	12 0 0	553 12 10	...	49 7 11	8 14 11	3 11 0			
As. 2	105 8 0	...	...	...	23 2 10	11 15 5	429 8 0	570 2 1	408 2 1	162 0 0	570 2 1	...	...	57 0 2	10 8 10			
As. 2, 1½ & 1 ...	141 8 0	...	...	...	23 2 10	56 2 6	217 8 0	438 5 4	276 5 4	162 0 0	438 5 4	...	...	7 11 0	2 7 9			
As. 12	215 4 2	...	...	...	...	137 15 0	38 4 3	391 7 5	382 7 5	9 0 0	391 7 5	...	...	23 0 5	12 10 7			
As. 8, 6, 4 & 3...	446 5 5	...	...	...	...	300 1 0	186 15 11	933 6 4	924 6 4	9 0 0	933 6 4	...	...	12 15 1	6 3 2			
Rs. 1½ & As. 12.	93 12 0	...	...	...	...	158 14 0	1,769 0 0	2,021 10 0	1,862 12 0	120 0 0	1,982 12 0	38 14 0	...	94 6 8	4 7 5			
As. 8, 6 & 4 ...	337 4 0	...	...	...	...	176 15 0	1,141 6 6	1,655 9 6	1,523 1 11	121 0 7	1,644 2 6	11 7 0	...	20 4 9	4 2 7			
As. 10	157 0 0	...	...	...	...	94 0 0	...	251 0 0	251 0 0	...	251 0 0	...	...	14 12 3	9 3 9			
As. 4	102 0 0	...	...	...	...	94 0 0	...	196 0 0	196 0 0	...	196 0 0	...	...	7 13 5	4 1 3			
As. 8	197 8 0	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	...	227 8 0	227 8 0	...	227 8 0	...	...	17 8 0	15 3 0			
As. 4 and 5 ...	105 8 0	...	...	...	...	19 7 0	...	124 15 0	124 15 0	...	124 15 0	...	...	6 3 11	5 4 5			

	Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.											Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Uriyas.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	English.	Vernacular.
	FIRST DIVISION—(*Continued*).																											
Kistna District—(*Continued*).	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle Dept.	Nuzvid	Masulipatam Circle	— Oct. 1870	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	17	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
		Lower do.				24	2	...	...	...	...	...	26	20	27	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Do. do.	Middle do.	Agiripally	Do.	— Jan. 1874	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	8	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Lower do.				38	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	28	32	7	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Do. do.	Middle do.	Gudivada	Do.	Do.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	5	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
		Lower do.				9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	6	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Do. do.		Gunnavaram	Do.	Closed in 1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SECOND DIVISION.																											
Bellary District.	A.-V. School, Cowle Bazaar.	Middle Dept.	Bellary	Bellary Municipality.	.....	25	1	...	1	1	...	...	28	24	26	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18
		Lower do.				50	4	...	1	1	...	...	56	39	48	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	56
	R. C. English Schl., Infantry Lines.	Middle do.	Do.	Do.	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		Lower do.				5	2	...	4	...	...	...	11	16	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Nellore District.	Middle-Class Boys' School.	Middle Dept.	Amencherla	Nellore Circle	.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Do.	Do.	Mapur	Do.	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	THIRD DIVISION.																											
Madras District.	Govindu Naidoo's Primary School.	Middle Dept.	Black Town	Madras Municipality.	— May 1865	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	86	96	111	55	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...
		Lower do.				353	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	321	346	353	145	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	...
	Balara A. D. Eng.	Middle do.	Triplicane	Do.	—1857	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	127	145	161	90	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...
	Patasala, Triplicane	Lower do.																										
	A.-Vernacular Schl. Muttialpetta.	Middle do.	Black Town	Do.	—1847	57	...	...	...	2	...	...	59	40	44	59	30	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	59	...
		Lower do.				153	1	...	...	2	...	...	156	139	158	149	70	86	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	149	7
	Union School, John Pereira's.	Middle do.	John Pereira's.	Do.	1st June 1836	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	8	9	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
		Lower do.				...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	34	42	38	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
	Civil Orphan Asyl.	Middle do.	Egmore	Do.	—1715	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	62	52	55	62	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
		Lower do.				...	...	2	34	...	...	...	36	37	39	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
	Davidson Street School.	Middle do.	Black Town	Do.	—1814	...	...	4	45	...	...	...	49	40	46	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	...
		Lower do.				..	...	8	33	...	...	...	41	31	38	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
	Free Church Mission School.	Middle do.	Do.	Do.	—1856	86	...	...	...	5	...	...	91	70	70	91	50	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...
		Lower do.				66	...	...	...	1	...	...	67	55	60	67	42	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
	Lutheran Mission School.	Middle do.	Purasewalkum	Do.	—1849	2	...	...	...	21	...	2	25	16	20	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
		Lower do.				21	2	...	...	39	...	28	90	80	88	55	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
	St. Francis Xavier's School.	Middle do.	Black Town	Do.	—1842	3	...	...	33	3	...	...	39	29	32	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
		Lower do.				8	...	...	105	42	...	...	155	111	136	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...
	St. Peter's Roman Catholic School.	Middle do.	Royapooram	Do.	1st Dec. 1872	1	...	...	9	13	...	...	23	20	25	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
		Lower do.				16	...	...	22	66	...	8	112	90	115	112	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...
	Christ Church School.	Middle do.	Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	—Jan. 1875	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	15	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
		Lower do.				...	...	5	27	...	...	...	32	17	21	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
	Casavaloo Naidoo's A.-V. School.	Middle do.	Chintadripettah	Do.	—1842	56	...	...	...	2	...	...	58	46	57	58	31	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
		Lower do.				151	4	...	...	2	...	...	157	140	159	157	83	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Chingleput District.	Wesleyan Mission A.-V. School.	Middle do.	St. Thomas' Mount.	Saidapet Circle	—1864	48	1	...	...	1	...	1	51	41	49	51	41	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
		Lower do.				59	6	...	1	7	1	4	78	68	79	78	57	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
	Roman Catholic School.	Middle do.	Palaveram	Do.	—1845	1	...	3	13	2	...	...	19	16	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	19	...
		Lower do.				...	...	5	20	1	...	...	26	24	28	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
	Village School.	Middle do.	Damal	Chingleput do.	10th Aug. 1874	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		Lower do.				23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	15	19	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 2 ...	368 8 0	...	...	...	460 0 0	40 0 0	...	868 8 0	868 8 0	...	868 8 0	...	...	72 6 0	30 11 4	...	...	
As. 2 ...	64 0 0	...	...	...	404 0 0	21 8 0	...	489 8 0	489 8 0	...	489 8 0	...	...	24 7 7	3 3 2	...	...	
As. 8 ...	103 0 0	...	...	...	28 0 0	50 0 0	...	181 0 0	181 0 0	...	181 0 0	...	...	25 13 9	14 11 5	...	...	
As. 4 ...	100 8 0	...	...	84 8 0	20 0 0	46 0 0	...	251 0 0	251 0 0	...	251 0 0	...	...	8 15 5	3 9 5	3 0 3	...	
As. 8 ...	105 8 0	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	...	153 8 0	153 8 0	...	153 8 0	...	...	76 12 0	52 12 0	...	...	
As. 4 ...	37 8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	57 8 0	57 8 0	...	57 8 0	...	...	14 6 0	9 6 0	...	...	
.....	96 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 8 0	96 8 0	...	96 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
R. 1 and As. 12	168 0 0	...	...	...	42 0 0	210 0 0	...	420 0 0	372 0 0	12 0 0	384 0 0	36 0 0	...	16 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	
As. 8 and 4 ...	94 0 0	...	...	...	42 0 0	140 0 0	...	276 0 0	300 0 0	12 0 0	312 0 0	...	36 0 0	8 0 0	2 6 7	...	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	30 0 0	...	18 0 0	6 13 0	...	54 13 0	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	5 3 0	15 0 0	...	...	7 8 0	
Do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	...	18 0 0	17 11 0	...	65 11 0	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	5 11 0	...	3 12 0	...	...	1 14 0	
As. 8 to 12 ...	54 8 0	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	10 0 0	160 8 0	160 8 0	...	160 8 0	...	...	53 8 0	18 2 8	...	...	
As. 1 to 6 ...	61 8 0	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	10 0 0	167 8 0	167 8 0	...	167 8 0	...	...	41 14 0	0 15 6	...	...	
Rs. 1¼, 1, and ¾	1,907 3 1	2,002 0 10	...	...	...	1,225 12 0	...	5,134 15 11	4,969 12 5	165 3 6	5,134 15 11	...	...	59 11 4	22 2 10	...	...	
Do. ...	1,895 4 2	...	...	...	...	3,707 8 0	...	5,602 12 2	4,464 15 2	165 3 6	4,630 2 8	972 9 6	...	14 6 9	5 14 5	...	...	
Rs. 1¾, 1½, 1¼, and 1.	1,504 7 8	...	...	...	461 5 0	2,541 8 6	...	4,507 5 2	3,727 4 10	118 2 0	3,845 6 10	661 14 4	...	30 4 5	11 13 6	...	...	
R. 1 and As. 8	444 0 0	7 15 9	...	...	13 0 0	507 1 0	...	972 0 9	1,003 15 0	38 9 0	1,042 8 0	...	70 7 3	26 1 0	11 1 7	...	...	
Do. ...	294 0 0	7 15 8	...	...	13 0 0	1,759 9 0	...	2,074 8 8	1,177 15 0	38 9 0	1,216 8 0	858 0 8	...	8 12 0	2 1 10	...	...	
Rs. 1¾ and 1 ...	372 0 0	...	...	...	76 6 0	154 14 0	22 11 6	625 15 6	878 0 0	46 5 1	924 5 1	...	298 5 7	115 8 7	46 8 0	...	...	
Do. ...	268 1 6	...	...	...	229 2 0	464 10 0	68 2 6	1,030 0 0	564 1 6	138 15 1	703 0 7	326 15 5	...	20 10 10	7 14 2	...	...	
Do. ...	1,346 8 6	1,276 6 6	...	...	2,865 1 0	15 2 6	5,039 15 10	10,543 2 4	7,281 5 9	1,398 6 4	8,679 12 1	1,863 6 3	...	166 14 8	25 14 4	...	...	
Do. ...	223 4 3	765 8 9	...	...	1,719 0 9	9 1 6	3,023 15 9	5,740 15 0	4,488 13 3	839 0 7	5,327 13 10	413 1 2	...	144 0 0	6 0 9	...	...	
Rs. 2½ to 1 ...	666 0 0	...	...	...	...	876 10 0	...	1,542 10 0	1,713 6 8	102 2 0	1,815 8 8	...	272 14 8	45 6 3	16 10 5	...	...	
Do. ...	71 0 0	...	...	...	...	494 10 0	...	565 10 0	425 0 7	102 2 0	527 2 7	38 7 5	...	17 0 1	2 4 8	...	...	
Rs. 1¼ to As. 8.	786 0 0	...	...	...	1,972 0 0	583 0 0	...	3,341 0 0	3,341 0 0	...	3,341 0 0	...	...	47 11 8	11 3 8	...	...	
Do. ...	564 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,178 8 0	...	1,742 8 0	1,544 11 3	...	1,544 11 3	197 12 9	...	28 1 4	10 4 1	...	...	
Do. ...	412 0 0	464 0 0	...	...	...	145 8 0	...	1,021 8 0	885 0 0	106 15 0	991 15 0	29 9 0	...	61 15 11	25 12 0	...	...	
Do. ...	120 0 0	148 0 0	...	...	...	250 8 0	...	518 8 0	277 0 0	153 9 9	430 9 9	87 14 3	...	5 6 2	1 8 0	...	...	
As. 12 to 2 ...	282 13 4	...	...	...	...	78 0 0	...	360 13 4	815 0 0	41 7 4	856 7 4	...	495 10 0	29 8 6	9 2 1	...	...	
Do. ...	216 2 8	...	...	...	...	146 15 0	...	363 1 8	505 0 0	41 7 3	546 7 3	...	183 5 7	4 14 9	1 15 2	...	...	
Rs. 1½ to As. 2	440 0 0	652 10 0	...	...	...	107 6 0	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	7 7 11	1,207 7 11	...	7 7 11	60 6 0	22 0 0	...	...	
Do. ...	259 0 0	516 1 0	...	...	...	208 15 0	...	984 0 0	984 0 0	14 15 11	998 15 11	...	14 15 11	11 1 7	2 14 1	...	...	
R. 1 to As. 2 ..	...	...	...	...	519 7 9	95 12 0	3 9 0	618 12 9	600 0 0	18 12 9	618 12 9	...	...	41 4 1	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	32 12 3	61 0 6	...	93 12 9	75 0 0	18 12 9	93 12 9	...	...	5 8 3	...	...	...	
R. 1 to As. 8...	130 8 0	...	...	...	...	342 0 0	...	472 8 0	250 0 0	30 0 0	280 0 0	192 8 0	...	6 1 5	2 13 5	...	...	
Do. ...	189 0 0	...	...	...	...	640 0 0	...	829 0 0	1,633 3 4	30 0 0	1,663 3 4	...	834 3 4	11 14 1	1 5 7	...	...	
Rs. 1½ to As. 6	761 2 0	...	...	...	...	530 8 0	250 0 0	1,541 10 0	1,618 8 0	40 0 0	1,658 8 0	...	116 14 0	40 7 3	18 9 0	...	...	
Do. ...	258 2 0	...	...	...	...	418 14 0	146 0 0	823 0 0	740 8 0	35 0 0	775 8 0	47 8 0	...	11 6 6	3 12 9	...	...	
Do. ...	190 0 0	...	...	...	...	421 15 9	...	611 15 9	596 11 4	15 9 5	612 4 9	...	0 5 0	38 4 4	11 14 0	...	...	
Do. ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	143 15 9	...	203 15 9	198 14 5	6 13 1	205 11 6	...	1 11 9	8 9 2	2 8 0	...	...	
As. 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	
As. 6 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	56 0 0	...	56 0 0	56 0 0	...	56 0 0	...	...	3 11 9	...	...	...	

	Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.											Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Uriyas.	Parahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	English.	Vernacular.
	THIRD DIVISION—(*Continued*).																											
South Arcot District.	S.P.G. School, Old Town, Cuddalore.	Middle Dept.	Cuddalore	Cuddalore Municipality.	1858.	8	...	...	...	4	...	1	13	9	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
		Lower do.				11	...	...	2	10	...	6	29	23	35	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Sivaprakasa Institution.	Middle do.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram Municipality.	October 1865.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	29	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	26
		Lower do.				150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	96	140	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	150
	FOURTH DIVISION.																											
North Arcot District.	Church of Scotland Mission School.	Middle do.	Vellore	Vellore do	1864.	35	3	...	1	1	...	...	40	28	32	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Lower do.				72	18	...	1	4	...	...	95	79	94	95	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
	Do.	Middle do.	Arconum	Chittore Circle	1869.	14	...	1	1	...	...	...	16	14	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
		Lower do.				34	3	...	...	...	...	...	37	30	36	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Mammundoor.	Do.	1867.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Lower do.				10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Desayee Chetty School.	Middle do.	Kauveripauk.	Do.	Closed in 1875.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower do.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Sumathangi	Do.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower. do.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Village School	Middle do.	Terumalperu.	Do.	1873.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
		Lower do.				8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Do.	Middle do.	Alingicuppam.	Do.	Closed in 1875.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower do.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Thuthipett	Do.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower do.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Village School	Middle do.	Chennavarimpuram.	Do.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower do.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Katpady	Do.	1872.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
		Lower do.				19	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	21	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Do.	Middle do.	Irala	Do.	Closed in 1875.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower do.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Village School	Middle do.	Velkoor	Do.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower do.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Thekaloor	Do.	1872.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Lower do.				27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	23	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Village School	Middle do.	Aunnavaricuppam.	Do.	1872.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Lower do.				21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Do.	Middle do.	Terumalarajapuram.	Do.	1871.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Lower do.				13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Do.	Middle do.	Alathoor	Do.	1872.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Lower do.				11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Nagaram	Do.	1872.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	8	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Lower do.				54	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	50	55	...	9	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
	Village School	Middle do.	Numbokam	Do.	1872.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Lower do.				24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	22	25	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Do.	Middle do.	Aulathoor	Do.	1872.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Lower do.				11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Kalastry	Do.	1871.	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	22	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
		Lower do.				38	2	...	...	...	...	...	40	35	41	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Village School	Middle do.	Kanakamasattram.	Do.	1873.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	9	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Lower do.				10	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	11	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Rs. 1 to As. 4	210 0 0	...	...	...	...	42 4 0	210 0 0	462 4 0	444 2 0	...	444 2 0	18 2 0	...	49 5 7	23 5 4	...	...	
Do. ...	162 0 0	...	...	...	...	101 15 0	174 0 0	437 15 0	360 2 0	...	360 2 0	77 13 0	...	15 10 6	7 0 8	...	...	
Anna 1 ...	105 8 0	...	...	...	179 10 0	0 12 10	5 12 6	291 11 4	266 6 11	25 4 5	291 11 4	...	...	13 14 3	5 0 2	...	...	
Do. ...	234 0 0	...	...	...	167 0 0	5 12 4	11 9 2	418 5 6	362 8 5	50 8 9	413 1 2	5 4 4	...	4 4 10	2 7 0	...	...	
As. 6 to Rs. 1½.	474 0 0	...	...	...	...	479 8 0	403 11 9	1,357 3 9	1,357 3 9	...	1,357 3 9	...	...	48 7 7	16 14 10	...	...	
	414 0 0	...	...	...	...	595 9 0	251 10 9	1,261 3 9	1,261 3 9	...	1,261 3 9	...	...	15 15 5	5 3 10	...	...	
R. 1 and As. 12	235 0 0	...	...	...	...	72 8 0	316 4 0	623 12 0	623 12 0	...	623 12 0	...	...	44 11 2	16 12 7	...	...	
As. 8, 6, 4 & 2	72 8 0	...	...	...	...	122 2 0	522 2 0	716 12 0	716 12 0	...	716 12 0	...	...	23 14 3	2 6 8	...	...	
As. 6 ...	97 0 0	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	...	145 0 0	145 0 0	...	145 0 0	...	...	18 2 0	12 2 0	...	...	
As. 4 ...	34 8 0	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	...	82 8 0	82 8 0	...	82 8 0	...	...	9 2 8	3 13 4	...	...	
.....	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	67 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8 0	67 8 0	...	67 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	75 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	...	75 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	22 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8 0	22 8 0	...	22 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	58 8 0	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	...	74 8 0	74 8 0	...	74 8 0	...	...	5 11 8	4 8 0	...	...	
As. 2 ...	76 8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	84 8 0	84 8 0	...	84 8 0	...	...	12 1 2	10 14 10	...	...	
.....	77 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 8 0	77 8 0	...	77 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	107 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 8 0	107 8 0	...	107 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	72 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 8 0	72 8 0	...	72 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	57 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 0 0	57 0 0	...	57 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	59 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 0 0	59 0 0	...	59 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	38 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0 0	38 0 0	...	38 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 8 ...	120 8 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	180 8 0	180 8 0	...	180 8 0	...	...	13 14 2	9 4 4	...	...	
As. 4 ...	113 8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	133 8 0	133 8 0	...	133 8 0	...	...	6 5 9	5 6 6	...	...	
.....	48 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 8 0	48 8 0	...	48 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	38 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0 0	38 0 0	...	38 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	82 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 8 0	82 8 0	...	82 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	99 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 8 0	99 8 0	...	99 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 8 ...	90 0 0	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	...	140 0 0	...	...	28 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	
As. 4 ...	33 8 0	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	103 8 0	103 8 0	...	103 8 0	...	...	4 8 0	1 7 4	...	...	
As. 8 ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	
As. 4 ...	63 0 0	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	133 0 0	133 0 0	...	133 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	3 5 1	...	...	
As. 8 ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	36 0 0	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	...	...	16 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	
As. 4 ...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	...	78 0 0	...	...	6 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	
As. 8 ...	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	...	85 0 0	...	...	17 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	
As. 4 ...	75 0 0	...	...	...	...	50 6 0	...	125 6 0	125 6 0	...	125 6 0	...	...	12 8 7	7 8 0	...	...	
As. 8 ...	103 8 0	...	...	...	...	40 4 0	...	143 12 0	143 12 0	...	143 12 0	...	...	23 15 4	17 4 0	...	...	
As. 4 ...	63 0 0	...	...	...	...	90 0 0	...	153 0 0	153 0 0	...	153 0 0	...	...	3 0 11	1 4 2	...	...	
As. 8 ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	
As. 4 ...	53 0 0	...	...	...	...	54 0 0	...	107 0 0	107 0 0	...	107 0 0	...	...	4 13 10	2 6 7	...	...	
As. 8 ...	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	112 0 0	112 0 0	...	112 0 0	...	...	22 6 5	14 6 5	...	...	
As. 4 ...	46 8 0	...	...	...	...	50 6 0	...	96 14 0	96 14 0	...	96 14 0	...	...	9 11 0	4 10 5	...	...	
As. 8 ...	193 8 0	...	...	...	26 0 0	153 0 0	...	372 8 0	360 0 0	12 5 6	372 5 6	0 2 6	...	20 11 11	10 12 0	...	...	
As. 6 ...	126 8 0	...	...	...	52 0 0	335 6 0	...	513 14 0	472 9 4	40 0 0	512 9 4	1 4 8	...	14 10 4	3 9 10	...	...	
As. 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	...	...	8 12 0	...	...	...	
As. 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	

Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.											Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Uriyas.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	English.	Vernacular.
FOURTH DIVISION—(*Continued*).																											
North Arcot District.—(*Continued*).																											
Village School ...	Middle Dept. ...	Maleminnel ...	Vellore Circle ...	.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	11	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Lower. do. ...				22	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	22	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Verinchee-puram.	Do. ...	——— 1869.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	10	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Lower do. ...				35	4	...	...	...	...	...	39	26	40	6	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Ambore ...	Do. ...	——— 1872.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Lower do. ...				35	22	...	...	...	...	...	57	55	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Do. Eruthakara Street.	Middle do. ..	Arnee ...	Do. ...	——— 1871.	23	..	...	...	...	...	...	23	21	22	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Lower do. ...				60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	55	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Do. Munisamy Mudali, Nagaram.	Middle do. ...	Nagaram ...	Do. ...	——— 1871.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Lower do. ...				49	3	...	...	...	...	...	52	45	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Do. Abboonayanar, Arnee.	Middle do. ...	Arnee ...	Do. ...	——— 1871.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Lower do. ...				33	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	27	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Do. Kannar Street.	Middle do. ...	Arcot ...	Do. ...	——— 1864.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Lower do. ...				61	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	47	55	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Kalavai ...	Do. ...	——— 1872.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Lower do. ...				36	8	...	...	...	...	...	44	33	44	13	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Vakkadai ...	Do. ...	.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Lower do. ...				25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	24	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Do. Bazaar Street.	Middle do. ...	Arnee ...	Do. ...	——— 1871.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Lower do. ...				47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	43	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
American Mission Boarding School.	Middle do. ...	Agraharam ...	Do. ...	——— 1873.	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	25	27	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Lower do. ...				...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	8	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ruthnavelu Iyer's School, Cosapet.	Middle do. ...	Vellore ...	Vellore Municipality.	——— 1874.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	10	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Lower do. ...				29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	28	22	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Circar, Mandy Street.	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem District.																											
London Mission School, Ahtur.	Middle do. ..	Ahtur ...	Salem Circle ...	——— 1864.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	11	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Lower do. ...				32	19	...	...	3	...	...	54	35	38	33	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Do. do. Vaniembady.	Middle do. ...	Vaniembady...	Do. ...	——— 1864.	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	4	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Lower do. ...				26	37	...	...	1	...	...	64	41	55	40	58	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	64
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do. ...	Trichengode...	Do. ...	2nd March 1868.	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	10	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Lower do. ...				28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	22	26	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Do. do. ...	Middle do. ...	Denkincottah.	Oossoor Circle ...	—— Oct. 1867.	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	8	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Lower do. ...				45	3	...	...	...	...	...	48	36	55	27	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Result School, Oduvankurichi.	Middle do. ...	Oduvankurichi.	Salem Circle ...	... ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Village School, Mathagherri.	Middle do. ...	Mathagherri ...	Oossoor Circle ...	.....	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	21	25	23	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tanjore District.																											
Fort School ...	Middle do. ...	Tanjore ...	Tanjore Municipality.	——— 1864.	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	30	40	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
	Lower do. ...				110	2	...	...	1	...	...	113	90	113	113	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
East Gate School ...	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	—— June 1868.	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Lower do. ...				68	10	...	...	3	...	...	81	62	80	70	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
S.P.G. School ...	Middle do. ...	Karuntattangudy.	Do. ...	—— Jan. 1865.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Lower do. ...				99	...	...	...	1	...	...	100	80	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
German Lutheran Mission School.	Middle do. ...	Tanjore ...	Do. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	13	10	12	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Lower do. ...				7	...	...	...	45	...	7	59	45	59	45	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
S.P.G. North Gate School.	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	——— 1872.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	18	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Lower do. ...				74	4	...	...	...	...	...	78	59	72	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

OR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
.....	83 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	88 0 0	88 0 0	...	88 0 0	...	...	8 12 10	8 4 10	...	...	
.....	42 8 0	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	57 8 0	57 8 0	...	57 8 0	...	...	2 9 9	1 14 11	...	...	
.....	98 8 0	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	148 8 0	148 8 0	...	148 8 0	...	...	18 9 0	12 5 0	...	...	
.....	81 8 0	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	151 8 0	151 8 0	...	151 8 0	...	...	5 13 3	3 2 0	...	...	
.....	154 8 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	194 8 0	194 8 0	...	194 8 0	...	...	10 3 9	8 2 1	...	...	
.....	46 8 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	106 8 0	106 8 0	...	106 8 0	...	...	1 15 0	0 13 6	...	...	
.....	170 8 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	230 8 0	230 8 0	...	230 8 0	...	...	10 15 7	8 1 11	...	...	
.....	131 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	191 0 0	191 0 0	...	191 0 0	...	...	3 7 0	2 6 1	...	...	
.....	66 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	86 0 0	86 0 0	...	86 0 0	...	...	6 2 3	4 11 5	...	...	
.....	127 8 0	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	177 8 0	177 8 0	...	177 8 0	...	...	3 15 1	2 13 4	...	...	
.....	87 8 0	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	...	103 8 0	103 8 0	...	103 8 0	...	...	6 7 6	5 7 6	...	...	
.....	51 8 0	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	...	67 8 0	67 8 0	...	67 8 0	...	...	2 8 0	1 14 6	...	...	
.....	37 8 0	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	52 8 0	52 8 0	...	52 8 0	...	...	5 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	
.....	83 0 0	...	...	...	...	31 0 0	...	114 0 0	114 0 0	...	114 0 0	...	...	2 6 10	1 12 3	...	...	
.....	77 8 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	83 8 0	83 8 0	...	83 8 0	...	...	8 5 7	7 12 0	...	...	
.....	96 0 0	...	...	...	...	14 0 0	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	...	...	3 5 4	2 14 7	...	...	
.....	63 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	67 8 0	67 8 0	...	67 8 0	...	...	6 12 0	6 5 7	...	...	
.....	33 8 0	...	...	...	...	6 6 0	...	39 14 0	39 14 0	...	39 14 0	...	...	2 7 11	2 1 6	...	...	
.....	150 8 0	...	...	...	...	19 0 0	...	169 8 0	169 8 0	...	169 8 0	...	...	9 6 8	8 5 9	...	...	
.....	48 8 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	88 8 0	88 8 0	...	88 8 0	...	...	2 0 11	1 2 1	...	...	
.....	207 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	272 8 0	480 0 0	480 0 0	...	480 0 0	...	...	19 3 2	8 4 10	...	...	
.....	34 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	145 8 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	...	36 0 0	6 14 5	...	...	
.....	64 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	...	...	9 5 4	7 1 9	...	...	
.....	41 0 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	81 0 0	81 0 0	...	81 0 0	...	...	2 14 3	1 7 5	...	...	
.....	227 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	227 0 0	227 0 0	...	227 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
s. 1½ and 1 ...	178 8 0	...	...	...	138 0 0	134 8 0	...	451 0 0	441 0 0	10 0 0	451 0 0	...	...	50 1 9	19 13 4	...	...	
s. 8, 4 & 2 ...	10 8 0	...	...	...	20 10 0	90 12 0	...	121 14 0	117 8 0	4 6 0	121 14 0	...	...	3 7 9	0 4 10	...	...	
s. 12 ...	160 8 0	...	...	...	...	36 0 0	100 0 0	296 8 0	322 8 0	...	322 8 0	...	26 0 0	80 10 0	40 2 0	...	...	
s. 8, 6, 4 & 2 ...	238 8 0	...	...	...	...	125 12 0	200 3 0	564 7 0	526 8 0	...	526 8 0	37 15 0	...	12 13 5	5 13 1	...	...	
s. 1½ & As. 12	155 1 11	...	...	...	97 2 0	72 14 0	...	325 1 11	317 11 10	6 4 0	323 15 10	1 2 1	...	54 0 0	25 13 8	...	...	
s. 8 and 4 ...	98 4 0	...	...	...	10 0 4	103 5 8	...	211 10 0	197 8 0	6 4 0	203 12 0	7 14 0	...	9 4 2	4 7 5	...	...	
1	111 10 8	...	...	...	69 10 0	67 4 0	...	248 9 6	223 5 4	24 0 0	247 5 4	1 4 2	...	41 3 7	18 9 9	...	...	
8, 6, and 4	114 0 0	...	...	...	33 7 0	210 14 0	...	358 5 0	294 0 0	24 0 0	318 0 0	40 5 0	...	8 13 4	3 2 8	...	...	
4 and 2 ...	44 4 0	...	...	...	...	40 12 0	45 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	...	130 0 0	...	...	6 8 0	2 3 5	...	...	
1, ½, & ¼ ...	106 8 0	...	...	...	...	242 4 0	...	348 12 0	345 0 0	3 12 0	348 12 0	...	...	16 9 9	5 1 2	...	...	
1. 1 and As. 12	411 0 0	...	...	...	...	353 14 0	74 2 0	839 0 0	822 0 0	17 0 0	839 0 0	...	...	27 15 6	13 11 2	...	...	
As. 8 to 2 ...	459 0 0	...	...	...	...	416 7 0	140 9 0	1,016 0 0	999 0 0	17 0 0	1,016 0 0	...	...	11 4 7	5 1 7	...	...	
As. 12	132 0 0	...	...	...	...	95 12 0	36 4 0	264 0 0	264 0 0	...	264 0 0	...	...	24 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	
As. 8 and 2 ...	288 0 0	...	...	...	...	245 13 0	69 3 0	603 0 0	603 0 0	...	603 0 0	...	...	9 11 7	4 10 4	...	...	
As. 12 ...	129 8 0	...	...	...	...	123 2 0	6 14 0	259 8 0	259 8 0	...	259 8 0	...	...	18 8 7	9 4 0	...	...	
As. 8 and 2 ...	251 8 0	...	...	...	...	264 15 0	70 14 0	587 5 0	583 8 0	3 13 0	587 5 0	...	...	7 5 5	3 2 4	...	...	
} ...	211 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 11 6	847 10 0	1,067 5 6	886 5 6	56 0 0	942 5 6	125 0 0	...	17 2 2	3 13 5	...	...	
As. 12	83 8 0	...	...	...	...	83 10 0	41 14 0	209 0 0	189 0 0	20 0 0	209 0 0	...	...	13 13 7	5 9 1	...	...	
As. 8 to 2 ...	208 0 0	...	...	...	...	221 12 10	103 9 4	533 6 2	513 6 2	20 0 0	533 6 2	...	...	9 0 8	3 8 5	...	...	

	Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Uriyas.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not in) studying them) more languages English	Vernacular.
	FOURTH DIVISION—(*Continued*).																											
Tanjore District—(*Continued*)	Wesleyan Mission School.	Middle Dept.	Nagore	Negapatam Municipality.	.....	33	3	...	...	1	...	...	37	26	31	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
		Lower do.				32	4	...	...	...	...	...	36	35	45	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	S.P.G. School	Middle do.	Vediarparam	Tanjore Circle	.....	29	...	...	2	3	...	...	34	30	29	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
		Lower do.				27	2	...	2	4	...	...	35	18	39	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Do.	Middle do.	Vallam	Do. do.	.....	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
		Lower do.				51	10	...	...	1	...	...	52	39	50	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Do.	Middle do.	Poreyar	Negapatam Circle	—— April 1864.	33	1	...	1	1	...	...	36	19	25	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
		Lower do.				71	1	...	...	1	...	...	73	60	83	41	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
	Wesleyan Mission School.	Middle do.	Titrapundi	Do. do.	—— April 1868.	17	1	...	...	1	...	...	19	14	19	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
		Lower do.				36	1	...	...	1	...	...	38	17	25	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Primary School	Middle do.	Combaconum.	Combaconum Municipality.	.....	43	1	...	...	2	...	...	246	204	238	246	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
	Chuttrum School	Middle do.	Needamangalum.	Tanjore Circle	4th January 1870	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	28	36	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
		Lower do.				40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	32	49	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Do.	Middle do.	Orathanadu	Do. do.	Do.	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	30	34	35	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
		Lower do.				32	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	35	43	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Do.	Middle do.	Rajamadum	Do. do.	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Lower do.				19	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	21	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Palamanary	Do. do.	——— 1862	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	10	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
		Lower do.				36	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	29	35	20	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	Do.	Middle do.	Poondy	Do. do.	——Septr. 1869.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	16	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
		Lower do.				19	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	24	25	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Do.	Middle do.	Kapistalam	Do. do.	——Feby. 1868.	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	33	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
		Lower do.				88	1	...	...	...	...	...	89	69	78	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
	Village School	Middle do.	Annappanpetta.	Do. do.	.....	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	24	30	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Shesally	Negapatam Circle	—— Octbr. 1864.	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	9	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
		Lower do.				42	1	...	...	4	...	...	47	44	47	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	Do.	Middle do.	Enangudy	Do. do.	—— Feby. 1873.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Lower do.				16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	9	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Do.	Middle do.	Kuthanore	Do. do.	—— Jany. 1873.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	8	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Lower do.				16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	18	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Do.	Middle do.	Kodavasal	Do. do.	—— Novr. 1871.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	8	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		Lower do.				6	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	10	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Do.	Middle do.	Vadaranyam	Do. do.	——— 1870.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	7	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
		Lower do.				40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35	36	17	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Do.	Middle do.	Kuthalum	Do. do.	.....	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	20	26	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
		Lower do.				27	...	...	...	1	...	...	28	15	22	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Do.	Middle do.	Amtal	Do. do.	Closed Dec. 1875.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	Middle do.	Kandramanikam.	Do. do.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Village School	.....	Andalachuttram.	Tanjore Circle	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	.....	Aurundavapuram.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	.....	Kuthur			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Dist.	Wesleyan Mission School.	Middle do.	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly Municipality.	—— March 1853	61	2	2	1	8	...	...	74	49	64	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...
		Lower do.				59	5	...	4	6	...	...	74	58	73	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
	Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Toraiyur	Trichinopoly Circle.	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Lower do.				30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	25	32	27	30	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Do.	Middle do.	Kulitalai	Do. do.	.....	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	35	38	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
		Lower do.				82	1	...	...	...	...	...	83	67	76	83	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
	Aided School	Middle do.	Lalgudy	Do. do.	——— 1864	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	6	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Lower do.				48	...	...	...	2	...	...	50	38	43	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

OR GENERAL EDUCATION.

f the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
As. 12 and 8 ...	306 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0	360 0 0	...	678 0 0	637 0 0	...	637 0 0	41 0 0	...	24 8 0	11 12 3	...	...	
As. 8 and 4 ...	115 4 4	...	...	...	5 0 0	160 11 0	50 1 10	331 1 2	372 1 2	...	372 1 2	...	41 0 0	10 10 1	3 4 8	...	...	
Rs. 1½ & As. 12. ...	180 0 0	...	...	...	...	192 13 2	296 13 8	669 10 10	541 14 10	47 12 0	589 10 10	80 0 0	...	19 10 6	6 0 0	...	...	
As. 8 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	71 10 7	188 4 11	259 15 6	259 15 6	80 0 0	339 15 6	...	80 0 0	18 4 2	...	...	...	
As. 12 ...	226 8 0	...	...	...	...	87 2 0	199 6 0	513 0 0	513 0 0	...	513 0 0	...	...	51 4 10	22 10 5	...	...	
As. 8 to 2 ...	192 8 0	...	...	...	...	101 15 0	177 9 0	472 0 0	466 0 0	6 0 0	472 0 0	...	...	12 1 8	4 15 0	...	...	
.....	999 5 6	...	...	...	...	168 4 0	380 1 6	1,547 11 0	1,542 11 0	5 0 0	1,547 11 0	...	...	81 7 4	52 9 7	...	...	
.....	452 5 6	...	...	...	...	205 11 0	6 10 6	664 11 0	578 11 0	86 0 0	664 11 0	...	...	11 1 3	7 8 8	...	...	
.....	192 0 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	126 0 0	...	326 0 0	361 12 1	...	361 12 1	...	35 12 1	25 13 5	13 11 5	...	...	
.....	136 0 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	115 0 0	...	259 0 0	294 12 1	...	294 12 1	...	35 12 1	7 5 5	8 0 0	...	...	
.....	821 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,474 6 0	...	2,295 6 0	2,295 6 0	...	2,295 6 0	...	...	11 4 0	4 0 5	...	...	
As. 8 and 6 ...	...	767 14 8	...	...	...	62 0 0	1 2 1	831 0 9	766 1 7	3 10 4	769 11 11	61 4 10	...	27 7 10	...	...	...	
As. 4 and 3 ...	...	433 15 0	...	...	...	41 8 0	1 4 7	476 11 7	432 0 0	4 2 9	436 2 9	40 8 10	...	13 10 1	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	610 12 5	...	...	...	11 10 8	...	622 7 1	600 0 0	10 12 5	610 12 5	11 10 8	...	20 5 9	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	407 15 1	...	...	...	17 13 2	...	425 12 3	394 7 3	13 7 10	407 15 1	17 13 2	...	11 10 6	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	248 10 4	...	...	...	5 3 3	...	253 13 7	246 7 9	4 1 4	250 9 1	3 4 6	...	31 5 2	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	348 0 7	...	...	...	8 10 3	...	356 10 10	345 13 11	4 1 5	349 15 4	6 11 6	...	20 9 4	...	...	...	
R. 1 ...	114 12 0	...	...	...	12 2 0	170 14 0	...	297 12 0	276 12 0	21 0 0	297 12 0	...	...	42 8 7	16 6 3	...	...	
As. 8 and 6 ...	101 4 0	...	...	...	12 2 0	149 14 0	...	263 4 0	242 4 0	21 0 0	263 4 0	...	...	9 1 3	3 7 10	...	...	
As. 12 and 8 ...	204 0 0	...	...	...	...	117 8 0	...	321 8 0	390 0 0	18 0 0	408 0 0	...	86 8 0	29 2 3	14 9 2	...	...	
As. 6 and 4 ...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	114 12 0	...	234 12 0	222 0 0	18 0 0	240 0 0	...	5 4 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	
Rs. 1½ and As. 12...	305 8 5	...	...	...	...	391 0 0	...	696 8 5	648 0 0	11 0 10	659 0 10	37 7 7	...	22 11 7	10 8 7	...	...	
As. 8 and 6 ...	203 8 5	...	...	...	...	407 0 0	...	610 8 5	576 0 0	11 0 11	587 0 11	23 7 6	...	8 8 9	2 15 2	...	...	
.....	148 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	148 0 0	148 0 0	...	148 0 0	...	...	6 2 8	6 2 8	...	...	
R. 1 ...	165 0 0	...	...	...	...	215 0 0	...	380 0 0	372 0 0	...	372 0 0	8 0 0	...	41 5 4	18 5 4	...	...	
As. 12, 8, and 6 ...	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	220 4 0	...	370 4 0	300 0 0	14 9 10	314 9 10	55 10 2	...	7 2 5	3 6 7	...	...	
R. 1 ...	53 8 0	...	...	...	...	72 0 0	...	125 8 0	122 8 0	3 0 0	125 8 0	...	...	25 1 7	10 11 2	...	...	
As. 4 ...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	33 0 0	...	53 0 0	53 0 0	...	53 0 0	...	...	6 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	
As. 8 ...	66 8 0	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	116 8 0	113 8 0	3 0 0	116 8 0	...	...	19 6 8	11 1 4	...	...	
As. 4 ...	43 8 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	103 8 0	103 8 0	...	103 8 0	...	...	5 12 0	2 6 8	...	...	
R. 1 ...	80 8 0	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	...	176 8 0	173 8 0	3 0 0	176 8 0	...	...	29 6 8	13 6 8	...	...	
As. 6 ...	44 8 0	...	...	...	...	43 8 0	...	88 0 0	88 0 0	...	88 0 0	...	...	9 12 5	4 15 1	...	...	
As. 8 ...	147 0 0	...	...	...	35 0 0	13 8 0	...	195 8 0	195 8 0	...	195 8 0	...	...	32 9 4	24 8 0	...	...	
As. 2 ...	153 0 0	...	...	...	28 0 0	37 0 0	...	218 0 0	218 0 0	...	218 0 0	...	...	6 3 8	4 5 11	...	...	
As. 8 ...	82 8 0	...	...	...	...	156 0 0	...	238 8 0	235 8 0	3 0 0	238 8 0	...	...	11 14 10	4 2 0	...	...	
As. 4 ...	61 8 0	...	...	...	...	61 8 0	...	123 0 0	123 0 0	...	123 0 0	...	...	8 3 2	4 1 7	...	...	
.....	117 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 8 0	117 8 0	...	117 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	103 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 0 0	102 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rs. 1½ and As. 12 ...	972 0 0	...	...	...	33 0 0	615 10 0	335 6 0	1,956 0 0	1,944 0 0	12 0 0	1,956 0 0	...	...	39 14 8	19 13 5	...	...	
As. 8 and 6 ...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	322 8 0	55 4 6	677 12 6	672 0 0	5 12 6	677 12 6	...	...	11 11 0	5 2 9	...	...	
R. 1 ...	104 4 0	...	...	...	...	47 0 0	18 10 10	169 14 10	208 8 0	1 1 6	209 9 6	...	39 10 8	52 6 5	26 1 0	...	...	
As. 12 and 4 ...	147 12 0	...	...	...	...	180 10 0	26 7 2	354 13 2	295 8 0	3 4 6	298 12 6	56 0 8	...	11 15 2	5 14 7	...	...	
Rs. 1½ and As. 12 ...	320 0 0	...	...	...	...	407 10 0	50 8 0	778 2 0	641 3 11	57 11 7	698 15 6	79 2 6	...	19 15 6	9 2 3	...	...	
As. 10 and 4 ...	166 0 0	...	...	...	...	457 0 0	50 8 0	673 8 0	374 8 11	57 11 8	432 4 7	241 3 5	...	6 7 3	2 7 8	...	...	
Rs. 1½ ...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	9 8 0	...	17 0 0	14 12 0	0 4 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	...	2 8 0	1 4 0	...	...	
As. 12, 8, 6, and 4...	279 6 7	...	...	...	26 1 7	262 7 0	...	567 15 2	555 13 2	3 0 0	558 13 2	9 2 0	...	14 11 4	7 5 8	...	...	

TABLE XI—(*Continued*).

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.											Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Uriyas.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	English.	Vernacular.
FIFTH DIVISION.																											
Coimbatore District.																											
London Mission School.	Middle Dept. ...	Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore Municipality.	—January 1860	53	...	...	...	6	...	...	59	60	65	59	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
	Lower do. ...				128	13	...	...	23	...	...	164	140	162	164	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do. ...	Singanallur ..	North Coimbatore Circle.	.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	12	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Lower do. ...				9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	16	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Gopichettipalayam.	Do. ...	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	9	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	Lower do. ...				18	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	17	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Bowany ...	Do. ...	.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
	Lower do. ...				59	2	...	...	...	...	...	61	41	46	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Vengal ...	South do. ...	—March 1873.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	18	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Lower do. ...				6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	19	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Nerur ...	Do. do. ...	—July 1872.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
	Lower do. ...				28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	27	28	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Pallapalayam.	Do. do. ..	—May 1874.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	10	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Lower do. ...				20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	27	13	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Kodathur ...	Do. do. ...	—August 1873.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	10	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	Lower do. ...				17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	14	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Nanjathalayur	Do. do. ...	Closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower do. ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Perundorny ...	North do. ...	—Sept. 1875.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Lower do. ...				13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	7	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Sakkravarapetta.	Coimbatore Municipality.	—April 1866.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Lower do. ...				15	14	...	...	...	...	...	29	27	28	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Central School ...	Middle do. ...	Caroor ...	Caroor do.	—April 1873.	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	19	25	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Lower do. ...				82	1	...	...	...	...	...	83	52	65	50	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Roman Catholic School.	Middle do. ...	Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore do.	——— 1859.	21	4	3	29	16	...	5	72	23	39	72	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
	Lower do. ...				4	1	...	...	34	...	19	58	34	57	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Madura District.																											
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do. ...	Madura ...	Madura do.	14th April 1865.	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	35	40	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
	Lower do. ...				70	1	...	...	2	..	...	73	65	72	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Christian Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	—Feb. 1868.	19	...	...	2	6	...	...	27	18	22	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
	Lower do. ...				23	4	...	...	6	...	...	33	24	28	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Mahomedan School.	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	13th Nov. 1872.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	12	...
	Lower do. ...				...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	25	36	27	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do. ...	Dindigul Road Street.	Do. ...	——— 1870.	19	2	...	...	4	...	...	25	20	24	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
	Lower do. ...				16	6	...	...	1	...	...	23	25	28	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	South Masi Street.	Do. ...	——— 1871.	13	..	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	17	13	13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13	...
	Lower do. ...				42	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	38	44	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Do. ...	Middle do. ..	West Masi Street.	Do. ...	——— 1866.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	13	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
	Lower do. ...				20	...	...	...	2	...	...	22	25	30	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Do. ...	Middle do. ..	Gopalacothen's Lane.	Do. ...	——— 1863.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	5	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	Lower do. ...				18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	20	25	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	South Vely Street.	Do. ...	——— 1874.	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	17	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
	Lower do. ...				14	5	...	...	..	...	...	19	19	23	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rev. Chester's English School.	Middle do. ...	Dindigul ...	Dindigul do. ...	.....	24	8	...	...	2	...	...	34	26	33	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
	Lower do. ...				135	20	...	...	21	...	...	176	131	172	176	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do. ...	Sholavandan.	Madura Circle ...	——— 1865.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	17	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
	Lower do. ...				26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	24	29	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Paramagudy...	Do. ...	12th April 1867.	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	19	22	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
	Lower do. ...				29	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	37	42	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Shevagunga ...	Do. ...	——— 1871.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	Lower do. ...				43	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	16	23	30	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Rs. 1, 1¼, & 1½ ...	620 0 0	...	...	...	...	794 12 0	...	1,414 12 0	1,333 1 3	8 6 0	1,341 7 3	73 4 9	...	22 5 9	10 5 4	...	...	
As. 2 to 12 ...	335 8 0	...	...	...	...	880 14 0	...	1,216 6 0	1,257 1 3	9 0 0	1,266 1 3	...	49 11 3	9 0 8	2 6 4	...	...	
As. 4, 6, and 8 ...	47 0 0	...	...	...	...	42 0 0	7 8 0	96 8 0	96 8 0	...	96 8 0	...	...	9 10 5	4 11 2	...	...	
Do. ...	61 0 0	...	...	...	...	58 0 0	7 8 0	126 8 0	126 8 0	...	126 8 0	...	...	9 0 7	4 5 9	...	...	
As. 4 and 6 ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	...	...	11 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	
Do. ...	55 0 0	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	...	125 0 0	...	...	7 13 0	3 7 0	...	...	
As. 2, 4, 6, & 8 ...	46 0 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	86 0 0	86 0 0	...	86 0 0	...	...	8 9 7	4 9 7	...	...	
Do. ...	187 8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0 0	...	347 8 0	347 8 0	...	347 8 0	...	...	8 7 7	4 9 2	...	...	
As. 6 and 8 ...	188 8 0	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	288 8 0	288 8 0	...	288 8 0	...	...	19 3 9	12 9 1	...	...	
Do. ...	18 8 0	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	...	88 8 0	88 8 0	...	88 8 0	...	...	6 5 2	1 5 2	...	...	
R. 1	137 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	217 0 0	217 0 0	...	217 0 0	...	...	13 9 0	8 9 0	...	...	
As. 4, 6, and 12 ...	31 0 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	71 0 0	71 0 0	...	71 0 0	...	...	2 15 4	1 4 8	...	...	
As. 4 and 6 ...	76 8 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	116 8 0	116 8 0	...	116 8 0	...	...	14 9 0	9 9 0	...	...	
Do. ...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	44 0 0	...	62 0 0	62 0 0	...	62 0 0	...	...	2 13 1	0 13 1	...	...	
As. 4, 6, and 8 ...	90 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	...	18 12 0	11 4 0	...	...	
Do. ...	65 0 0	...	...	...	...	65 8 0	...	130 8 0	130 8 0	...	130 8 0	...	...	13 0 10	6 8 0	...	...	
}	78 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	...	78 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0 0	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	27 0 0	...	...	5 6 5	...	...	...	
As. 1 and 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0 0	...	38 0 0	38 0 0	...	38 0 0	...	...	5 6 10	...	...	...	
As. 8 ...	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	...	44 0 0	...	...	11 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	
As. 6 and 4 ...	102 0 0	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	202 0 0	202 0 0	...	202 0 0	...	...	7 7 8	3 12 5	...	...	
As. 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	139 8 0	...	139 8 0	156 8 0	...	156 8 0	...	17 0 0	8 3 9	...	...	...	
As. 6, 5, and 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	160 11 0	...	160 11 0	262 14 8	...	262 14 8	...	102 3 8	5 0 11	...	...	...	
Rs. ¾ and 1½ ...	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	120 0 0	266 0 0	466 0 0	502 0 0	22 8 0	524 8 0	...	58 8 0	22 12 10	...	...	...	
As. 4 and 8 ...	...	...	...	...	79 0 0	97 0 0	266 0 0	442 0 0	406 0 0	22 8 0	428 8 0	13 8 0	...	12 9 7	...	...	...	
Rs. 1 to 1½ ...	567 14 7	...	...	...	...	487 0 0	...	1,054 14 7	1,159 13 8	1 8 0	1,161 5 8	...	106 7 1	33 2 11	16 3 7	...	...	
As. 8 ...	484 2 6	...	...	...	...	566 0 0	...	1,050 2 6	1,004 4 6	1 8 0	1,005 12 6	44 6 0	...	15 7 7	7 7 2	...	...	
Rs. 1 to 1½ ...	330 7 0	...	...	...	...	414 6 0	...	744 13 0	698 13 1	3 4 3	702 1 4	42 11 8	...	39 0 1	18 5 9	...	...	
As. 6 to 8 ...	205 11 5	...	...	...	...	284 8 0	...	490 3 5	524 7 10	3 4 3	527 12 1	...	37 8 8	21 15 10	8 9 2	...	...	
As. 8 ...	180 0 0	...	...	...	18 0 0	44 11 0	...	242 11 0	250 3 2	...	250 3 2	...	7 8 2	35 11 11	25 11 5	...	...	
As. 4 to 6 ...	180 0 0	...	...	...	18 0 0	113 0 0	...	311 0 0	257 0 8	...	257 0 8	53 15 4	...	10 4 6	7 3 2	...	...	
As. 8 to R. 1 ...	208 8 0	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	...	343 8 0	348 8 0	...	348 8 0	...	...	17 6 10	10 6 10	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	66 0 0	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	186 0 0	186 0 0	...	186 0 0	...	...	7 7 0	2 10 3	...	...	
As. 8 to R. 1 ...	127 8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	247 8 0	247 8 0	...	247 8 0	...	...	16 8 0	8 8 0	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	91 8 0	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	...	271 8 0	271 8 0	...	271 8 0	...	...	7 2 3	2 6 6	...	...	
As. 8 to R. 1 ...	90 8 0	...	...	...	...	47 8 0	...	138 0 0	138 0 0	...	138 0 0	...	...	13 12 10	9 0 10	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	34 8 0	...	...	...	...	95 14 0	...	130 6 0	130 6 0	...	130 6 0	...	...	5 3 5	1 6 1	...	...	
As. 8 to R. 1 ...	24 8 0	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	...	69 8 0	69 8 0	...	69 8 0	...	...	17 6 0	6 2 0	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	78 0 0	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	198 0 0	198 0 0	...	198 0 0	...	...	9 14 5	3 14 5	...	...	
As. 8 to R. 1 ...	93 0 0	...	...	...	...	120 14 0	...	213 14 0	213 14 0	...	213 14 0	...	...	19 7 1	8 7 3	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	49 8 0	...	...	...	...	128 0 0	...	177 8 0	177 8 0	...	177 8 0	...	...	9 5 6	2 9 8	...	...	
As. 10 to 12 ...	327 0 0	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	360 0 0	867 0 0	867 0 0	...	867 0 0	...	...	33 5 6	12 9 3	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	196 8 0	...	...	...	...	194 5 6	286 4 6	677 0 0	677 0 0	...	677 0 0	...	...	5 2 8	1 8 0	...	...	
Rs. 1 to 1½ ...	245 15 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	246 8 0	...	496 3 0	543 0 0	5 0 0	548 0 0	...	51 13 0	39 2 3	17 9 1	...	...	
As. 8 to 12 ...	101 15 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	240 12 0	...	346 7 0	221 8 0	5 0 0	226 8 0	119 15 0	...	9 7 0	4 4 0	...	...	
Rs. ¾ to 1¼ ...	291 12 0	...	...	...	138 0 0	230 12 0	...	660 8 0	584 14 0	25 10 4	610 8 4	49 15 8	...	32 2 1	15 5 8	...	...	
As. 6 to 8 ...	81 12 0	...	...	...	138 0 0	185 0 0	...	404 12 0	216 11 1	25 10 4	242 5 5	162 6 7	...	6 8 10	2 3 4	...	...	
As. 8 ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	13 5 4	10 0 0	...	...	
As. 6 and 4 ...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 10 0	...	78 10 0	78 10 0	...	78 10 0	...	...	4 14 7	1 2 0	...	...	

Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.											Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Uriyas.	Parialis.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	English.	Vernacular.
FIFTH DIVISION—(*Continued*).																											
Madura District—(*Continued*).																											
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle Dept.	Tirumungalum.	Dindigul Circle	1st March 1864.	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	8	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	Lower do.				40	4	...	...	...	...	...	44	37	47	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Do.	Middle do.	Periakulam	Do.	.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	22	32	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
	Lower do.				57	4	...	...	...	...	...	61	45	56	15	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Do.	Middle do.	Battalagundu	Do.	.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	19	20	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
	Lower do.				3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Do.	... ...	Aruppukottai	Madura do.	Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	... ...	Agraharam	Dindigul do.	——— 1872	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	22	28	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
American Mission Boarding School.	Middle do.	Tirumungalum.	Do.	——— 1860	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	22	22	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Tinnevelly District.																											
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Thachanallur	Tinnevelly do.	——— 1868.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Lower do.				15	...	...	...	3	...	...	18	15	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Do.	Middle do.	Murappavadu	Do.	——— 1869.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	11	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
	Lower do.				58	1	...	...	...	...	...	59	40	42	28	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Do.	Middle do.	Sathur	Do.	——— 1864.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	11	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	Lower do.				17	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	12	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Do.	Middle do.	Ambasamudrum	Shermadevy do.	.....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	19	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
	Lower do.				24	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	18	22	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Do.	Middle do.	Nangunerry	Do.	.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Lower do.				21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Do.	Middle do.	Shermadevy	Do.	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Lower do.				9	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	15	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Do.	Middle do.	Tenkasy	Do.	.....	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	21	23	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
	Lower do.				18	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	24	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Do.	Middle do.	Valliur	Do.	.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Lower do.				15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	12	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Do.	Middle do.	Vijianarayanam	Do.	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	8	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	Lower do.				6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Do.	... ...	Palamcottah	Tinnevelly do.	Closed 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Middle do.	Kallidikurichi	Shermadevy do.	——— 1875.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	13	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Lower do.				18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	20	22	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
S.P.G. Boarding School.	Middle do.	Edyangudy	Do.	——— 1844.	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	34	27	29	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Lower do.				4	...	...	...	118	...	...	122	82	101	74	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
C.M.S. Boarding School.	Middle do.	Mengnanapuram.	Tinnevelly do.	——— 1846.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	18	20	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14
	Lower do.				...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	15	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Do.	Middle do.	Panneivellei	Do.	——— 1844.	2	...	...	...	13	...	...	15	15	16	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
	Lower do.				...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	7	8	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Do. A.-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Srivigundam	Do.	——— 1854.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	18	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
	Lower do.				41	2	...	...	4	...	...	47	30	38	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
S.P.G. do.	Middle do.	Alvartinnevelly	Do.	——— 1859.	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	12	7	9	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
	Lower do.				28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	22	27	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Do.	Middle do.	Tentirupatty	Do.	——— 1859.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Lower do.				44	1	...	...	5	...	...	50	32	44	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
C.M.S. do.	Middle do.	Srivilliputhur.	Do.	——— 1856.	9	1	...	1	2	...	...	13	15	26	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	Lower do.				14	5	...	1	...	...	...	20	18	19	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
S.P.G. Boarding School.	Middle do.	Puthiamputhur.	Do.	——— 1868.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	16	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Lower do.				...	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	15	15	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
C.M.S. A.-Vernacular School.	Middle do.	Sankaranainarcovil.	Do.	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Lower do.				13	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	15	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
As. 12 ...	457 1 7	...	...	...	31 14 6	71 8 0	0 2 0	560 10 1	279 8 1	29 13 11	309 1 0	251 9 1	...	44 2 5	65 4 9	...	...	
As. 4, 6 & 8 ...	420 11 9	...	...	...	31 14 6	187 0 0	0 2 0	639 12 3	282 13 10	29 13 10	312 11 8	327 0 7	...	8 7 3	11 5 11	...	...	
As. 6 ...	126 8 0	...	...	...	...	132 8 0	...	259 0 0	259 0 0	...	259 0 0	...	...	11 12 4	5 12 0	...	...	
As. 3 and 5 ...	147 4 0	...	...	...	...	104 3 10	...	251 7 10	251 7 10	...	251 7 10	...	...	5 9 5	3 4 4	...	...	
As. 8 and R. 1 ...	283 0 0	...	...	...	...	110 0 0	...	393 0 0	393 0 0	...	393 0 0	...	...	20 10 11	14 14 4	...	...	
As. 4 and 8 ...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	...	45 0 0	...	...	11 4 0	6 4 0	...	...	
.....	98 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 0 0	98 0 0	...	98 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	8 10 2	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0 0	373 1 3	458 1 3	458 1 3	...	458 1 3	...	...	20 13 2	...	...	...	
As. 12 ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	30 0 0	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	...	...	75 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	
As. 6 ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	108 4 0	...	228 4 0	108 0 0	...	108 0 0	120 4 0	...	7 3 2	4 0 0	...	...	
R. 1 ...	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	156 0 0	...	306 0 0	300 0 0	6 0 0	306 0 0	...	...	27 13 1	13 10 2	...	...	
As. 2 to 12 ...	90 0 0	...	...	...	61 12 0	105 4 0	...	257 0 0	215 0 0	42 0 0	257 0 0	...	...	6 6 9	2 4 0	...	...	
As. 12 ...	60 0 0	44 8 0	...	...	...	74 0 0	...	178 8 0	120 0 0	20 0 0	140 0 0	38 8 0	...	17 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	
As. 6 to 12 ...	60 0 0	44 8 0	...	...	...	57 0 0	...	161 8 0	129 0 0	20 0 0	149 0 0	12 8 0	...	16 8 10	6 10 8	...	...	
As. 8 to Rs. 1 ...	292 14 8	23 10 9	...	...	...	151 8 0	...	468 1 5	597 1 4	...	597 1 4	...	128 15 11	39 12 10	19 8 5	...	...	
As. 8 ...	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	146 0 0	...	218 0 0	149 10 0	...	149 10 0	68 6 0	...	8 5 0	4 0 0	...	...	
As. 12 ...	90 0 0	18 11 0	...	...	1 0 0	45 0 0	5 0 0	159 11 0	159 11 0	...	159 11 0	...	...	39 14 9	22 8 0	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	90 0 0	18 11 0	...	...	4 0 0	65 2 0	17 12 0	195 9 0	195 9 0	...	195 9 0	...	...	11 8 1	5 4 8	...	...	
As. 12 to Rs. 1½.	100 0 0	35 0 0	...	...	...	101 4 0	...	236 4 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	16 4 0	...	31 6 10	14 4 6	...	...	
As. 6 to 8 ..	80 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	65 0 0	...	195 0 0	160 0 0	31 4 0	191 4 0	3 12 0	...	17 6 2	7 4 4	...	...	
As. 8 to 12 ...	180 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	...	130 8 0	...	400 8 0	502 8 0	6 0 0	508 8 0	...	108 0 0	24 3 5	8 9 1	...	...	
As. 4 to 6 ...	30 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	...	69 0 0	...	189 0 0	142 8 0	6 0 0	148 8 0	40 8 0	...	6 12 0	1 5 9	...	...	
R. 1 ...	90 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	30 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	
As. 6 to 8 ...	90 0 0	...	...	...	...	87 0 0	3 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	...	16 5 10	8 2 11	...	...	
As. 8 ...	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	42 0 0	...	87 0 0	87 0 0	...	87 0 0	...	...	12 6 10	6 6 10	...	...	
As. 4 to 6 ...	46 9 9	...	...	...	...	49 9 9	...	96 3 6	96 3 6	...	96 3 6	...	...	24 0 10	11 10 5	...	...	
.....	111 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 8 0	111 8 0	...	111 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
R. 1	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	110 0 0	30 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	
As. 12 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	62 4 0	74 0 0	6 0 0	142 4 0	142 4 0	...	142 4 0	...	...	7 1 9	...	...	...	
As. 7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0 0	500 0 0	585 0 0	585 0 0	...	585 0 0	...	...	21 10 8	...	...	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	51 8 0	520 0 0	571 8 0	571 8 0	...	571 8 0	...	...	6 15 6	...	...	...	
As. 8 ...	90 0 0	...	...	...	...	132 0 0	924 0 0	1,146 0 0	180 0 0	966 0 0	1,146 0 0	...	...	63 10 8	5 0 0	...	...	
As. 8 ...	63 12 0	...	...	...	...	49 15 0	673 7 0	787 2 0	120 0 0	667 2 0	787 2 0	...	...	52 7 7	4 4 0	...	...	
As. 8 ...	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	52 2 0	379 1 0	461 3 0	72 0 0	389 3 0	461 3 0	...	...	30 11 11	2 6 5	...	...	
As. 8 ...	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	26 0 0	215 5 6	277 5 6	72 0 0	205 5 6	277 5 6	...	...	39 9 11	5 2 3	...	...	
As. 10 ...	70 0 0	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	...	145 0 0	140 0 0	5 0 0	145 0 0	...	...	10 5 9	5 0 0	...	...	
As. 4 and 6 ...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	155 6 6	79 13 6	355 4 0	340 0 0	15 4 0	355 4 0	...	...	11 13 5	4 0 0	...	...	
R. 1, As. 12 & 8.	124 0 0	...	...	...	240 0 0	90 0 0	...	454 0 0	364 0 0	90 0 0	454 0 0	...	...	64 13 9	17 11 5	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	60 0 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	29 8 0	...	149 8 0	120 0 0	29 8 0	149 8 0	...	...	6 12 9	2 11 8	...	...	
As. 12 ...	27 11 0	...	...	...	27 11 0	18 0 0	...	73 6 0	55 6 0	18 0 0	73 6 0	...	...	36 11 0	13 13 6	...	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	194 5 0	...	...	...	269 13 0	24 1 0	...	488 3 0	464 10 0	23 9 0	488 3 0	...	...	15 4 1	6 1 2	...	...	
As. 12 ...	229 2 0	...	...	...	...	132 4 0	800 0 0	1,161 6 0	975 0 0	30 0 0	1,005 0 0	156 6 0	...	67 0 0	15 4 5	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	162 3 4	...	...	...	...	30 11 0	791 0 9	1,043 15 1	975 2 1	2 4 0	977 6 1	66 9 0	...	54 4 9	9 0 2	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	163 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	82 0 0	60 0 0	685 0 0	685 0 0	...	685 0 0	..	...	42 13 0	10 3 0	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	92 8 0	360 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	38 0 0	60 0 0	570 8 0	570 8 0	...	570 8 0	...	...	38 0 6	6 2 8	...	...	
As. 12 ...	57 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	57 0 0	134 0 0	129 0 0	5 0 0	134 0 0	...	...	67 0 0	28 8 0	...	...	
As. 6 to 8 ...	57 0 0	...	...	...	...	44 12 0	57 0 0	158 12 0	129 0 0	5 7 2	134 7 2	24 4 10	...	9 9 8	4 1 2	...	...	

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans	East Indians.	Native Christians	Uriyas.	Pariahs.	Parsees.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular
FIFTH DIVISION—(*Continued*).																											
Tinnevelly District—(*Continued*).																											
S P G. Anglo-Vern. School. Middle Dept	Radapuram	Shermadevy Circle.	.....	8	.	...	...	..	...	...		8	7	8	8	8											
Lower do.				52		..	.		.	...	.	52	40	53	28	52	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	8	.
C.M.S. Boarding School. Middle do.	Suviseshapuram	Do.	...			...	..	4	..	...		4	3	4	4	4		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Lower do.						..	...	22	...	..	...	22	20	20	22	22		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...
Do. do. .. Middle do.	Dohnavoor ..	Do.	——1849	.		.	.	11	..	..	.	11	10	10	11	11	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	22
Lower do.						..	..	7	...			7	8	8	7	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	..
Anglo-Vernacular School. Middle do.	Vickramasingapuram	Do ..	. ..	5		..	...	...	...	...		5	4	5	5	5		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7
Lower do. ...				10			...	...	...	..	.	10	10	10	...	10		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Do. Middle do. ..	Melapavoor .	Do. ...		12		..	...	...	...	...	.	12	10	11	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10
Lower do. ..				10	..		...	...	...	...	..	10	8	10		10	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Do .. Middle do ...	Pavanjudy	Do. ...	Closed 1875	.		..	...	..	.	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	10
Do. ... Middle do. ...	Pathamadai	Do ...	Do.	.		..	.	.	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.
Do.	Tirukanangudi.	Do ...	Do.	.		.	...	.	..	...		..															...
C M S. Boarding School. Middle do.	Palamcottah ...	Palamcottah Municipality.	——1859	.		..	...	28		.		28	27	28	28	28	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Lower do.				..		...		15	.	...	..	15	14	15	15	15		.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	28	
SIXTH DIVISION.																										...	15
Malabar District.																											
Protestant Boys' School. Middle Dept. ...	Cochin	Cochin Municipality.	.. .	5	2	3	6	10	...	...		26	25	30	26	..		26	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	26	..
Lower do. ...				16	3		8	23	..	...		50	33	47	33	...	..	50	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	50
German Mission A.-Ver. School Middle do. ...	Calicut .	Calicut do.	——1848..	83	..	...	2	9	...	...	1	95	86	95	95	...		95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	
Lower do. ..				82	2		2	52			4	142	123	110	94	.	..	142	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Church of England School. Middle do.	Cannanore ...	Cannanore do.	——1868 .	6			..	1	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	..	7	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	7	...
Lower do. ...				29	2	2	3	8	...	...		44	42	43	44	...	..	44	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	44
Saint Joseph's School Middle do. .	Calicut ..	Calicut do.	——1861	4	...	.	7	2	.	..		13	10	13		...		13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Lower do. .				17	1	1	75	17		.	2	113	91	119	...	...		118	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	113
Saint Michael's School Middle do.	Cannanore	Cannanore do.	—— May 1865 .	16	5	8	66	47		.		142	119	142	142	...		135		...	...	...	...	...	..	142	...
German Mission A.-Vern School Do. do. ...	Palghaut .	Palghaut do	——1858	41	1		1	16	.	..		59	41	56	59	..		59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
German Mission School. Do. do.	Nettoor	Tellicherry Circle.	——1857	..	...	...	1	31	..	...		32	29	32	32	..	..	32	21	..	...	...	14	...	10	...	32
Hindu School, Nurani. Do. do. ...	Calicut Town	Calicut Municipality	.....	57		...	.		.			57	44	52	24	...		57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Hindu School, Vythinadapuram. Do. do. .	Palghaut Town	Palghaut do.	.....	68			..	...	...	...		68	61	68	...	...	...	68	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Basel Mission A.-Vern. Parsee School. Do. do.	Tellicherry ..	Tellicherry do.	——1872...	185	8	...	2	5	..	.	.	200	181	203	200			200	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	200
South Canara District.																											
Roman Catholic Bishop's School, St Rozario. Middle do	Mangalore	Mangalore do.	15th June 1868 ..	1	2		6	10	.		2	21	18	20	21	...	..	..	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	..
Lower do.				18	11	...	21	45	...	..	2	97	80	94	60	...	.	..	94		...	...	...	...	.	...	97
Milagres Bishop's Anglo-Vern. School Middle do.	Do	Do. do	18th May 1868 ..	5	1		1	49	...	...	.	56	46	56	56				56	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	.
Lower do.				17	9		1	62	..	...	..	89	71	92	72	.	..	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Basel Anglo-Vern School. Middle do.	Udapi	Canara Circle	——1858					30	..		.	30	27	29	29			28	30	.	...		9		9	...	30

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 2 ...	96 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	96 0 0	204 0 0	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	...	...	29 2 3	13 11 5	...	...	
As. 2 ..	144 0 0	...	...	...	...	64 10 0	144 0 0	352 10 0	352 10 0	...	352 10 0	...	...	8 13 1	3 9 7	...	...	
As. 10 ...	48 8 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	50 0 0	138 8 0	138 8 0	...	138 8 0	...	...	46 2 8	16 2 8	...	...	
As. 10 ...	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	110 0 0	53 8 0	211 8 0	211 8 0	...	211 8 0	...	...	10 9 2	2 6 5	...	...	
.....	141 8 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	300 0 0	501 8 0	501 8 0	...	501 8 0	...	...	50 2 5	14 2 5	...	...	
.....	29 8 0	...	...	...	...	25 14 0	159 9 7	214 15 7	214 15 7	...	214 15 7	...	...	26 13 11	3 11 0	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	...	...	2 3 2	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0 0	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	...	42 0 0	...	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	
.....	73 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 8 0	73 8 0	...	73 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	189 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	189 0 0	189 0 0	...	189 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 As. ...	283 0 0	...	...	...	...	138 0 0	1,115 14 0	1,536 14 0	1,510 0 0	26 14 0	1,536 14 0	...	...	56 14 9	10 7 8	...	...	
As. 8 ...	26 8 0	...	...	...	...	74 0 0	525 10 2	626 2 2	613 10 3	12 7 11	626 2 2	...	...	44 11 7	1 14 3	...	...	
Rs. 1 ...	410 5 2	140 0 0	...	...	107 4 0	202 5 6	15 0 0	874 14 8	1,164 0 0	...	1,164 0 0	...	289 1 4	46 8 11	16 6 7	...	...	
As. 12 ...	247 8 0	140 0 0	...	...	107 4 0	135 12 0	15 0 0	645 8 0	645 11 0	...	645 11 0	...	0 3 0	19 9 1	7 8 0	...	...	
.....	562 4 0	...	...	...	...	861 2 9	...	1,423 6 9	1,417 2 8	...	1,417 2 8	6 4 1	.	16 7 8	6 8 7	...	...	
.....	488 7 0	...	...	...	...	344 7 9	...	832 14 9	1,061 0 2	...	1,061 0 2	...	228 1 5	8 9 7	3 15 6	...	...	
.....	239 8 0	...	...	...	132 15 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	403 7 0	469 7 0	2 8 0	471 15 0	...	68 8 0	67 6 9	34 3 5	...	...	
.....	175 4 10	...	...	...	105 9 0	94 12 0	...	375 9 10	420 1 6	...	420 1 6	...	44 7 8	10 0 0	4 2 9	...	...	
} Rs. 1¼ to As. 8	233 8 0	...	...	...	...	501 14 0	890 0 0	1,625 6 0	1,625 6 0	...	1,625 6 0	...	...	17 13 9	2 9 1	...	...	
.....	298 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,080 0 0	1,378 8 0	1,308 4 0	320 0 0	1,628 4 0	...	249 12 0	13 10 11	2 8 1	...	...	
.....	347 8 0	...	...	...	...	199 9 6	...	547 1 6	810 0 0	...	810 0 0	...	262 14 6	19 12 1	8 7 7	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	49 8 0	...	...	...	49 8 0	5,136 0 0	...	5,136 0 0	...	5,086 8 0	177 1 8	...	1 11 4	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	275 8 0	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	425 8 0	425 8 0	...	425 8 0	...	...	9 10 9	6 4 2	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	218 0 0	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	318 0 0	318 0 0	...	318 0 0	...	...	5 3 5	3 9 2	...	...	
{ Class I As. 4 Do. II „ 8 Do. III „ 10 Do. IV „ 12 }	...	...	...	...	...	939 14 6	...	939 14 6	1,626 0 0	...	1,626 0 0	...	686 1 6	8 15 9	...	...	...	
As. 12 ...	316 10 5	...	...	...	160 13 9	170 10 0	...	648 2 2	648 2 2	...	648 2 2	...	...	36 0 1	17 9 6	...	...	
As. 8, 6 and 4 ...	394 10 5	...	...	...	76 3 9	386 4 0	...	857 2 2	857 2 2	...	857 2 2	...	...	10 11 5	4 14 11	...	...	
{ Class IV As. 12. Do. III As. 8. Do. II and I As. 4. }	116 8 0 87 0 0	173 8 0 148 4 9	...	...	...	376 9 0 239 10 0	... 48 0 0	666 0 0 522 14 0	657 8 0 514 14 9	8 8 0 8 0 0	666 0 0 522 14 9	...	...	14 7 8 7 5 10	2 8 6 1 3 7	...	...	
.....	211 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	211 8 0	4,537 0 0	...	4,537 0 0	...	4,325 8 0	168 0 7	7 13 4	...	...	

TABLE XI—(*Continued*).

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS
Private Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Uriyas.	Pariahs.	Parsees.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
	SIXTH DIVISION—(*Continued.*)																											
South Canara District—(*Concld.*)	Umamahesvara School. Middle Dept...	Mangalore ...	Mangalore Municipality.	—— Jan. 1875.	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	42	52	45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	21
	Umamahesvara School. Lower do. ...				49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	74	87	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	Car Street Gokarnamah Anglo-Vernacular School. Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6th July 1871.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	12	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
	Car Street Gokarnamah Anglo-Vernacular School. Lower do. ...				23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	31	31	16	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Hindu School, Bolar Monaiyya's. Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	—— Jan. 1872.	31	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	45	42	47	27	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Kadri School ... Middle do. ...	Kadri ...	South Canara Circle.	Do. ...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	14	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
				Total... Middle ...	3,429	125	24	323	527	14	11	3	4,456	3,610	4,207	3,983	2,512	799	720	249	59	24	12	63	68	19	2,431	2,025
				Total... Lower ...	5,561	566	24	414	785	63	72	9	7,494	6,202	7,388	5,497	4,669	1700	349	257	125	262	...	104	...		977	6,517
				Grand Total ...	8,990	691	48	737	1,312	77	83	12	11,950	9,812	11,595	9,480	7,181	2499	1,069	506	184	286	12	167	68	19	3,408	8,542

TABLE XII.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS
Private Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Uriyas.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
	FIRST DIVISION.																										
Ganjam District.	Factory School ... (1)	Aska	Chetterpore Circle.	1st March 1875.	19	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	32	29	34	32	...	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Lower Class School... (1)	Sompeta ...	Do. ...	4th Feb. 1867.	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	18	20	13	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Do. Schools (66)	.....	Do. ...	1869 to 1875...	253	6	...	...	...	...	836	..	1,095	1,002	1,071	13	...	269	...	...	826	...	...	...	...	...	1,095
	Do. ... (187)	.....	Do. ...	1871 to 1876...	464	...	...	...	...	...	2,032	..	2,496	2,443	2,494	7	...	464	...	...	2,032	...	...	...	...	...	2,496
	Do. ... (5)	Chicacole ...	Chicacole Munly.	1869 to 1875...	153	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	160	113	138	40	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
	Do. ... (2)	Do. ...	Do. ...	——— 1876...	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	21	26	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Do. ... (77)	.....	Chicacole Circle.	1869 to 1875...	981	1	...	...	...	...	389	10	1,381	1,071	1,341	19	...	999	...	...	382	...	...	...	...	...	1,381
	Do. ... (133)	.....	Do. ...	1869 to 1876...	1,680	4	...	...	...	...	161	1	1,846	1,414	1,786	27	...	1,708	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	1,846

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Cl. IV Rs. 14, III As. 12, II " 10, I " 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	32 0 0	600 0 0	... ...	632 0 0	460 0 0	80 0 0	540 0 0	92 0 0	... ...	12 13 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	574 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	32 0 0	480 0 0	... ...	1,086 4 0	421 0 0	80 0 0	501 0 0	585 4 0	... ...	6 11 10	7 11 7	... ...	... ...	
Cl. III As. 12, II " 8, I " 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 0 0	... ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	... ...	30 0 0	... ...	... ...	2 10 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	186 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	120 0 0	... ...	306 0 0	260 0 0	46 0 0	306 0 0	... ...	... ...	9 15 5	6 0 11	... ...	... ...	
Cl. IV As. 8, III " 6, II " 4, I " 2	125 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	72 0 0	... ...	197 0 0	197 0 0	... ...	197 0 0	... ...	... ...	4 11 11	3 0 2	... ...	... ...	
As. 6 ...	59 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	60 0 0	... ...	99 0 0	99 0 0	... ...	99 0 0	... ...	... ...	7 9 10	3 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	37,011 14 8	7,874 11 5	30 0 0	49 8 0	10,357 5 10	28,494 7 9	19,343 5 1	1,03,161 4 9	1,05,523 4 0	5,345 12 7	1,10,869 1 7	5,299 12 3	13,007 9 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	23,027 3 7	3,958 7 5	30 0 0	84 8 0	5,848 9 2	27,968 8 10	12,227 12 7	73,144 12 7	64,688 13 2	4,129 2 9	68,817 15 11	6,204 9 11	1,877 13 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	60,039 2 3	11,833 2 10	60 0 0	134 0 0	16,205 15 0	56,462 11 7	31,571 1 8	1,76,306 1 4	1,70,212 1 2	9,475 0 4	1,79,687 1 6	11,504 6 2	14,885 6 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 4 ..., As. 8 ..., As. 12 ...	120 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	308 6 4	179 14 0	... ...	608 4 4	587 12 4	20 8 0	608 4 4	... ...	... ...	20 15 7	4 2 2	... ...	... ...	
As. 1 and 2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	106 8 0	106 8 0	37 11 6	... ...	250 11 6	213 0 0	33 2 0	246 2 0	4 9 6	... ...	13 10 9	... ...	5 14 9	... ...	
Do.	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,937 12 0	... ...	1,066 0 0	... ...	3,003 12 0	3,003 12 0	... ...	3,003 12 0	... ...	... ...	2 12 3	... ...	1 13 2	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 to 8 ..	... ...	... ...	430 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	430 0 0	430 0 0	... ...	430 0 0	... ...	... ...	3 12 2	... ...	... ...	3 12 2	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	16 4 0	... ...	... ...	2,505 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,521 12 0	2,521 12 0	... ...	2,521 12 0	... ...	... ...	2 4 5	0 0 3	2 4 2	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	

TABLE XII—(*Continued*).

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
	FIRST DIVISION—(*Continued*).																									
Ganjam District—(*Concld*).	Branch School (1)	Srikurmam ...	Chicacole Circle.	15th Oct. 1867 ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	31	34	21	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Proprietary School (1)	Urlam ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1875.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	18	19	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Kimedy Zemindary School (1) ...	Gumma ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1875.	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	28	38	...	...	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	44
	Lower Class Schools (8)	Berhampore ...	Berhampore Municipality.	1871 to 1875 ...	120	20	...	..	...	...	...	120	109	118	3	..	29	...	...	71	20	...	...	...	...	120
	Do. (12)	Do.	Do. do. ...	1873 to 1875 ...	179	...	...	..	...	...	...	179	173	179	...	...	131	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	179
Vizagapatam District.	Lower Class Schools (8)	Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam do.	1869 to 1875 ...	205	10	...	...	...	...	...	215	157	191	17	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
	Do. School (1)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	—— Jan. 1870.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	9	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Subscription do. (1)	Kottam ..	Vizagapatam Circle.	—— Feb. 1869.	20	2	...	...	...	...	..	22	21	23	14	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Do. (1)	Rayavaram ...	Do. do. ...	—— June 1867...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	22	23	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Do. (1)	Narsapatam ...	Do. do. ...	—— Jan. 1875.	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	36	26	29	19	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	Local Fund Grant School (1) ...	Merangi ..	Do. do. ...	6th January 1869.	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	20	24	15	...	39	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Lower Class Schools (81)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1870 to 1876 ...	1,406	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,417	1,122	1,382	7	...	1,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,417
	Branch Schools (5)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1867 to 1871 ...	155	1	...	...	...	...	...	156	128	143	126	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
	Lower Class Schools (25)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1875 to 1876 ...	428	1	..	...	...	...	...	429	371	418	20	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429
	Do. (8)	Vizianagaram ...	Vizianagaram Municipality.	.....	219	22	...	...	...	...	...	241	184	211	24	...	219	...	..	...	22	...	...	...	...	241
	Primary School (1)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1868.	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	52	56	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
	Lower Class Schools (4)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	123	...	..	...	...	..	...	123	108	119	12	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
	Do. (55)	.....	Vizianagaram Range.	.....	899	5	...	...	9	...	6	919	798	892	43	...	919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919
	Do. (50)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	758	3	...	...	...	...	1	762	659	739	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763
	Do. (3)	Bimlipatam ...	Bimlipatam Municipality.	.....	110	...	...	...	...	..	...	110	87	107	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
	Do. (1)	Do. ..	Do. do. ...	.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Godavery District.	Primary School (1)	Cocanada ...	Cocanada do. ...	20th Nov. 1867.	163	4	...	...	...	...	...	167	82	92	131	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
	Do. (1)	Old Cocanada ..	Do. do. ...	—— Aug. 1871.	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	51	56	39	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Mahomedan School (1)	Jagannayakapur.	Do. do. ...	10th April 1875.	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Baptist Mission School (1)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	—— Aug. 1875.	...	...	...	1	20	...	24	45	30	41	24	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Lower Class Schools (2)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1873 to 1875.	69	1	...	...	...	...	...	70	40	60	...	..	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
	Subscription School (1)	Ramachendrapur	Coconada Circle.	—— June 1868.	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	35	23	26	25	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Do. (1)	Poddapore ...	Do. do. ...	—— June 1862.	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	44	43	47	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	32
	Do. (1)	Vella ...	Do. do. ...	—— March 1868.	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	29	31	26	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Do. (1)	Kottapetta ..	Do. do. ...	—— August 1869.	55	5	...	2	...	...	...	62	58	60	52	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	52
	Do. (1)	Dowleshwaram...	Do. do. ...	—— August 1866.	52	2	...	5	...	...	...	59	57	65	59	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	38
	Lower Class Schools (20)	.....	Do. do. ...	1873 to 1875 ...	311	13	...	...	...	...	...	324	245	321	1	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324
	Do. (47)	.....	Do. do. ...	1866 to 1875 ...	936	18	...	...	...	...	...	954	791	956	38	...	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	954
	Church Mission Society's School(1) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	——— 1860.	48	1	...	...	9	...	...	58	45	54	12	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
	Preparatory Church School (1) ...	Ellore ...	Ellore Munplty.	——— 1868.	69	33	...	...	...	...	...	102	95	116	...	...	69	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	102
	Hindu Preparatory School (1) ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1874.	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	42	48	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
	Lower Class School (1)	Royakudurn ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1868.	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	23	21	24	...	...	23	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Do. (21)	.....	Do. do. ...	1870 to 1876 ...	256	3	...	...	...	...	...	259	236	270	...	...	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
	Do. (44)	.....	Do. do. ...	1873 to 1876 ..	913	94	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	822	932	..	...	932	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	1,007
	Primary School (1)	Madunsingapeta.	Rajahmundry do.	—— April 1872.	39	1	...	...	4	...	...	44	41	44	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
	Lower Class Schools (4)	Rajahmundry Mernacavoothi.	Do. do. ...	1872, 73 & 1874.	106	5	...	...	...	...	...	111	86	111	25	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
As. 2 to 6 ...	...	...	...	...	469 9 8	54 12 0	...	524 5 8	462 11 8	7 14 0	470 9 8	53 12 0	...	15 2 11	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	528 0 0	...	...	528 0 0	492 0 0	36 0 0	528 0 0	...	...	29 5 4	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	343 6 2	...	...	343 6 2	337 6 2	6 0 0	343 6 2	...	...	12 4 3	...	...	...	
As. 1 and 2 ...	...	...	*207 8 0	...	...	94 0 0	...	301 8 0	301 8 0	...	301 8 0	...	...	2 8 11	...	...	1 11 2	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	790 8 0	...	...	221 0 0	121 8 0	1,133 0 0	1,133 0 0	...	1,133 0 0	...	...	7 3 6	...	...	5 0 7	
As. 1 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	1 10 8	...	...	...	
As. 1, 2 and 4 ...	136 14 10	...	...	...	288 0 0	29 4 0	...	454 2 10	449 14 10	6 7 0	456 5 10	...	2 3 0	21 11 8	6 8 4	...	...	
As. 8, 6 and 2 ...	247 8 0	...	...	...	90 13 0	115 9 0	...	453 14 0	441 12 0	12 14 0	454 10 0	...	0 12 0	20 10 8	11 4 0	...	...	
As. 8, 6 and 3 ...	212 10 8	...	...	...	119 14 0	99 12 0	11 0 0	443 4 8	442 0 8	15 1 0	457 1 8	...	13 13 0	17 9 4	8 2 10	...	...	
As. 4, 3 and 2 ...	...	...	...	84 0 0	154 0 0	43 0 0	...	281 0 0	271 0 0	16 6 0	287 6 0	...	6 6 0	14 5 11	...	4 3 2	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	10 12 0	...	...	2,337 0 0	...	2,016 12 0	982 0 0	5,346 8 0	5,346 8 0	...	5,346 8 0	...	...	4 6 6	0 0 2	1 11 8	...	
As. 1 to 6 ...	...	...	...	...	2,364 12 8	301 8 0	...	2,666 4 8	2,351 0 8	44 11 0	2,395 11 8	270 9 0	...	18 11 6	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	81 0 0	329 6 3	4 0 0	414 6 3	414 6 3	...	414 6 3	...	...	1 1 10	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	375 8 0	...	...	...	...	375 8 0	375 8 0	...	375 8 0	...	...	2 1 8	...	...	2 0 8	
As. 6 ...	...	...	...	...	431 14 0	266 10 0	...	698 8 0	419 14 0	12 0 0	431 14 0	266 10 0	...	8 4 11	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	24 8 0	...	...	2,138 8 0	...	...	...	2,163 0 0	2,152 0 0	...	2,152 0 0	11 0 0	...	2 6 9	0 0 6	2 6 9	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	146 8 0	...	...	...	...	146 8 0	146 8 0	...	146 8 0	...	...	1 10 11	...	...	1 10 11	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 10, 8, 7, 6 & 4.	...	...	360 0 0	...	24 12 0	523 3 0	...	907 15 0	612 0 0	39 11 0	651 11 0	256 4 0	...	7 15 2	...	...	4 6 3	
As. 8, 6 and 4 ...	...	...	172 8 0	...	99 0 0	193 12 0	10 12 0	476 0 0	420 3 8	50 5 0	470 8 3	5 7 9	...	9 3 7	...	...	3 6 1	
.....	...	...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	
.....	...	...	20 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	80 0 0	160 0 0	248 0 0	...	248 0 0	...	88 0 0	8 4 3	...	...	0 10 8	
As. 3 and 4 ...	...	...	44 8 0	...	...	60 0 0	...	104 8 0	104 8 0	...	104 8 0	...	...	2 9 10	...	...	1 1 10	
As. 12, 8, 6 & 4.	139 11 10	...	...	...	99 10 0	77 6 0	117 9 0	434 4 10	401 4 1	7 4 0	408 8 1	25 12 9	...	17 12 2	6 1 3	...	...	
R. 1, As. 10, 8 & 4.	287 4 6	...	...	...	108 0 0	173 4 3	109 14 0	678 0 9	552 8 9	27 2 6	579 11 3	98 11 6	...	13 7 8	6 10 11	...	...	
As. 12, 8, 6 & 4.	315 0 0	...	...	...	166 12 0	148 10 0	...	630 6 0	617 2 0	13 8 0	630 10 0	...	0 4 0	21 11 11	10 13 9	...	...	
Do. ...	302 2 2	...	...	...	461 14 6	178 8 0	0 6 0	937 14 8	672 12 1	75 12 0	748 8 1	189 6 7	...	12 14 6	5 3 4	...	...	
R. 1½, As. 12, 8 & 6	517 8 0	...	...	...	103 0 0	527 0 0	55 9 7	1,203 1 7	1,098 0 0	45 2 0	1,143 2 0	59 15 7	...	20 0 11	9 1 3	...	...	
As. 3 to 6 ...	477 12 0	...	...	620 8 0	...	513 2 0	...	1,611 6 0	1,611 6 0	...	1,611 6 0	...	...	6 9 3	4 7 7	1 11 4	...	
As. 2 to 12 ...	...	...	...	...	23 0 4	1,678 2 0	...	1,701 0 0	1,724 4 0	15 0 0	1,739 4 0	...	37 14 0	2 3 2	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 3 ...	...	...	...	...	306 8 0	19 4 8	...	325 12 6	325 12 6	...	325 12 6	...	...	7 3 10	...	...	...	
As. 1, 2 and 3 ...	...	...	206 0 0	...	...	105 12 0	426 4 0	738 0 0	738 0 0	...	738 0 0	...	...	7 12 4	...	...	2 2 8	
As. 2 ...	...	...	154 8 0	...	...	40 14 6	...	195 6 6	189 6 6	6 0 0	195 6 6	...	...	4 10 6	...	...	3 10 10	
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	55 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	...	105 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	2 9 11	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	...	...	...	964 12 0	...	584 12 0	...	1,549 8 0	1,549 8 0	...	1,549 8 0	...	...	4 14 11	...	2 9 11	...	
As. 2 to 10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,151 8 0	...	1,151 8 0	1,151 8 0	...	1,151 8 0	...	...	1 6 5	...	...	...	
R. 1, As. 8, 6 & 4.	...	...	213 0 0	...	22 12 0	217 3 0	0 7 9	453 6 9	437 9 2	11 15 3	449 8 5	3 14 4	...	10 15 5	...	...	5 3 1	
As. 4 ...	...	...	164 8 0	...	...	183 14 0	...	348 6 0	348 6 0	...	348 6 0	...	...	4 0 10	...	...	1 14 7	

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.										Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	English.	Vernacular.
	FIRST DIVISION—(*Continued*).																									
Kistna District.	Hindu Branch School (1)	Buttayapetta ...	Masulipatam Municipality.	1st May 1874	135	...	...	...	...	...	..	135	123	144	134	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
	Do. Vernacular Schools (2) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1872 and 1873	39		...	...	...	...	.	39	44	45	...	...	39	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Lower Class Schools (8)	.....	Do. do. ...	1872 to 1876	254	4	...	...	...	...	...	258	181	214	69	.	258	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	258
	Zemindary School (1)	Vallur ...	Masulipatam Circle.	15th Aug. 1866.	33	4	...	...	...	...	...	37	29	37	23	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Lower Class School (1)	Repalli ...	Do. ...	—Feb. 1869	39	5	..	...	...	...	.	44	32	37	35	...	44	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	44
	Do. Schools (6)	.....	Do. ...	1864 to 1873	.		...	...	20	...	45	65	38	53	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
	Do. (89)	.....	Do. ...	1869 to 1876	1,295	74	...	...	...	...	...	1,369	1,094	1,423	41	...	1,334	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	1,369
	Do. (94)	.....	Do. ...	1870 to 1876...	1,278	39	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	1,117	1,348	54	...	1,304	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1,317
	Do. (3)	.....	Do. ...	——1872	.	.	...	...	16	...	8	24	20	31	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Do. (5)	.....	Guntur Municipality.	1870 to 1872	143	21	...	...	...	...	...	164	119	170	...	...	164	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
	Do. School (1)	Kotapeta ...	Do. do. ...	—July 1874	21	..	...	...	..	...	...	21	14	20	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Do. (1)	Old Guntur ...	Do. do. ...	——1870	20	...	...	...	14	..	...	34	20	34	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Do. (1)	Parangipuram ...	Guntur Circle ...	—June 1875 ..	30	3	.	...	20	...	..	53	38	55	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
	Do. Schools (138)	.....	Do. do. ...	1869 to 1876...	1,925	48	...	...	7	...	...	1,980	1,575	1,955	63	...	1,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,980
	Do. (55)	.....	Do. do. ...	1872 to 1876...	586	13	...	...	1	...	..	600	496	588	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	SECOND DIVISION.																									
Bellary District.	Roman Catholic Schools (2)	Bellary ...	Bellary Municipality.	.....	32	.	...	...	36	...	...	68	69	76	...	68	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	68
	Village Schools (14)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1870 and 1875...	272	59	...	...	...	...	...	331	278	330	57	...	224	...	78	...	29	...	...	...	...	331
	Sultanpoor School (1)	Sultanpoor ...	Bellary Circle ...	——— 1869	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	18	..	...	31
	Village Schools (116)	.....	Do. do. ...	1864 to 1875...	1,778	97	...	...	...	...	1	1,876	1,574	1,904	...	...	144	...	1,704	...	28	...	...	...	...	1,876
	Rachaia's Canarese School (1) ...	Bellary ...	Bellary Municipality.	——— 1876	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	27	24	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Canarese Schools (93)	.....	Bellary Circle ..	1864 to 1876...	1,246	33	...	...	...	...	2	1,281	1,035	1,273	42	...	136	...	1,185	...	10	...	...	...	...	1,281
	Results grants Schools (unaided) (34)	.....	Gooty do. ...	1874 and 1875...	444	27	...	...	...	...	...	471	399	443	...	...	440	.	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
	Results grants Schools „ (115)	.....	Penoondah Circle.	1873 to 1876...	1,342	38	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	1,127	1,306	1	...	1,211	...	169	...	...	...	...	.	1	1,379
	Results grants Schools (115) ...	.....	Gooty do. ...	1872 to 1875...	1,560	110	...	...	...	...	1	1,671	1,497	1,654	3	...	1,112	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,668
	Results grants Schools (60) ...	.....	Penoondah Circle.	1873 and 1874...	1,093	107	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	952	1,105	...	...	1,131	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
	Results grants School (1) ...	Gooty ...	Gooty Municipality.	October 1875...	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Ramakristapah's Results grants School. (1) ...	Anantapore ...	Anantapore do.	——1874	28	2	..	...	...	...	...	30	27	25	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Results grants Schools (2) ...	Gooty ...	Gooty do.	Do. ..	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	45	39	43	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Do. (3) ...	Adoni ...	Adoni do.	1870 and 1873...	115	18	.	...	...	...	...	133	116	123	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Kurnool District.	Results grants Schools (5) ...	Kurnool ...	Kurnool do.	1872 and 1874...	16	80	...	...	...	...	...	96	72	100	...	...	40	...	...	...	55	1	...	..	...	96
	Results grants School (1) ...	Do. ...	Do. do.	——1868	33	.	...	...	...	...	...	33	28	42	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Results grants Schools (11) ...	.....	Kurnool Circle...	1870 to 1875...	166	19	...	...	...	...	...	185	143	178	...	...	168	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	185
	Results grants Schools (3) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1875 and 1876 ..	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	26	34	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 3, 4, 5 & 6 ..	. ..	... ..	515 10 4	... ..	... ..	437 7 0	... ..	953 1 4	1,078 13 8	26 1 10	1,104 15 4	... ..	151 14 0	8 15 9	.. ..	... .	4 3 1	
As. 4 .	.. ..	... ..	69 8 0	... ..	... ..	156 0 0	97 0 0	322 8 0	322 8 0	.. ..	322 8 0	... ..	. ..	7 5 3	.. ..	... ...	1 9 3	
As. 2 to 8	.. ..	... ..	... ..	... .	14 0 0	364 0 0	65 0 0	443 0 0	443 0 0	... ..	443 0 0		... .	2 7 2	... ..	.. ..	... ..	
As. 6, 3 and 1 .	376 0 0	... ..	... ..	... ..	... .	88 0 1	316 8 0	780 8 1	752 8 0	10 13 7	763 5 7	17 2 6	...	26 5 2	12 15 5	. .	... ..	
As. 6, 4, 3 & 2 .	. ..	...	...	271 15 0	177 2 9	93 0 0	.. ..	542 1 9	515 2 0	16 11 0	531 13 0	10 4 9	... ..	16 9 11	.	8 7 11	... ..	
	. ..	... ..	... ..	88 0 0	42 0 0	... .	386 3 0	516 3 0	495 8 0	20 11 0	516 3 0	... ..	... .	13 9 4	... ..	2 5 1	... ..	
As. 2 to 8 ...	168 0 0	... ..	... ..	3,147 13 4	. ...	2,351 10 0	637 4 0	6,304 11 4	6,304 11 4	... .	6,304 11 4	... .	... .	5 7 4	5 9 7	2 9 2	... ..	
Do.	.. ..	... ..	... ..	.. ..	.. ...	2,222 0 0	332 0 0	2,554 0 0	2,554 0 0	... ..	2,554 0 0	... .	... .	2 4 7	. ..	... ..	... .	
.....	. ..	... .	... .	... ..	... ..	... ...	156 0 0	156 0 0	156 0 0	... ..	156 0 0	... .	... .	7 12 10	. ..	... ..	... .	
As. 2 to 8 ...	.. ..	...	175 0 0	.. ..	... ..	288 0 0	138 0 0	601 0 0	601 0 0	... ..	601 0 0	... .	... ..	5 0 10	... ..	... ..	1 8 2	
Do. ...	.. ..	... .	... ..	. .	. ..	48 0 0	.. .	48 0 0	48 0 0	.. ..	48 0 0	..	...	3 6 10	... .	... .	... ..	
.....	.. ..	... ..	... ..	.. ..	. ...	... ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	... ..	60 0 0	... ...	10 0 0	3 0 0	. ...	... .	... ..	
As. 2 ...	... ..	... ..	..	137 0 0	.	82 12 0	25 0 0	244 12 0	167 12 0	... .	167 12 0	77 0 0	.	4 6 8	... ..	3 9 8	... ..	
As. 2 to 8 ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	5,141 0 0	360 0 0	4,146 10 0	1,012 0 0	10,659 10 0	10,444 2 0	... .	10,444 2 0	215 8 0	.. .	6 4 4	... .	3 4 3	... ..	
As. 4 to R. 1 ...	.. ..	... ..	.. .	... ..	... .	999 14 0	175 12 0	1,175 10 0	1,175 10 0	... .	1,175 10 0	...	...	2 5 11	... ..	.. .	... ..	
A. 1	. ..	... ..	162 0 0	.. ..	63 0 0	36 0 0	.. .	261 0 0	192 0 0	2 8 0	194 8 0	66 8 0	... .	2 13 1	... .	..	2 5 7	
A. 1 to R. 1 ..	10 4 0	...	642 8 0	..	... ...	1,296 0 0	756 0 0	2,704 12 0	2,704 12 0	... .	2,704 12 0	... ..	... ..	9 10 8	0 0 7	.	2 3 9	
		... .	.. ..	96 0 0	192 0 0	. .	. .	288 0 0	288 0 0	... .	288 0 0	..	... ..	9 14 11	..	3 5 0	... ..	
A. 1 to R 1 ...	... ..	...	.	3,746 0 0	... ..	5,888 0 0	5,712 0 0	15,346 0 0	14,910 8 0	..	14,910 8 0	435 8 0	.. ..	9 7 7	.. .	2 1 8	... ..	
As. 4 to 8 ...	... ..	...	.. .	. . .	... ..	48 0 0	42 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	... .	90 0 0	... ..	... ..	3 12 0	... ..	... ..	...	
As. 1 to 12 ...	... ..	... .	... .	... ..	.	4,673 0 0	4,499 0 0	9,172 0 0	9,172 0 0	... ..	9,172 0 0	... ..	... ..	8 13 9	.. .	... ..	.. .	
As. 2 to 8 ...	... ..	...	... .	... ...	... .	2,028 0 0	..	2,028 0 0	2,028 0 0	... .	2,028 0 0	... .	... ..	5 1 4	.. ..	.. ..	... ...	
As. 2 to R. 1 ...	...	...	... .	... ...	...	4,031 4 0		4,031 4 0	4,031 4 0	... .	4,031 4 0	... ..	... ..	3 9 3	.. ..	... ..	...	
Do. ...	... ..	...	...	1,720 0 0 999 8 0	...	8,535 0 0	...	11,254 8 0	11,254 8 0	... ..	11,254 8 0	... ..	... .	7 3 3	... ..	1 11 8	... ..	
Do. ...	. ..	...	.. .	1,160 8 0 356 0 0	.. ..	3,697 0 0	...	5,213 8 0	5,213 8 0	... .	5,213 8 0	... ..	... ..	5 3 7	.. .	1 8 2	... ..	
As. 1 to 8 ..	... ..	...	...	... .	... ...	60 0 0	.	60 0 0	60 0 0	... ..	60 0 0	... .	... ..	3 0 0	.. ..	. ..	... ..	
Do. ...	... .	...	...	8 8 0	... .	96 0 0	...	104 8 0	104 8 0	... .	104 8 0	... ..	... ..	3 13 11	. ..	. ..	0 5 0	
Do. ...	... .	...	...	28 8 0	...	180 0 0	...	208 8 0	208 8 0	... ..	208 8 0	... ..	...	5 5 6	... .	. .	0 11 8	
A. 1 to R. 1 ...	... ..	...	...	97 0 0	... ..	612 0 0	..	709 0 0	709 0 0	...	709 0 0	... ...	..	6 1 10	... ..	... ..	0 13 5	
As. 2 to 8 ...	... ..	...	...	89 8 0	... ..	193 9 0	...	283 1 0	283 1 0	.	283 1 0	... ..	... ..	3 14 11	.. .	... ..	1 3 11	
Do. ...	.. .	...	...	55 8 0	... ..	141 0 0	..	196 8 0	196 8 0	...	196 8 0	... ..	... ..	7 0 3	. .	... ..	1 15 9	
Do. ...	.. ..	...	...	... ..	... ..	420 0 0	..	624 0 0	624 0 0	.	624 0 0	... ..	.. .	4 5 10	.. .	1 6 10	... ..	
Do.	... ..	...	...	... ..	... ..	144 0 0	...	178 8 0	178 8 0	...	178 8 0	... ..	... ..	6 7 5	... ..	0 14 9	.. ...	

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.									Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Parahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	English.	Vernacular.
	SECOND DIVISION—(*Continued*).																									
Kurnool District—(*Continued*).	Results Grants School (1)	Kurnool ...	Kurnool Circle...	———1875	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	13	..		16	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Do. (1)	Mighapaud ...	Do. ...	———1875	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	12	...	.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Do. (2)	.....	Do. ...	———1873	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	22		..	20	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	20
	Lower Class Schools (4)	Kurnool ...	Kurnool Municipality.	1868 to 1876	71	171	...	...	...	...	2	244	165	235	36	..	149	...	...	.	95	...	...	...	...	244
	Do. (11)	.....	Kurnool Circle...	1874 to 1876 .	103	5	...	...	...	...	...	108	77	106	...	..	108	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
	Do. (14)	.....	Do. ...	1874 to 1876. .	164	28	...	...	...	..	...	192	145	179	...	...	168	...	.	...	24	..	...	...	...	192
	Do. (13)	.....	Do. ..	1873 to 1876 ..	157	7	..	.	17	..	..	181	141	176	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
	Do. (4)	.....	Do. ...	1873 and 1875 .	35	...	...		..	..	...	35	29	35	...	...	35	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Do. (10)	.....	Do. ...	1873 and 1875 ..	147	9	..	..	...	.	.	156	136	153	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
	Do. (11)	.....	Do. ..	.....	1	2	...	..	136		29	168	133	163	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	168
Cuddapah District.	Do. (9)	.....	Cuddapah Circle.	.. ..	9	2	..	...	110	..	...	121	101	101	9	...	121	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	121
	Do. (6)	Cuddapah ...	Do. Municipality.	.....	133	46	.	...	...	..	...	179	123	157	...	...	179	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	179
	Do. (1[illegible])	.....	Cuddapah Circle.	.....	1,470	161	...	...	..	..	...	1,640	1,343	1,393	8	...	1,593	...	..	...	47	...	...	.	...	1,640
	Village Schools (7)	... .	Madanapully Circle.	.....	115	6	...	...	...	..	..	121	99	114	39	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	39	82
	Do. (11)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	140	60	...	...	...	...	...	200	166	187	35	...	110	...	...	..	55	..	..	.	35	165
	Do. (23)	.....	Do. do. ..	.....	343	34	...	...	...	...	...	377	312	366	...	...	366	...	...	...	11	...	...	.	...	377
	Do. (13)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	232	52	...	.	...	...	...	284	236	265	...	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
	Lower Class Schools (7)	.....	Cuddapah Circle.	.....	..	.	.	..	65	...	...	65	47	47	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
	Do. (6)	Cuddapah .	Do. Municipality.	.....	...	114	...	..	.	...	...	114	86	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	114
	Do. (104)	.....	Cuddapah Circle.	.....	1,347	141	...	...	...	...	...	1,488	1,242	1,268	5	...	1,414	...	...	...	174	...	...	..	...	1,488
	Village Schools (19)	.....	Madanapully Circle.	.....	233	28	...	...	...	..	...	261	227	249	45	..	195	...	...	...	21	..	...	.	45	216
	Do. (15)	... ..	Do. do. ...	.....	204	28		...	...	...	..	232	204	223	...	..	213		...	...	19	...	...	..	...	232
	Do. (34)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	382	48	.	...	...		.	430	351	425	...	...	421	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	430
	Do. (24)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	325	24	...	...	...	...	...	349	313	335	...	...	337	...	...	..	12	...	...	..	...	349
Nellore District.	Lower Class Schools (93)	.....	Nellore Circle ...	.....	1,269	27	...	...	...	..	...	1,296	1,033	1,251	38	...	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,296
	Do. (52)	.....	Do. ...	.....	512	43	...	...	...	...	...	555	444	539	..	...	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555
	American Baptist Mission Lower Class School (1)	Konur ...	Do. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	11	13	...	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Boys' School (6)	.....	Do. ...	1872 to 1875 ..	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	61	78	.	..	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
	Do. (6)	.....	Do. ...	1872 and 1874 ..	103	1	...	...	...	..	..	104	83	108	..	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
	Do. (16)	.....	Do. ...	1867 to 1875...	256	9	...	...	...	..	...	265	229	262	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
	Do. (21)	.....	Do. ...	1869 to 1875.	446	7	...	...	...	...	...	453	373	406	10	...	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
	Do. (19)	.....	Do. ...	Do.	312	2	...	...	...	...	...	314	256	294	...	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
	Do. (4)	.....	Do. ...	1872 and 1875. .	86	1	...	..	...	...	...	87	73	81	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
	Do. (2)	.....	Do. ...	1870 and 1875...	47	2	...	...	...	...	...	49	40	45	...	...	49	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	Do. (16)	.....	Do. ...	1872 to 1876	204	2	...	...	...	...	...	206	155	205	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
	Do. (14)	.....	Do. ...	1872 to 1875...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	129	174	...	...	173	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	173
	Do. (20)	.....	Do. ..	1871 to 1875 .	228	30	...	..	...	...	...	258	224	251	...	...	240	...	...	...	18	..	...	...	...	258
	Do. (16)	.....	Do. ...	1869 to 1876 ..	135	1	..	...	...	...	...	136	123	136	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
	Do. (12)	.....	Do. ...	1870 to 1876...	137	5	...	...	...	...	...	142	126	142	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
	Do. (3)	.....	Do. ...	1870 to 1875. .	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	40	36	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Do. (15)	.....	Do. ...	———1875	126	27	...	...	...	...	...	153	118	147	...	...	130	...	...	.	23	..	...	...	...	153

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government	Proceeds of Endowment	Municipal Funds	Local Funds	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges	Excess of Charges over Receipts	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost	Cost to Government	Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks
	Rs A. P	Rs A. P.	Rs A P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P	Rs A P.	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs A P.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A P.	Rs A P.	Rs A P	Rs A P.	Rs. A P	Rs. A P.	
As. 2 to 8				22 8 0		50 0 0		72 8 0	72 8 0		72 8 0			5 9 5		1 0 9		
Do.				15 8 0		70 0 0		85 8 0	85 8 0		85 8 0			8 8 10		1 8 10		
Do.				72 8 0		60 0 0	10 0 0	142 8 0	142 8 0		142 8 0			7 4 6		2 11 6		
As 4 to 8						384 8 0		662 2 7	662 2 7		662 2 7			4 0 8				
As 2 to 8						410 0 0		410 0 0	410 0 0		410 0 0			5 5 2				
Do						357 0 0		357 0 0	357 0 0		357 0 0			2 7 5				
As. 2 to R 1						344 0 0		344 0 0	344 0 0		344 0 0			2 7 0				
As. 4 to R 1						228 0 0		228 0 0	228 0 0		228 0 0			7 12 9				
As 2 to 8						299 0 0	34 0 0	333 0 0	333 0 0		333 0 0			2 1 4				
							364 0 0	364 0 0	364 0 0		364 0 0			2 11 9				
				301 0 0				301 0 0	582 0 0		582 0 0		281 0 0	5 12 2		2 13 7		
As 2 and 4			151 8 0			434 0 0	86 0 0	671 8 0	671 8 0		671 8 0			5 7 4			1 3 8	
As. 2 to 10	88 8 0			3,168 4 0		4,370 0 0	2,122 0 0	9,748 12 0	9,748 12 0		9,748 12 0			6 4 0	1 9 1	1 14 0		
As. 8 to R 1				229 8 0	80 0 0	601 0 0		910 8 0	910 8 0		910 8 0			9 2 2		2 5 1		
As. 4 to 12				314 8 0	60 0 0	839 0 0	160 0 0	1 373 8 0	1,373 8 0		1,373 8 0			8 4 5		1 14 4		
				721 8 0		1,662 0 0	380 0 0	2,763 8 0	2,763 8 0		2,763 8 0			8 13 8		2 5 0		
As. 4 to 12				333 0 0		782 0 0	268 0 0	1,383 0 0	1,383 0 0		1,383 0 0			5 13 9		1 6 7		
									306 0 0		306 0 0		306 0 0	6 8 2				
As. 2 to 4						293 0 0	19 0 0	312 0 0	312 0 0		312 0 0			3 10 1				
						3,808 0 0	1,979 0 0	5 787 0 0	5,787 0 0		5,787 0 0			4 10 6				
As. 4 to R 1					72 0 0	1,259 0 0	200 0 0	1,531 0 0	1,531 0 0		1,531 0 0			6 11 11				
						961 0 0	125 0 0	1,086 0 0	1,086 0 0		1,086 0 0			5 5 2				
						1,682 0 0		1 682 0 0	1,682 0 0		1,682 0 0			4 12 8				
						1,246 0 0	94 0 0	1,340 0 0	1,340 0 0		1,340 0 0			4 4 6				
A. 1 to As 12.				1,914 4 0		4,610 4 0	1,325 0 0	7,849 8 0	7,849 8 0		7,849 8 0			7 5 2		1 12 9		
Do.						3,308 12 0	1,370 0 0	4,678 12 0	4,678 12 0		4,678 12 0			6 4 3				
						7 12 0		7 12 0	36 0 0		36 0 0		28 4 0	3 4 4				
A 1 to R. 1				109 8 0		228 0 0	63 0 0	400 8 0	400 8 0		400 8 0			6 9 1		1 12 9		
As. 1 to 8				131 8 0		252 0 0	70 0 0	453 8 0	453 8 0		453 8 0			5 7 5		1 9 4		
Do.				382 8 0		488 0 0	223 0 0	1,093 8 0	1,093 8 0		1,093 8 0			4 12 5		1 10 9		
As. 1 to 12				573 0 0		864 0 0	411 0 0	1,848 0 0	1,848 4 0		1,848 4 0		0 4 0	4 10 6		1 7 8		
A 1 to R 1				350 8 0		672 0 0	237 0 0	1,259 8 0	1,259 8 0		1,259 8 0			4 14 9		1 5 11		
As. 2 to 8				80 8 0		204 0 0	96 8 0	381 0 0	381 0 0		381 0 0			5 3 6		1 1 8		
As. 2 to 4				63 0 0		68 0 0	47 0 0	178 0 0	178 0 0		178 0 0			4 7 2		1 9 2		
As. 1 to 8						546 0 0	178 8 0	724 8 0	724 8 0		724 8 0			4 10 9				
Do.						486 0 0	127 0 0	613 0 0	613 0 0		613 0 0			4 12 0				
As. 2 to 12						725 0 0	293 0 0	1,018 0 0	1,018 0 0		1,018 0 0			4 8 9				
Do.						571 0 0	279 0 0	850 0 0	850 0 0		850 0 0			5 11 8				
As. 2 to 6						411 0 0	177 0 0	588 0 0	588 0 0		588 0 0			4 2 5				
As 2 to 4						102 0 0	32 0 0	134 0 0	134 0 0		134 0 0			3 11 7				
As. 1 to 12						614 0 0	226 0 0	840 0 0	840 0 0		840 0 0			0 1 11				

Private Schools

	Name of Institution	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages) English.	Vernacular.
	THIRD DIVISION.																									
Chingleput District. Madras Dist.	Salary Grant Schools (2)	.....	Madras Municipality.	1860 to 1876	...	.	5	89		.	..	94	74	88	94	21	...	..	.	.		..	..	.	94	...
	Lower Class Schools (14)	.....	Do. do.	1830 to 1875 .	163	45		6	128	...	271	613	530	636	304	544	32				37	7	..	.	230	383
	Do. (2)	.....	Do. do.	1845 to 1862...	..		2	109	...	...	...	111	85	94	111	.			...			..			111	...
	Do. (116) . ..	.	Do. do.	1815 to 1875 .	3,838	785	.	3	19		81	4,726	4,045	4,792	1,936	2,165	1,892				765	164	568		207	4,519
	Roman Catholic School, Royapetta (1)	Royapetta ...	Do. do.	—— 1862	5		...	22	29	..	..	56	59	70	56		.				..		...		...	56
	Lower Class Schools (83)	.	Do. do.	1842 to 1876...	1,657	452		2	9		2	2,122	1,796	2,087	573	1,071	655	.	...	..	429	81	340	.	59	2,063
	Salary Grant Schools (3)	.	Chingleput Circle.	1867 to 1869...	217	3	.	..	..	..	...	220	148	204	95	220	...		..	..	...	...	...		..	220
	St. Ignatius' School (1)	Kitcheri ...	Do. do.	..	15	...	..	.	80	.	2	97	98	105	40	27	70			...	...	..	..		...	97
	Village Schools (92)	.....	Do. do.	1872 to 1876..	1,805	39	...	...	9	..	11	1,864	1,599	1,885	119	1,739	167		.	...	...	...	.	.	...	1,864
	Do. (126)	.. ...	Do. do.	1868 to 1876 ..	2,560	22	..	.	34		42	2,658	2,362	2,686	68	2,454	239		...		...	...	...	...	...	2,658
	Lower Class Schools (2)	.....	Do. do.	1871 to 1873 .			.		17		19	36	23	36		19	17		...	..	...	...	...	...	.	36
	Do. (5)	.. ...	Sadapet Circle.	—— 1874	101	2		.	48	...		151	129	150	110	126	25		.	..	..	...	...	...	.	151
	Do. (124)	..	Do. do.	...	2,456	50			2	.	36	2,544	2,114	2,456	139	2,065	479	.	.		...	...	...	...	...	2,544
	Do. (75)		Do. do.	..	1,041	33			22		5	1,101	893	1,079	23	810	291		.		...	..	.		...	1,101
	Village Schools (19)	.	Conjeveram Municipality.	1869 to 1875 .	581	8					3	592	481	603	35	506	96	.			..	...	...	. .	.	592
	Do. School (1)	Conjeveram ...	Do. do.	—— March 1876	24	..	...	..		..		24	20	24		24	...	. .	...	.	...	...	.	..	..	24
	Anglo-Vernacular do. Munjacooppum (1)	Munjacooppum...	Cuddalore Municipality.	31st Jan. 1865	73	...	..		...	..	...	73	66	74	73	73	...		...	..	...	...	..		...	73
North Arcot District.	Lutheran Mission Vernacular Boys' School (1)	Do.	Do. do.	22nd Dec. 1873	25	5		..	..	..	.	30	24	30	...	30	..	.	..		...	...	..	.	...	30
	Lower Class Schools (10) ...	. . .	Do. do.	1868 to 1874 .	426	13		.	..	.	..	439	365	404	144	439	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	439
	Pensioners' School, Old Town, Cuddalore (1) . .	Cuddalore ...	Do do.	—— June 1865	.	..		20	.			20	18	20	20				...	...	...	...	...		20	
	Lower Class Schools (13) ...	..	Do. do.	1872 to 1816	339	.						339	280	301	30	339	..		...	..	...	...	...	.		339
	Do. (238) ..	..	Cuddalore Circle.	1870 to 1876 .	4,107	122			34		30	4,293	3,691	4,278	72	4,269	72		..			...	..	..	..	4,293
	Do (229) .	...	Do do.	1871 to 1876 ..	3,863	78			30	...	47	4,018	3,431	4,066	27	3,953	80				15	...	...	...	..	4,018
	Noor Sahib's School, Chidumbarum (1)	Chidumbarum	Chidumbarum Municipality.	20th Nov. 1869	.	17	...			...	...	17	15	17	14	17	...	..	..	.	.	...	...		..	17
	Lower Class Schools (6)	... .	Do. do.	1872 to 1875 .	160	3		..	.	..	.	163	134	158	..	163		.	..	.	...	..	..		.	163
	Do. (5)	Chidumbarum ...	Do do.	—— 1876	85	..	.	.	..	..		85	70	85	.	85	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...		85
	Do. (111)	.....	Viridachellam Circle.	1870 to 1876	2,098	28			8		17	2,151	1,722	2,072	96	2,151	...		.	...	...	...	...	..	..	2,151
	Do. (113)	.. .	Do. do.	Do	1,909	16		.	5		11	1,941	1,548	1,888	32	1,939			...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1,941
	FOURTH DIVISION.																									
North Arcot District.	Lower Class Schools (2) ...	Wallajapet ...	Wallajapet Municipality.	1870 and 1873	28					..		28	30	34		28	...		...		.	...	...	.	...	28
	Anglo-Vernacular Schools (3) ...	.....	Chittore Circle.	1866 and 1874 ..	169	13	.	1	8	..	..	191	158	194	179	118	72		...	..	...	.	..		...	191
	Lower Class Schools .. (118) .	.....	Do. do.	1868 to 1875 ..	2,287	97		.	..			2,384	2,014	2,418	...	626	1,710		.		25		...	..		2,384
	American Mission Schools (2) ..	....	Do. do.	1866 and 1872			.	..	47	..	14	61	48	63	.	61	.	.		.	...	.	...	..	...	61
	Do. (2) ..	Ekamoor ..	Do. do.	—— 1870	.		.	...	27	...	.	27	21	27	.	27					...	.	..	.	..	27
	Lower Class Schools (143) .	. ..	Do. do.	1865 to 1876 .	2,823	71	.	...	..	...		2,894	2,372	2,827	17	1,067	1,800	..		.	22	.	...	..	...	2,894
	Do. (12) ...	Vellore ...	Vellore Municipality.	1869 to 1875 .	332	73	..	...	5	...	13	423	352	433	...	218	137	.			68	10	...	..	...	423
	Mission Schools (2) ..	Do.	Do. do.	—— 1864	6	9	..	..	34	..	33	82	55	79	8	70	12	.			...	..	...	...	...	82
	Lower Class School (1) ...	Do.	Do. do.	.....	26			...		...		26	22	25		26	...	...	.	...	...	...		..	..	26
	Mahomedan Orphan do. (1) .	Arcot ...	Vellore Circle.	..	.	34	..	..	...	...		34	30	33						...		...	34	..	...	34
	Lower Class Schools (142) ...	.....	Do do.	1869 and 1876 ...	3,117	249	..	...	.	1	..	3,367	2,936	3,328	8	2,940	384	.			48	.	.	...	...	3,367
	Do. (57) ..	.....	Do. do.	1870 to 1876.	1,230	45		..	4	...	...	1,279	1,108	1,252	..	1,063	214	..			..	..	.	..	.	1,279

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee	Receipts: From Government	Receipts: Proceeds of Endowment	Receipts: Municipal Funds	Receipts: Local Funds	Receipts: Subscriptions, Donations, &c	Receipts: Fees, Fines, &c	Receipts: Other Sources	Receipts: Total	Charges: Current	Charges: Extraordinary	Charges: Total	Excess of Receipts over Charges	Excess of Charges over Receipts	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil: Total Cost	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil: Cost to Government	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil: Cost to Local Fund Boards	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil: Cost to Municipalities	Remarks
	RS A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A P	RS A. P	RS. A. P.	RS A P	RS A. P.	RS A P.	RS A P.	RS. A. P.	RS A P.	RS A P	RS. A P	RS A P.	RS A P.	RS A. P.	RS A P	
As 1 to R 1	509 5 4		. .. ...	... .	1,603 0 3	38 2 0	.	2,150 7 7	2,130 14 6	... .	2,130 14 6	19 9 1	.	28 12 9	6 14 2		1 13 8	
Pies 3 to R. 1	... ...	... ..	983 14 5	.	2,878 15 2	973 11 8	364 5 11	5,200 15 3	4,444 13 8	237 13 7	4,682 11 3	518 3 11		8 13 4	...		4 0 0	
As 2 to R 1	... .	...	340 0 0	. ... ..	568 11 10	285 1 0	179 7 8	1,373 4 6	1,272 7 10	77 15 11	1,350 7 9	22 12 9		15 14 3		.. ...	1 9 5	
As 1 to 8 ...	19 12 0	531 4 3	6,751 7 2	.. .	7 8 0	15,968 11 9	317 14 6	23,596 9 8	20,781 0 3	1,440 9 11	22,221 10 2	1,374 15 6	.	5 7 11	1 6 7	.		
As 4	. ...	... ...	.. ..	. ..	. .	113 5 0	.	113 5 0	885 0 0	15 9 0	900 9 0	.. ..	787 4 0	15 4 3		..	..	
As. 2 to R 1	. ...	.. ...	. ... ..	.. ..	60 0 0	5,299 0 0	8 0 0	5,367 0 0	5,129 10 10	344 9 0	5,474 3 10	... ...	107 3 10	3 0 9		..	..	
As. 2 to 12 .	... ..	. ...	... .	370 0 0	877 15 9	364 11 11	.	1,612 11 8	1,612 11 8	. ..	1,612 11 8	... .	.	10 14 4	.	2 8 0	.	
As. 2 to 8	. ... ..	.. . ...	... . .	271 0 0	400 0 0	70 0 0		741 0 0	741 0 0	... .	741 0 0	...		7 9 0	. ..	2 12 8		
As 2 to R. 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	...	3,841 8 0	57 0 0	3,525 13 1	318 9 6	7,742 14 7	7,742 14 7	... ..	7,742 14 7	.. .	..	4 10 2		2 3 1		
As. 2 to R 1	. ..	... .	... ...	.	224 0 0	4,257 15 3	389 1 4	4,871 0 7	4,871 0 7	.	4,871 0 7	..	.	2 1 0			..	
Free .	.. ...	... . ..	..		96 0 0	. .		96 0 0	96 0 0	..	96 0 0	.. ..	..	4 2 9	. .	.		
As 1 to 8 ..	.. ... .	. ..	.. .	277 0 0	335 13 4	330 3 6	70 0 0	1,013 0 10	923 10 10	89 6 0	1,013 0 10	... .		7 5 8			1 10 4	
As. 1 to 8	... ...	.. ..	. .	3,231 8 0	.	4,236 13 0	147 5 6	7,615 10 0	7,615 10 0	. ...	7,615 10 0	.. ...	..	3 9 8		1 8 5		
As. 1 to 4 .	... ..	. .. ...	..		105 0 0	2,042 0 0	21 8 0	2,168 8 0	2,168 8 0		2,168 8 0	...		2 6 10			..	
Pies 3 to As. 8	.. ...	...	694 8 0	...	.	686 3 0	168 12 0	1,549 7 0	1,453 7 0	96 0 0	1,549 7 0	.. .. ..	. .	3 3 6			1 7 1	
As. 4 and 8		... ...		...	...	6 0 0		6 0 0	6 0 0	... ..	6 0 0	. .	... .	0 4 10		..	.	
As 12 to 4	259 10 11	90 0 0	. .		49 8 0	396 6 0	12 8 0	808 0 11	593 13 3	24 6 8	618 3 11	189 13 0	.	9 5 10	3 14 11			
....	. .	... .	16 8 0	.			72 0 0	88 8 0	72 0 0	6 0 0	78 0 0	10 8 0	...	3 4 0			0 11 0	
As 1 to 8	..	...	404 8 0			517 8 0		922 0 0	886 0 0	36 0 0	922 0 0	. .		2 8 5		. .. . .	1 1 9	
As 8 to 4	.. ..	. .	.	. ..	325 0 0	43 6 0		368 6 0	284 14 0	.	284 14 0	83 8 0		15 13 3				
As 2 to 8	. .	.		..	25 0 0	401 0 0		426 0 0	410 8 0	15 8 0	426 0 0	.		1 8 4				
As 1 to R 1	. .	...	. . .	9,233 4 0	. ...	6,063 15 0	618 6 0	15,915 9 0	15,793 13 11	107 11 1	15,901 9 0	14 0 0	.	3 11 4		1 14 5		
As. 1 to 8	.. .. ..	.. ...		84 8 0	.	3,606 9 0	401 0 0	4,192 1 0	3,983 8 3	24 0 9	4,007 9 0	84 8 0		1 2 8		1 5 6		
.. .	.. .. ..	...	60 0 0	. .	64 11 0		.	124 11 0	120 0 0	4 11 0	124 11 0	. ..	..	8 5 0	. .		4 0 0	
As 2 and 4		... .	204 0 0	..		191 0 0		395 0 0	364 0 0	31 0 0	395 0 0	. ..		2 15 2		.	1 8 4	
As 2	. . ..	.			. ...	15 0 0	. .	15 0 0	15 0 0		15 0 0			0 3 5				
As 2 and 4		. ..		2,978 0 0	...	3,794 0 0		6,772 0 0	6,226 0 0	155 8 0	6,381 8 0	390 8 0		3 11 4		... 1 8 1	.	
As. 2 and 4 .	.. ... .	.				2,773 4 0	. ..	2,773 4 0	2,733 6 6	39 13 6	2,773 4 0	...		1 12 8	.		..	
As 2 to 8		.	105 0 0	...	... ...	135 0 0	. ..	240 0 0	225 0 0	15 0 0	240 0 0	. .	. .	8 0 0		..	3 8 0	
As 4 to 12	843 5 11	147 8 0	...	..	...	290 0 0	793 12 0	123 2 5	2,197 12 1	2,088 2 8	12 2 0	2,100 4 8	97 7 8		13 4 8	5 5 5		
As. 2 to 12 ...		. .. ...	.. . .	5,449 8 0	..	4,059 14 0	..	9,509 8 0	9,508 14 0	... ...	9,508 14 0	0 8 0		4 6 0		2 5 9		
....	. ...	95 12 0	.. ...	131 8 0	... .	. ...	252 0 0	479 4 0	479 4 0	... ...	479 4 0			9 15 9		2 11 10	..	
...	.. *	. .	...		.	..	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	. ..	120 0 0		. ..	5 11 5	. ...			
As. 2 to 8 ...	... ..	... .	. . ...	. . ...	261 2 1	4,946 0 0		5,107 2 1	5,107 2 1	. . ..	5,107 2 1			2 2 5				
.	.. *	... ..	693 8 0	. . .. ..		645 8 0		1,339 0 0	1,339 0 0	.. ..	1,339 0 0		.	3 11 8			1 14 4	
... .	... .		85 0 0	.			95 0 0	180 0 0	168 0 0	12 0 0	180 0 0			3 4 4			1 8 9	
.....	... .					46 0 0		46 0 0	46 0 0	...	46 0 0			2 1 5		..		
. .	...	1,271 12 0	. .	. ..	..		.	1,271 12 0	1,271 12 0	.	1,271 12 0		.	12 6 3	..			
. ...			...	5,129 0 0		4,361 0 0		9,490 0 0	9,478 0 0	..	9,478 0 0	12 0 0	..	3 1 8		1 10 0		
.....	. .	...	. .	.	.. .	2,209 4 0	.	2,209 4 0	2,209 4 0		2,209 4 0		.	1 15 11	.			

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
	FOURTH DIVISION—(*Continued*).																									
Salem District.	Lower Class Schools (4)	.....	Salem Municipality..	.....	89	3	...	...	...	...	31	123	122	151	...	88	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
	Do. (3)	.....	Do. Circle ...	1870 to 1875...	62	1	...	3	13	...	...	69	59	69	69	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
	Do. (54)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	1,066	64	...	...	...	...	2	1,102	851	1,049	47	1,024	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,102
	Do. (23)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	472	11	...	...	...	...	...	483	390	469	16	457	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483
	Do. (28)	.....	Oossoor Circle ...	1871 to 1875...	347	21	...	...	...	...	...	368	319	411	16	189	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368
	Do. (21)	.....	Do. do. ...	1871 to 1876...	189	23	...	...	14	...	...	226	184	251	...	175	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Trichinopoly District.	S.P.G. School, Worriore (1)	Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly Munply.	.....	40	...	..	...	...	...	...	40	47	57	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Do. do. Tennore (1)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	23	1	...	...	3	...	...	27	28	31	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Elementary Fort School (1)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	35	2	...	1	2	...	...	40	32	38	34	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School (1).	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	58	63	60	63	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
	Lower Class Schools (8)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1872 to 1875...	229	31	...	...	34	...	2	296	262	315	45	296	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296
	Do. (4)	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1850 to 1875...	164	1	...	...	96	...	...	181	152	177	37	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
	Do. (2)	Do. ..	Do. do. ...	——— 1875	...	...	...	...	32	...	27	59	48	61	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
	Do. (8)	.....	Do. do. ...	1873 to 1876...	233	2	...	...	...	...	...	235	196	229	16	203	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
	Do. (43)	.....	Do. Circle...	1868 to 1876...	719	9	...	...	25	...	...	753	643	777	62	753	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753
	Do. (15)	.....	Do. do. ...	1836 to 1875...	122	11	...	...	158	...	...	301	250	322	55	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
	Do. (9)	.....	Do. do. ...	1820 to 1876...	62	2	...	...	123	...	...	187	167	200	20	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
	Do. (95)	.....	Do. do. ...	1872 to 1875...	1,994	53	...	...	14	...	6	2,067	1,702	2,012	91	2,047	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,067
	Do. (5)	.....	Srirungum Munply.	1872 to 1875...	204	...	...	...	3	...	...	207	188	217	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
	Do. (2)	.....	Do. do. ...	1871 to 1873...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	54	62	...	67	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Tanjore District.	Roman Catholic Mission School (1).	Tanjore... ...	Tanjore Municipality.	.....	81	7	...	...	47	...	...	135	102	174	101	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
	S.P.G. Mission Schools (4)	.....	Do. Circle ...	.....	51	1	...	...	20	...	...	72	79	91	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
	Lower Class Schools (95)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	1,767	215	...	...	9	...	3	1,994	1,665	1,990	206	1,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,994
	S.P.G. Mission Schools (5)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	104	...	...	...	29	...	...	133	114	127	5	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
	Rajah's Chuttrum School (1)	Manamalgudi ...	Do. do. ...	.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Do. do. (1)	Mimpesal ...	Do. do. ...	.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Lower Class Schools (60)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	1,158	69	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	1,060	1,253	21	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227
	Do. (2)	Cumbaconum ...	CumbaconumMunply.	.....	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	90	111	81	99	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
	Do. School (1)	Do. ...	Do. do.	——— 1872	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	27	35	4	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Do. Schools (2)	Mannargudi ...	Mannargudi do.	.....	154	6	...	...	...	...	...	160	125	162	2	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
	Do. (3)	Do. ...	Do. do.	.....	144	6	...	...	3	...	...	153	110	153	38	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
	Do. (2)	Do. ...	Do. do.	.....	61	4	...	...	...	...	...	65	55	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
	Do. (2)	Mayavaram ...	Mayavaram do.	——— 1873	67	2	...	...	...	...	...	69	53	67	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
	Do. (8)	Kornaudu Division.	Do. do.	.....	142	7	...	...	25	...	...	174	149	175	21	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
	Do. (5)	.....	Negapatam do.	1870 to 1875...	216	12	...	...	103	...	23	354	281	374	134	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
	Do. (4)	.....	Do. do.	1871 to 1875...	242	7	...	...	...	...	...	249	215	253	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
	Do (4)	Negapatam ...	Do. do.	——— 1872	140	30	...	...	...	...	...	170	115	140	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
	Roman Catholic School (1)	Tranquebar ...	Negapatam Circle ...	.....	36	...	...	...	7	...	...	43	28	41	27	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
	Anglo-Vernacular Schools (2)	.....	Do. do. ...	——— 1875	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	42	54	28	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
	Lower Class Schools (67)	.....	Do. do. ...	1870 to 1876...	1,416	15	...	...	6	...	1	1,438	1,207	1,507	119	1,428	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	1,438
	Mission Schools (10)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	210	1	...	...	63	...	12	286	214	283	79	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
	Do. (6)	.....	Do. do. ...	1872 to 1875...	55	...	...	...	6	...	49	110	79	104	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
	Lower Class Schools (84)	.....	Do. do. ...	1872 to 1875...	1,722	43	...	...	4	...	...	1,769	1,331	1,714	154	1,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	1,769

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 1 to 4 ...	...	...	122 8 0	...	...	141 0 0	59 0 0	322 8 0	322 8 0	...	322 8 0	...	...	2 10 4	...	...	1 0 1	
As. 2 to 12 ...	...	...	...	163 0 0	181 0 3	151 7 9	...	495 8 0	482 8 0	13 0 0	495 8 0	...	...	7 5 5	...	1 4 6	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	2 8 0	...	...	1,827 0 0	120 0 0	2,360 0 0	685 4 0	4,994 12 0	5,003 8 0	...	5,003 8 0	...	8 12 0	5 4 9	0 0 ¼	1 12 10	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141 0 0	220 0 0	1,361 0 0	1,361 0 0	...	1,361 0 0	...	...	3 7 10	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	557 0 0	...	1,038 11 0	...	1,595 11 0	1,552 8 0	43 3 0	1,595 11 0	...	...	4 10 7	...	1 6 6	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	602 0 0	...	602 0 0	597 8 0	4 8 0	602 0 0	...	...	3 4 4	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	150 0 0	...	...	140 1 10	98 8 6	388 10 4	363 0 0	25 10 4	388 10 4	...	...	8 4 4	...	...	3 3 1	
Do. ...	...	...	66 0 0	...	...	92 4 0	30 14 4	189 2 4	163 8 0	25 10 4	189 2 4	...	...	6 12 1	...	...	2 5 9	
Do. ...	...	...	66 0 0	...	...	111 2 0	12 0 4	189 2 4	163 8 0	25 10 4	189 2 4	...	...	5 14 7	...	...	2 1 0	
As. 2 to 12 ...	...	...	147 0 0	...	8 8 0	256 2 0	...	411 10 0	411 10 0	...	411 10 0	...	...	7 1 7	...	...	2 8 7	
As. 2 to 6 ...	...	...	378 8 0	...	...	414 0 0	72 12 0	865 4 0	759 4 0	106 0 0	865 4 0	...	...	3 4 10	...	...	1 7 1	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	414 0 0	...	...	150 9 0	350 0 3	914 9 3	802 12 0	111 13 3	914 9 3	...	...	6 0 3	...	...	2 11 7	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	58 0 0	45 0 0	103 0 0	101 8 0	1 8 0	103 0 0	...	...	2 2 4	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	286 8 0	40 0 0	326 8 0	312 4 0	14 4 0	326 8 0	...	...	1 10 8	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	1,190 0 0	...	1,515 0 0	272 0 0	2,977 0 0	2,906 8 0	70 8 0	2,977 0 0	...	...	4 3 5	...	2 15 10	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	188 1 4	1,096 14 8	1,885 0 0	1,399 8 0	485 8 0	1,885 0 0	...	...	7 8 8	...	2 6 5	...	
As. 1 to 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	188 1 6	790 4 0	978 5 6	885 0 0	93 5 6	978 5 6	...	...	5 13 9	...	...	...	
As 1 to 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,353 8 0	923 8 0	4,277 0 0	4,120 8 0	156 8 0	4,277 0 0	...	...	2 8 2	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	...	...	336 0 0	...	...	420 0 0	169 0 0	925 0 0	864 0 0	61 0 0	925 0 0	...	...	4 14 9	...	...	1 12 7	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0 0	25 0 0	133 0 0	125 0 0	8 0 0	133 0 0	...	...	2 7 5	...	...	...	
As. 12, 8 ...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	175 4 0	250 8 0	665 12 0	650 0 0	15 12 0	665 12 0	...	...	6 8 5	...	...	2 5 8	
.....	...	...	...	153 8 0	...	...	39 8 0	193 0 0	193 0 0	...	193 0 0	...	...	2 7 1	...	1 15 1	...	
.....	...	...	...	2,976 4 0	85 0 0	3,470 4 6	425 0 0	6,956 8 6	6,956 8 6	...	6,956 8 6	...	...	4 2 8	...	1 12 5	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 3 to 6 ...	...	...	416 11 8 574 4 11	...	...	15 0 0	...	431 11 8	415 7 9	5 8 11	421 0 8	10 11 0	...	30 1 2	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	8 12 0	...	583 0 11	570 12 8	7 4 3	578 0 11	5 0 0	...	25 2 2	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	1,974 0 0	825 0 0	2,799 0 0	2,799 0 0	...	2,799 0 0	...	...	2 10 3	...	...	...	
As. 6 to 8 ...	...	...	206 8 0	...	...	473 2 0	...	679 10 0	576 0 1	22 0 0	598 0 1	81 9 11	...	6 10 4	...	...	2 4 9	
As. 2, 3, and 4.	...	...	...	...	...	51 8 0	8 8 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	2 3 7	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	64 0 0	...	...	230 0 0	120 0 0	414 0 0	414 0 0	...	414 0 0	...	...	3 5 0	...	...	0 8 2	
.....	...	...	262 8 0	...	...	214 0 0	...	476 8 0	476 8 0	...	476 8 0	...	...	4 5 4	...	...	2 6 2	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	48 0 0	73 0 0	73 0 0	...	73 0 0	...	...	1 5 3	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	...	...	93 8 0	...	...	100 0 0	25 0 0	218 8 0	218 8 0	...	218 8 0	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	1 12 3	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	...	...	468 0 0	...	...	564 14 0	517 7 5	1,550 5 6	1,550 5 5	...	1,550 5 5	...	...	5 8 3	...	...	1 10 8	
Do. ...	...	...	115 0 0	...	...	376 0 0	200 0 0	691 0 0	691 0 0	...	691 0 0	...	...	3 3 5	...	...	8 8 11	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	
As. 4, 2 ...	...	...	...	105 0 0	...	50 0 0	182 0 0	337 0 0	337 0 0	...	337 0 0	...	...	12 0 7	...	3 12 0	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	...	...	...	104 12 0	...	35 0 0	...	139 12 0	139 12 0	...	139 12 0	...	...	2 3 1	...	1 5 7	...	
.....	...	...	...	3,324 8 0	...	2,605 12 0	897 8 0	6,827 12 0	6,625 10 0	202 2 0	6,827 12 0	...	...	5 10 6	...	1 12 6	...	
.....	86 8 0	...	...	435 8 0	...	335 5 6	441 4 3	1,298 9 3	1,298 9 9	...	1,298 9 9	...	...	6 1 1	0 6 6	2 0 7	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	49 9 6	386 0 6	435 10 0	435 10 0	...	435 10 0	...	...	5 8 3	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,936 9 0	653 0 0	2,589 9 0	2,330 9 0	259 0 0	2,589 9 0	...	...	1 15 2	...	...	...	

	Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.									Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.										Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Oriyas.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	English.	Vernacular.
	FIFTH DIVISION.																											
Coimbatore District.	Lutheran Mission School	(1) ...	Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore Munply.	——— 1856.																							
	Lower Class Schools	(9) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	2 5	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	18	14	17	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Do.	(4) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	187	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	302	238	276	139	235	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
	Do.	(326) ...	.....	Coimbatore Circle ...	1814 to 1876.	4,615	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	104	117	...	81	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
	Lutheran Mission School	(1) ...	Tiruppur ...	Do. do. ...	—— April 1874.	69	200	...	...	50	...	...	15	4,934	3,998	4,804	191	4,885	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,934
	Lower Class Schools	(313) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1835 to 1876.	3,929	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	26	36	10	35	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Do.	(1) ...	Caroor ...	Caroor Municipality.	——— 1848.	87	31	...	...	8	...	...	6	4,032	3,144	3,764	111	4,022	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	4,032
	Do.	(2) ...	Karaungalpalayam.	Erode do. ...	.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
						35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	28	31	6	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Madura District.	American Mission Schools	(2) ...	Madura ...	Madura Munply. ...	1867 to 1869.																							
	Lower Class Schools	(15) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1870 to 1876.	11	1	...	...	35	...	...	...	47	35	46	29	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	Do.	(3) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	——— 1876.	347	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	364	408	66	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
	American Mission School	(1) ...	Sandipalta ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1875.	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	35	41	44	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
	Anglo-Vernacular School	(1) ...	Tiruppatore ...	Do. Circle ...	——— 1867.	23	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	31	30	32	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Lower Class Schools	(155) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1866 to 1875.	2,121	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	17	23	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Mission Schools	(11) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1871 to 1875.	708	373	...	...	69	...	...	17	3,167	2,168	3,208	71	3,031	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,167
	American Mission Schools	(3) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	135	4	...	...	72	...	...	12	223	156	203	72	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
	Lower Class Schools	(82) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1870 to 1876.	1,127	4	...	...	18	...	...	...	49	25	41	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	Do.	(4) ...	.....	Dindigul Munply. ...	1856 to 1871.	324	131	...	...	25	...	...	9	1,489	1,231	1,424	38	1,489	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489
	Mission Schools	(2) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1856 to 1871.	151	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	154	195	8	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
	Do.	(2) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1872 to 1875.	56	30	...	...	28	...	...	...	114	99	119	56	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
	Do.	(35) ...	.....	Dindigul Circle ...	1864 to 1875.	31	6	...	...	51	...	...	...	88	71	83	40	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
	Lower Class Schools	(96) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1870 to 1876.	1,432	41	...	...	176	...	...	37	686	564	698	19	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686
	Do.	(14) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1875 to 1876.	522	103	...	...	7	...	...	25	1,657	1,440	1,738	69	1,793	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1,657
	Do.	(60) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1864 to 1876.	197	11	...	...	3	...	...	1	212	169	216	25	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
	Mission Schools	(11) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1862 to 1876.	968	80	...	...	1	...	...	9	1,058	937	1,115	29	1,058	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1,058
Tinnevelly District.	C.M.S. Day School	(1) ...	Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly Munply.	——— 1828.	151	8	...	...	98	...	...	3	260	216	258	70	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
	Lower Class Schools	(4) ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1864 to 1873.	93	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	130	120	140	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
	Do.	(1) ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1870.	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	166	185	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
	Do.	(111) ...	.....	Tinnevelly Circle ...	1833 to 1876.	2,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	47	51	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	C.M.S. Day School	(1) ...	Vellalevelen ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1838.	727	61	...	...	21	...	...	...	2,809	2,449	2,885	10	2,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,809
	Do. Boarding	(1) ...	Paneivelei ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1855.	15	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	64	55	66	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
	S.P.G. do.	(1) ...	Nazareth ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1861.	7	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	27	23	27	23	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Do. A. V. School	(1) ...	Kolasegarapatam.	Do. do. ...	——— 1860.	1	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	119	95	111	69	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
	Mission Schools	(52) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1826 to 1875.	56	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	62	42	58	41	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Do. do.	(67) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1826 to 1875.	1,500	36	...	...	795	...	...	...	1,431	1,121	1,475	...	1,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431
	Lower Class Schools	(258) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1840 to 1875.	5,228	82	...	...	625	...	...	...	1,935	1,449	1,940	45	1,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,935
	Mahomedan School	(1) ...	Paul Rowter's Street.	Palamcottah Munply.	——— 1874.	500	72	...	...	90	...	...	...	5,662	4,873	5,675	94	5,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,662
	Do.	(1) ...	Gopaulsawmy Street.	Do. do. ...	——— 1874.	..	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Lower Class Schools	(2) ...	Palamcottah ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1870.	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	21	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Do.	(1) ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1874.	98	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	104	81	99	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
	Roman Catholic School	(1) ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1873.	47	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	49	40	43	40	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
	Lower Class Schools	(2) ...	Tuticorin ...	Tuticorin Munply. ...	1839 to 1868.	4	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	39	39	42	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Do.	(1) ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1872.	66	6	...	3	153	...	...	...	248	188	233	53	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
	Lower Class Schools	(3) ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1873 to 1875.				1	37	...	...	...	38	28	36	12	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Do.	(1) ...	Cadyanuliur ...	Shermadevy Circle ...	... ..	7	7	...	...	19	...	...	...	173	105	124	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
						7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	19	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Charges. Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Fund Boards.			Cost to Municipalities.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
As. 1 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	182	0	0	204	0	0	182	0	0	15	8	0	197	8	0	6	8	0	...	...	...	14	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
Ps. 6 to As. 4 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	0	0	95	0	0	1,164	8	0	1,164	8	0	...	...	...	1,164	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	11	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	0	0	92	0	0	313	0	0	313	0	0	...	...	...	313	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ps. 6 to R. 1	10	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,263	8	0	3,563	8	0	17,034	2	0	2,915	12	0	31,787	6	0	31,660	2	0	127	4	0	31,787	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	11	0	0	1	1	15	10	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 2 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	8	0	...	...	...	10	15	3	80	8	0	150	15	3	80	8	0	67	2	6	147	10	6	3	4	9	...	...	...	5	10	10	...	...	...	2	4	7	...	...	...	
Ps. 6 to R. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,989	0	0	12,582	8	0	1,351	4	0	16,922	12	0	16,808	13	0	113	15	0	16,922	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ps. 6 to As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	25	0	0	145	0	0	145	0	0	...	...	...	145	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	
As. 1 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	0	198	0	0	251	8	0	251	8	0	...	...	...	251	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	2	
As. 2 to 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	5	0	175	11	0	1,740	8	0	1,740	8	0	...	...	...	1,740	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	0	0	...	...	...	97	0	0	97	0	0	...	...	...	97	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2, 4. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	...	...	...	8	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 4, 8 ...	159	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	105	4	0	732	2	5	1,116	6	5	395	8	0	...	...	...	395	8	0	720	14	5	...	...	...	23	4	3	9	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,943	12	0	...	...	...	5,656	7	0	1,705	5	0	12,305	8	0	12,305	8	0	...	...	...	12,305	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	...	...	...	1	15	3	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	0	0	...	...	...	471	10	0	1,330	6	0	2,203	0	0	2,203	0	0	...	...	...	2,203	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	0	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	
As. 2 and Free.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	142	8	0	172	8	0	172	8	0	...	...	...	172	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,553	3	0	371	15	0	1,925	2	0	1,925	2	0	...	...	...	1,925	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	6	0	36	0	0	521	6	0	521	6	0	...	...	...	521	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0	
Ps. 6 to As. 3 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	13	6	118	13	2	374	10	8	374	10	8	...	...	...	374	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	0	240	7	6	250	5	6	250	5	6	...	...	...	250	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ps. 3 to As. 4...	5	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	926	8	0	...	...	...	211	8	6	1,438	13	4	2,582	9	10	2,582	9	10	...	...	...	2,582	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	94	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,625	0	0	...	...	...	3,311	3	8	676	8	0	6,707	7	8	6,707	7	8	...	...	...	6,707	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	11	0	0	1	1	9	4	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	4	8	..	...	...	360	14	0	...	...	...	809	2	8	809	2	8	...	...	...	809	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	2	...	...	...	1	12	9	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,679	1	0	503	12	0	2,182	13	0	2,182	13	0	...	...	...	2,182	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ps. 3 to A. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	13	2	969	2	8	1,136	15	10	1,136	15	10	...	...	...	1,136	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	8	0	66	0	0	447	0	0	423	0	0	6	0	0	429	0	0	18	0	0	...	...	...	3	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	2	
As. 4, 5 and 8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	0	0	106	0	0	878	8	0	878	8	0	...	...	...	878	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	5	
As. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	21	0	0	141	0	0	141	0	0	...	...	...	141	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ps. 3 to As. 8.	136	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,845	0	0	9	0	0	5,848	4	0	441	0	0	11,279	4	0	11,151	8	0	127	12	0	11,279	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	8	0	0	2	1	15	4	...	...	...	
Ps. 2	178	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	0	9	4	0	191	0	0	180	0	0	11	0	0	191	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	7	2	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ps. 3	189	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	5	0	332	9	8	610	14	8	610	14	8	...	...	...	610	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9	0	8	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	298	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	0	0	119	12	0	...	...	...	1,159	12	0	363	0	0	796	12	0	1,159	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 6 ...	146	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	0	210	0	0	380	5	0	380	5	0	...	...	...	380	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	11	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ps. 2 to As. 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,838	0	0	48	0	0	280	1	4	3,549	0	0	6,715	1	4	6,343	14	0	138	0	0	6,481	14	0	233	3	4	...	...	...	5	7	2	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	
Ps. 2 to As. 6...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	0	548	1	0	3,217	3	0	3,813	7	0	3,764	12	0	48	11	0	3,813	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,921	8	0	203	0	0	7,124	8	0	7,124	8	0	...	...	...	7,124	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	0	...	...	...	47	0	0	47	0	0	...	...	...	47	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	11	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	0	...	...	...	47	0	0	47	0	0	...	...	...	47	0	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	236	8	0	236	8	0	...	...	...	236	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	0	
As. 4 to R. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0	...	...	...	240	0	0	240	0	0	...	...	...	240	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	0	...	...	...	36	0	0	36	0	0	...	...	...	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 4 to 10 ...	570	8	0	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	14	9	326	9	9	536	8	0	1,927	8	6	1,126	14	0	955	4	0	2,082	2	0	...	...	...	154	9	6	11	1	2	3	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	10	0	131	14	0	158	6	0	495	14	0	495	14	0	...	...	...	495	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	8	0	50	0	0	310	8	0	310	8	0	...	...	...	310	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 4 to 6 ...	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	0	126	0	0	...	...	...	281	0	0	246	0	0	...	...	...	246	0	0	35	0	0	...	...	...	13	10	8	6	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.								Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.										Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	English.	Vernacular.
FIFTH DIVISION—(*Contd.*)																									
Tinnevelly District.—(*Contd.*)																									
Lower Class School (1).	Tirukanangudy .	Shermadevy Circle	.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	24	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Do. Schools (10).	.....	Do. do.	.....	286	...	...	...	51	...	...	337	311	344	12	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337
Ch. Mis. Society's Ver. Schools (2).	.....	Do. do.	1830 to 1863 ...	40	3	...	...	19	...	...	62	52	67	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Do. Village Schools (55).	.....	Do. do.	1830 to 1875 ...	1,076	85	...	...	490	...	...	1,651	1,298	1,629	39	1,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,651
Lower Class Schools (114).	.....	Do. do.	.....	2,813	117	...	...	89	...	3	3,022	2,550	2,982	113	3,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,022
SIXTH DIVISION.																									
Malabar District.																									
Lower Cl. Hindu Schls. (3).	.....	Calicut Muny. ...	.....	90	...	...	...	1	...	...	91	69	85	35	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Do. Mappila do. (7).	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	215	141	218	...	...	...	215	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Lower Class Hindu School (1).	Calicut	Do. do. ...	.....	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	45	51	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Do. do. Schls. (16).	.....	Calicut Circle ...	.....	406	30	...	...	...	...	...	436	382	441	...	70	...	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
Do. do. (23).	.....	Do. do. ...	——— 1872 ...	758	3	...	...	...	...	...	761	569	690	112	...	...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761
Do. Mappila Schls. (57).	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	...	1,728	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	1,408	1,926	...	...	...	1,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728
Do. Hindu Schls. (17).	.....	Do. do. ...	1870 to 1876 ...	427	5	...	...	32	...	...	464	400	458	45	..	...	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464
Do. Mappila Schls. (2).	.....	Do. do. ...	—— March 1876 ...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	56	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Roman Catholic Schl. (1).	Tellicherry ...	Tellicherry Municipality.	——— 1865 ...	27	1	...	19	19	...	...	66	62	80	66	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Lower Class Mappila Schools (3).	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	138	65	129	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	138
Do. do. (2).	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	33	72	...	...	...	66	..	...	...	...	66	...	...	66
Do. Hindu Schls. (13).	.....	Tellicherry Circle.	1870 to 1875 ...	513	6	...	...	...	...	...	519	383	537	27	...	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	519
Do. do. Schl. (1).	Kutali	Do. do.	——— 1873 ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25	33	9	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Do. Mappila Schls. (37).	.....	Do. do.	.....	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	544	1,087	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100
Do. Hindu Schls. (7).	.....	Do. do.	1873 to 1876 ...	265	35	...	...	...	...	...	300	221	294	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	300
Do. Mappila Schl. (1).	.....	Do. do.	.....	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	29	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35
Do. Hindu Schls. (3).	Palghaut ...	Palghaut Munply.	.....	112	8	...	...	...	...	...	120	97	115	...	55	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Lower Class Mappila School (1).	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	23	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Do. Hindu Schls. (5).	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	162	15	...	...	...	...	...	177	155	179	...	69	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Roman Catholic Boys' School (1).	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1870 ...	1	...	...	1	11	...	15	28	12	24	11	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Lower Class Mappila School (1).	Tayil	Cannanore do. ...	——— 1875 ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	29	31	...	...	...	7	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Parochial Boys' Schl. (1).	Balmatha ..	Mangalore do. ...	——— 1855 ...	1	...	...	...	73	...	...	74	54	64	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
South Canara District.																									
Lower Class Hindu Schools (8).	Mangalore ...	Do. do. ...	1854 to 1876 ...	145	6	...	...	...	...	...	151	128	129	44	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Do. do. (4).	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	1875 and 1876 ...	86	18	...	...	1	...	...	105	70	85	36	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Do. do. (17).	.....	South Canara Circle.	1869 to 1875 ...	248	16	...	...	48	...	...	312	263	309	20	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Do. do. (16).	.....	Do. ...	1868 to 1876 ...	463	24	...	...	122	...	...	609	451	536	16	...	...	...	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	609
Do. do. (27).	.....	Do. ...	1870 to 1876 ...	462	21	...	...	109	...	...	592	475	564	28	...	...	...	592	...	...	...	...	...	...	592
Neilgherries.																									
Church Mission Society's Ang.-Vern. School (1).	Ootacamund ...	Ootacamund Munply.	——— 1845 ...	77	3	...	...	...	22	...	102	73	96	65	102	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Roman Catholic Schl. (1).	Coonoor ...	Coonoor do. ...	—— June 1870 ...	55	5	2	1	12	2	11	88	56	75	88	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	83
			Total ...	127,395	10,542	9	292	5624	25	1101	144,988	119,434	143,038	10,241	84,558	42891	6,152	5,885	3573	2397	282	2,309	467	892	144,096

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	...	...	...	606 0 0	...	516 0 0	50 0 0	1,172 0 0	1,172 0 0	...	1,172 0 0	...	...	3 12 4	...	1 15 2	...	
.....	...	...	...	116 0 0	...	4 2 0	121 10 0	241 12 0	241 12 0	...	241 12 0	...	...	4 10 5	...	2 3 8	...	
Pies 2 to R. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	622 11 2	3,540 2 4	4,162 13 6	4,162 13 6	...	4,162 13 6	...	...	3 3 4	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	...	108 0 0	...	4,939 0 0	748 0 0	5,795 0 0	5,665 0 0	22 0 0	5,687 0 0	108 0 0	...	2 3 8	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	...	...	162 0 0	...	...	144 0 0	...	306 0 0	306 0 0	...	306 0 0	...	...	4 6 11	...	...	2 5 7	
.....	...	...	363 8 0	...	...	...	...	363 8 0	363 8 0	...	363 8 0	...	...	2 9 3	...	...	2 9 3	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 2 ...	...	...	...	563 4 0	...	...	...	563 4 0	563 4 0	...	563 4 0	...	...	1 2 2	...	1 2 2	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	...	1,938 12 5	...	260 9 0	...	2,199 5 5	2,226 1 5	...	2,226 1 5	...	26 12 0	3 14 7	...	3 6 6	...	
.....	...	...	...	3,729 10 0	...	...	...	3,729 10 0	3,729 10 0	...	3,729 10 0	...	...	2 10 2	...	2 10 2	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	146 0 0	...	...	64 0 0	240 0 0	450 0 0	360 0 0	98 0 0	458 0 0	...	8 0 0	7 6 2	...	...	2 5 8	
.....	...	...	235 8 0	...	...	20 14 0	...	256 6 0	256 6 0	...	256 6 0	...	...	3 15 1	...	...	3 10 0	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	5 4 0	...	...	0 2 6	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	775 4 0	...	158 8 0	...	933 12 0	933 12 0	...	933 12 0	...	...	2 7 0	...	2 0 5	...	
.....	...	...	...	175 0 0	...	...	...	175 0 0	175 0 0	...	175 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	...	
.....	...	...	...	3,430 8 0	...	106 1 0	...	3,536 9 0	3,505 5 0	30 12 0	3,536 1 0	0 8 0	...	6 6 1	...	6 3 2	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	36 12 0	...	36 12 0	36 12 0	...	36 12 0	...	...	0 2 8	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	0 1 1	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	163 8 0	...	...	...	...	163 8 0	163 8 0	...	163 8 0	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	1 11 0	
.....	...	...	70 4 0	...	...	...	...	70 4 0	70 4 0	...	70 4 0	...	...	3 8 2	...	...	3 8 2	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 0 0	94 0 0	84 0 0	10 0 0	94 0 0	...	...	7 13 4	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	93 2 0	...	93 2 0	93 2 0	...	93 2 0	...	...	3 3 5	...	...	...	
A. 1 ...	...	...	36 8 0	...	...	38 8 0	...	75 0 0	575 0 0	...	575 0 0	...	500 0 0	10 10 4	...	...	0 10 9	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	279 8 0	...	...	750 0 0	...	1,029 8 0	1,029 8 0	...	1,029 8 0	...	...	7 7 7	...	...	1 9 10	
As. 2 to 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	78 0 0	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	...	78 0 0	...	...	1 1 10	...	...	...	
As. 2, 3 and 4 ...	...	...	...	518 0 0	14 0 0	564 9 0	36 0 0	1,132 9 0	1,132 9 0	...	1,132 9 0	...	...	3 11 3	...	1 10 7	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	...	...	...	1,948 2 7	...	607 4 6	...	2,555 7 1	2,395 5 9	160 1 4	2,555 7 1	...	...	5 10 8	...	4 5 1	...	
As. 2 and 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	779 12 0	12 0 0	791 12 0	779 12 0	...	779 12 0	12 0 0	...	1 10 3	...	...	...	
As. 2 to R. 1 ...	...	...	351 5 4	...	334 0 0	259 0 0	88 0 0	1,032 5 4	898 0 0	186 7 10	1,084 7 10	...	52 2 6	14 13 8	...	...	4 13 0	
As. 4 ...	...	...	85 8 0	...	...	14 12 0	...	100 4 0	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	...	399 12 0	8 14 10	...	...	1 8 5	
.....	7,079 6 2	3,307 4 10	23,050 1 3	1,18,327 2 0	25,145 8 1	2,58,904 3 0	68,178 14 0	5,03,992 7 4	4,92,804 13 5	8,037 10 2	5,00,842 7 7	6,121 1 7	2971 1 10	...	...	...	...	

Private Mixed Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Sanskrit.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
FIRST DIVISION.																						
Godavery District. Virasalingam's School ... Middle Dept. ... Lower do. ...	Indupalli ...	Cocanada Circle ...	—— March 1870.	Boys ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	7	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
				Girls .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Boys ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	20	26	6	...	22	...	...	...	...	22
				Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Ahitagne's School ... Middle do. ... Lower do. ...	Allavaram ...	Do. do. ...	22nd May 1870.	Boys ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	9	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	13
				Girls ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Boys ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	19	..	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
				Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Narayanamurti's School ... Middle do. ... Lower do. ...	Sanapalli Lanka.	Do. do. ...	11th July 1873.	Boys ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	10	...	..	10	...	...	...	...	10
				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
				Boys ..	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
				Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1		...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hindu Vernacular School ... Middle do. ... Lower do. ...	Khandavilli ...	Ellore Circle ...	——1873	Boys ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	25	24	..	24	...	...	...	...	24
				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
				Boys ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
				Girls ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Do. do ... Middle do. ... Lower do. ...	Setali ..	Do. do. ...	——1875	Boys ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
				Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
				Boys ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	15	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	16
				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Kistna District. Hindu Vernacular School ... Middle do. ... Lower do. ...	Challapalli ...	Masulipatam do.	— Jan. 1875	Boys ...	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	25	19	20	18	..	25	...	...	...	...	25
				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
				Boys ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17	18	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	21
				Girls ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	.	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Do. do. ... Middle do. ... Lower do. ..	Viravalli ...	Do. do. ...	—— Angt. 1872.	Boys ...	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	11	10	10	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
				Boys ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	20	4	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
				Girls ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	.	...	5	...	...	...	..	5
Do. do. ... Middle do. ... Lower do. ...	Vangipuram ..	Guntur do. ...	—— July 1872.	Boys ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
				Girls ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Boys ...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
				Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
SECOND DIVISION.																						
Bellary District. Protestant Orphan Asylum... Middle Dept. ... Lower do. ...	Bellary ...	Bellary Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	16	13	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
				Girls ...	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	19	16	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
				Boys ...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	22	19	25	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
				Girls ...	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	20	22	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Roman Catholic Asylum ... Middle do. ... Lower do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	12	10	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...
				Girls ...	...	...	...	13	..	...	...	13	12	7	13	...	..	...	...	...	13	...
				Boys ...	5	2	...	15	16	...	...	38	31	38	38	..	38	...	...	...	38	...
				Girls ...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19	17	22	19	...	..	...	...	...	19	...
Kurnool District. S.P.G. School ... Middle do. ... Lower do. ...	Mootyalapad.	Kurnool Circle ...	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	21	...	6	27	22	24	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	27
				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	6	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
				Boys ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	5	25	10	11	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25
				Girls ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION,
of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 8 and 6 ...	76 0 0	...	...	...	..	36 12 0		112 12 0	112 12 0	...	112 12 0	...		29 8 0	15 3 2	...	...	
As. 4 and 2 ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	48 0 0		88 0 0	88 0 0	...	88 0 0	...		4 0 0	1 13 1	...	...	
As. 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0		15 0 0	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	...		2 2 3	...	...	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0 0		33 0 0	33 0 0	...	33 0 0	...		1 13 1	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0		15 0 0	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	...		1 10 8	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0 0		33 0 0	33 0 0	...	33 0 0	...		2 8 7	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	72 0 0		72 0 0	72 0 0	...	72 0 0	...		3 9 7	...	...	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	68 0 0		68 0 0	68 0 0	...	68 0 0	...		4 4 0	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0		48 0 0	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	...		3 6 10	...	...	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	...	112 0 0	...	12 0 0		124 0 0	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	112 0 0		1 0 0	...	...	...	
As. 8 ...	138 8 0	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	15 0 0	183 8 0	183 8 0	...	183 8 0	...		9 10 6	7 4 7	...	...	
As. 4 and 6 .	89 4 0	...	...	...	...	24 4 0	10 0 0	123 8 0	123 8 0	...	123 8 0	...		5 14 2	4 4 0	...	...	
As. 4 ..	234 8 0	...	...	...	30 0 0	24 0 0	...	288 8 0	288 8 0	...	288 8 0	...		28 13 7	23 7 2	...	...	
As. 4 ...	134 8 0	...	...	...	30 0 0	24 0 0	...	188 8 0	188 8 0	...	188 8 0	...		9 6 9	33 10 0	...	...	
.....	75 0 0	...	...	...			...	75 0 0	75 0 0	...	75 0 0	...		8 5 4	8 5 4	...	...	
.....	59 4 0	...	...	77 8 0			...	136 12 0	136 12 0	...	136 12 0	...		11 6 4	4 15 0	7 12 0	...	
R. 1 .	1,997 5 7	...	...	...	1,393 10 6	249 15 3	562 14 11	4,203 1[illegible] 3	2,240 15 5	1,086 5 0	3,327 4 5	876 9 10		114 11 9	68 13 11	...	...	
As. 12 and 8	1,997 5 7	...	...	...	1,393 10 0	249 15 3	562 14 11	4,203 1[illegible] 3	2,240 15 5	1,086 5 0	3,327 4 5	876 9 10		81 2 5	48 11 5	...	...	
As. 8 and 4 ...	399 2 6	...	...	...	318 6 6	85 12 0		798 0 0	778 0 0	20 5 0	798 5 0			19 5 4	9 15 8	...	...	
As. 8 ...	217 11 6	...	...	...	165 11 6	52 0 0		35[illegible] 0	414 0 0	21 7 0	435 7 0			16 12 0	8 6 0	...	...	
A. 1 ...	86 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 5 7	900 0 0	990 1[illegible] 7	952 14 0	...	952 14 0	37 15 7		34 0 6	3 1 5	...	...	
A. 1 ...	19 4 0	...	...	...	...	8 4 2	48 0 0	70 [illegible] 2	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	22 8 2		2 13 2	1 2 1	...	...	

Private Mixed Schools

	Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Parishs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Sanskrit.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
	THIRD DIVISION.																							
Madras District.	Wesleyan Mission Day School.	Middle Dept. ...	Madras ...	Madras Municipality.	——1860.	Boys ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Girls ...	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	22	17	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
						Boys ...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	16	12	13	16	...	...	...	...	..	16	...
		Lower do. ...				Girls ...	...	...	2	36	...	...	...	38	30	33	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
	FOURTH DIVISION.																							
North Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School...		Kaveripauk ...	Chittoor Circle ...	Closed 1875.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. do. ...	Middle Dept. ...	Kilviranam ...	Do. do ...	.....	Boys ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	6	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
						Boys ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	19	..	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
		Lower do. ..				Girls	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do. ...	Middle do. ...	Minnel ...	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
						Boys ..	30	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	25	31	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
		Lower do. ..				Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. do. ...	Middle do. ...	Annanganelore.	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	15	14	10	..	...	...	...	...	14
						Boys ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	22	26	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	25
		Lower do. ...				Girls ..	5	..	..	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	..	2	3	...	...	...	...	5
	Do. do. ...	Middle do. ...	Cammarajapuram.	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys .	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	5	7	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	7
						Boys ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	35	44	...	25	20	...	...	...	...	43
		Lower do. ...				Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do.		Chithathoor ...	Do. do. ...	Closed 1875.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
	Village School	Middle do. ..	Nedumbarey...	Do. do. ..	——1873.	Boys ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
						Boys ...	21	...	...	...	...	..	..	21	17	20	...	21	...	...	...	..	...	21
		Lower do. ...				Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. ...	Middle do. ...	Nagaram ...	Do. do. ..	——1870.	Boys ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
						Girls ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Lower do. ...				Boys ...	43	..	...	...	...	...	...	43	35	44	...	43	...	..	...	..	...	43
						Girls ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	8
	Fort School	Middle do. ...	Vellore ...	Vellore Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	13	7	10	13	...	...	...	...	..	13	...
						Girls ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	6	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lower do. ...				Boys ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	12	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
						Girls ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	12	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Tanjore District.	S.P.G. Mission School ...	Middle do. ...	Anniappan ...	Negapatam Circle.	.....	Boys ...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	9	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
						Boys ...	57	5	...	...	1	...	...	63	34	53	10	63	...	...	...	...	...	63
		Lower do. ...				Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Mixed Middle Class School.	Middle do. ...	Valkai ...	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	8	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
						Boys ...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	29	40	...	39	...	...	...	5	...	39
		Lower do. ...				Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	FIFTH DIVISION.																							
Madura District.	American Mission Boarding School.	Middle Dept. ...	Mantapasalay.	Madura Circle ...	——1874.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	9	10	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
						Girls ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	8	8	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
						Boys ...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	12	15	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	7
		Lower do. ...				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	14	15	...	13	..	...	...	...	...	13

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee	Receipts. From Government	Proceeds of Endowment	Municipal Funds.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources	Total.	Charges. Current	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges	Excess of Charges over Receipts	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Fund Boards	Cost to Municipalities	Remarks.
	RS. A P	RS A. P	RS A. P	RS A. P	RS. A. P	RS. A P	RS A P.	RS A P	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A P	RS A P.	RS. A. P	RS. A P	RS A. P	
Rs. 2 to 1.	435 9 7	..	..		.	456 0 0	63 12 6	955 6 1	569 2 0	73 0 7	642 2 7	313 3 6	...	37 12 5	25 9 11	..	..	
	124 2 10		...	.	.	168 0 0	31 14 3	324 1 1	389 6 5	49 15 7	439 6 0	.	115 4 11	36 9 10	10 5 7	..	.	
	315 3 7	.	.	. .	...	424 8 0	31 14 3	771 0 10	988 7 7	126 13 10	1,115 5 5	.	343 11 7	37 2 10	10 8 1	..	..	
..	74 0 0			. .	...			74 0 0	74 0 0	...	74 0 0	..	..	..	...	...	...	
	108 12 0				...		.	108 12 0	108 12 0	..	108 12 0		...	.	...	..	.	
As 4 and 2	82 8 0			.	.	48 0 0	.	130 8 0	130 8 0		130 8 0	.	...	21 12 0	13 12 0	..	...	
...	77 4 0	.	. .	...		42 0 0	.	119 4 0	119 4 0	...	119 4 0	..	..	7 0 3	4 8 8	.	..	
As 8 and 4	67 0 0	...	...	..	...	13 0 0	.. ..	80 0 0	80 0 0	.. .	80 0 0	.. ...	... ..	13 5 4	11 2 8	. ..	.	
	58 0 0		. .	.. . .	... . .	23 0 0	... .	81 0 0	81 0 0	.	81 0 0	.. ...	... ..	3 1 10	2 3 8		...	..
As 6 and 4	177 8 0	... ...	...	.. .	.	50 0 0	...	227 8 0	227 8 0	...	227 8 0	... ..	... .	20 10 11	16 2 2	..	..	..
	163 0 0	.	.. .	... .		80 0 0		243 0 0	243 0 0	..	243 0 0	.. ..	... ..	9 5 6	6 4 4	. .	..	.
Do. ...	67 8 0	. ..			. .	40 0 0	. ..	107 8 0	107 8 0	.	107 8 0	... . ..	... .	21 8 0	13 8 0	.	... ..	. ..
	67 0 0	...	.	.	.	80 0 0	. .	147 0 0	147 0 0	... ..	147 0 0	... ...	...	4 1 4	1 13 9	. .	.. ..	
...	73 0 0	..	. .	... . .	...		...	73 0 0	73 0 0	... ..	73 0 0	... ...	... .	.. .. ..	.. ...	.. ..	.. ..	..
	43 12 0	. ...	. .	.	.	...	... ..	43 12 0	43 12 0	...	43 12 0	... .	.. ..	... .	.. .	.. ..	. .	..
As 6 and 4	60 0 0	.. .. ..	..	.	. .	30 0 0	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	. ...	90 0 0	.. . ..	...	18 0 0	12 0 0		.	..
	52 4 0	.	...	...	... . ..	60 0 0		112 4 0	112 4 0	... .	112 4 0	... .	.	6 3 9	2 14 5		..	...
As 8	105 0 0	.	. .		.. .	45 0 0	... .	150 0 0	150 0 0	... ...	150 0 0	... ...	...	21 6 10	15 0 0	...	. ..	
As 4 ...	162 12 0	.	. ...		.	75 0 0	.. ..	237 12 0	237 12 0	... .	237 12 0	... ..	... .	5 12 9	3 15 6	... ..	... ..	...
Free ..	120 0 0	...	. .	.. . ..	171 8 0	...	... ..	291 8 0	284 0 0	8 12 0	292 12 0	... ...	1 4 0	22 8 4	9 3 8	.. .	.. ...	.. ..
Free .	120 0 0	...	.. ... .	... ..	171 8 0	... .. .	... ..	291 8 0	284 0 0	8 12 0	292 12 0	... .	1 4 0	12 3 2	5 0 0	... ..	.. .	.. ...
As. 12 & 8	89 0 0	... .	.. ..	. . .	.. ..	34 0 0	.. ..	123 0 0	123 0 0	...	123 0 0	... .	.. .. ..	13 10 8	9 14 3	..	.. ..	
As 8 & 4	43 0 0	...	...	... . .	...	66 0 0	..	109 0 0	109 0 0	... ..	109 0 0	... . ..	... .	3 1 10	1 3 8	... . ..	..	
... ..	46 8 0		.	... ..	...	. ... ..	.	96 8 0	93 8 0	3 0 0	96 8 0	.. ..	..	16 1 4	7 12 0	.. ..	. ..	. ..
.....	96 8 0	..	..	. .	.	50 0 0	20 0 0	166 8 0	136 8 0	30 0 0	166 8 0	... ...	.. ..	5 8 10	3 3 6	. .. .	.. ...	
As. 4	77 8 0	...	.. ...	.. .. ..	... . ..	.. ... .	39 0 0	617 15 8	734 7 8	734 7 8	... .. .	734 7 8	... .. .	...	43 3 3	4 8 11	.. ..	... .. .
As. 4	108 0 0	..	..	... ...	... .	. . ..	20 0 0	417 8 0	545 8 0	545 8 0	... .	545 8 0	... ...	20 15 8	4 2 6	. ...	. .. .	

Private Mixed Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Sanskrit.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as there languages) English.	Vernacular.
FIFTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)																						
Madura District—(*Continued*). Anglo-Vernacular School, Middle Dept.	Tiruchuly ..	Madura Circle	—— 1874	Boys .	7		..	.	...	.		7	8	8	7	7	...	.	..	...	7	.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Lower do. ..				Boys ...	1		.		.	.	...	15	11	15	13	15	.	..	...	...	...	15
				Girls	3		...	.	.	..	.	3	3	3	...	3	.	...	...	.	...	3
American Mission School .. Middle do. ..	Palany ...	Dindigul do.	.....	Boys .	10		...	...	.	.	.	10	8	9	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
				Boys	31	2	.	.	2	.	.	35	26	34	35	35	...	..	..	....	...	35
Lower do				Girls .		..	..	.	1	..	.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Middle do. .	Chinnamanur .	Do. do. ..	. ..	Boys .	18	2		.	.	..	.	20	16	21	20	20	...	..	..	.	20	..
				Boys	8	1		...	...	.		9	8	11	2	9	...	...	...	.	...	9
Lower do. ..				Girls	1	..		.		...	.	1	1	1	..	1	...	..	..	...	...	1
Tinnevelly District. Do. do. ... Middle do.	Ettiapuram .	Tinnevelly Circle.	...	Boys ..	18		.	...	.	..	...	18	15	18	18	18	..	.	...	...	18	.
Lower do. ...				Boys ...	17	...	..	..		..	.	17	14	16	7	17		..	...	...	...	17
				Girls ...	.	..	.		3	...		3	2	3		3	.	..	...	...	...	3
SIXTH DIVISION.																						
Malabar District. Cochin Protestant School . Middle Dept. ...	Cochin Town .	Cochin Munply.	—— 1858	Girls ...	...	...		10	5		.	15	13	17	15	..	.	5	..	...	15	...
Lower do. .				Boys .			.	7	.		.	7	6	8	7		.	7	..	.	...	7
				Girls		.		1.	1.			27	22	32	27		...	27		.	...	27
St. Joseph's Convent School, Middle do. ..	Calicut do. ...	Calicut do. .	—— 1861	Girls	...		1	6	..	2	.	9	6	9	9	..		.	.		9	...
				Boys .			1	6	...	1	..	8	7	7	8		...	..	...	.	8	...
Lower do. ..				Girls ..	3		8	0[illegible]	12	2	.	133	98	127	133		..	..			133	...
Orphanage School	Nettur ..	Tellicherry ..	—— 1852	Boys	1				63			64	76	75	51		...	64		..	...	64
				Girls				.	4	.		4	4	6	4		..	4		..		4
Boarding School	Chombala .	Do. ..	—— 1840	Boys	.	.	..		14			1	16	20	36	...	.	14	...	...	...	14
				Girls	3		...		62		..	65	45	61	...	...	...	65	.	...	...	65
Village School	Chalatt ...	Do.	—— 1863	Boys	67	..	..	.	...		.	67	51	66	...	...	..	67	..	30	...	67
				Girls .	5		..	..		.	..	5	3	4	..	..	...	5	..	.	...	5
Do.	Katalayi ...	Do.	—— 1870	Boys .	61	..	...	.	..			61	47	65			.	61	..	35	...	61
				Girls	6		..		...		.	6	3	5		.		6	.		...	6
Do.	Pozhati .	Do. ...	—— 1870	Boys	58	..	...	.	...	...		58	38	54	...	...	..	58	...	28	...	58
				Girls ..	8			.	...	.	.	8	6	7	...	...	...	8	...	..	...	8
Do. Chalatt Tatattvayil	Chalatt ...	Do. ...	—— 1870	Boys	51	..		.	...	..	..	51	33	53				51		33	...	51
				Girls .	5	.	..	...		...	..	5	4	6		...	.	5	.	..	.	5
Palayad Middle Class School	Palayad ...	Do. ...	— Oct. 1868	Boys .	5[illegible]	2	.		..	.		58	[illegible]4	54	28	...	...	58	...	8	..	58
				Girls ..	11				..			11	7	9	..	...	...	11	...	...		11
South Canara District. Thalnir Middle Class School	Mangalore ...	Mangalore Muny.	—Mar. 1871	Boys ...	6	...	.	.	60	..		66	49	56	49		...		66	..	...	66
				Girls ...		...	...	...	9		...	9	8	9	2	...	..	...	9	...	...	9
			Total ..	Boys ...	1,023	10	4	109	222	1	11	1,389	1,086	1,370	582	170	362	380	66	139	182	1,207
				Girls ...	93	.	17	284	143	4		541	431	533	346	54	35	136	9	1	312	229

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
As. 8 to R. 1 ...	117 0 0	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	10 0 0	227 0 0	227 0 0	...	227 0 0	...	...	28 6 0	14 10 0	...	...	
Do. ...	27 8 0	...	...	...	...	86 9 6	15 9 6	129 11 0	129 11 0	...	129 11 0	...	...	7 10 1	1 9 11	...	...	
As. 4 and 2 ...	64 8 0	...	...	...	...	30 4 0	168 0 0	262 12 0	262 12 0	...	262 12 0	...	...	32 13 6	8 1 0	...	...	
As. 1 and 2. ...	36 12 0	...	...	...	...	55 4 0	96 0 0	188 0 0	188 0 0	...	188 0 0	...	...	6 15 5	1 5 5	...	...	
As. 8 and 1 R.	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	60 8 0	...	185 8 0	185 8 0	...	185 8 0	...	...	11 9 6	7 13 0	...	...	
As. 6 and 2 ...	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	33 6 0	...	57 6 0	57 6 0	...	57 6 0	...	...	6 6 0	2 10 8	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	
Rs. 3, 2, and 1 ...	183 5 4	...	...	...	107 4 0	147 5 0	120 0 0	557 14 4	547 5 4	35 13 11	583 3 3	...	25 4 11	44 13 9	14 1 7	...	...	
As. 5, 3, 2, & 1.	91 10 8	...	...	...	107 4 0	147 5 0	120 0 0	466 3 8	480 10 8	35 13 7	516 8 3	...	50 4 7	18 7 2	3 4 4	...	...	
As. 8 and R. 1.	467 12 0	...	...	...	...	118 12 0	732 4 0	1,318 12 0	1,318 12 0	...	1,318 12 0	...	...	11 14 1	4 3 5	...	...	
As. ½, 1, 2, and 4	202 4 0	...	...	...	...	14 6 0	...	216 10 0	3,298 7 6	...	3,298 7 6	...	3081 13 6	41 3 8	2 8 5	...	...	
As. ½, 1, 1½, & 2.	431 8 0	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	...	437 2 0	3,263 0 0	...	3,263 0 0	...	2825 14 0	53 7 10	7 1 2	...	...	
.....	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 4 0	...	380 4 0	380 4 0	...	380 4 0	...	...	7 0 8	6 10 1	...	...	
.....	384 4 0	...	...	...	...	15 8 0	...	399 12 0	399 12 0	...	399 12 0	...	...	7 15 11	7 10 11	...	...	
.....	373 12 0	...	...	...	...	13 4 0	...	387 0 0	387 0 0	...	387 0 0	...	...	8 12 9	8 7 11	...	...	
.....	139 8 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	164 8 0	164 8 0	...	164 8 0	...	...	4 7 2	3 12 4	...	...	
.....	325 4 0	...	...	...	...	16 12 0	...	342 0 0	342 0 0	...	342 0 0	...	...	8 5 6	7 14 11	...	...	
As. 8, 6, & 4 ...	92 0 0	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	242 0 0	242 0 0	...	242 0 0	...	...	4 3 5	1 9 7	...	...	
.....	12,025 1 2	...	...	189 8 0	3883 15 0	4,061 13 9	4771 12 0	24,932 1 11	26,551 9 0	2,586 7 6	29,138 0 6	2,238 14 11	6444 13 6	...	...	...	...	

Private Mixed Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.											Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages)	
						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
	FIRST DIVISION.																										
Ganjam District.	Results Schools (8)	Chicacole ...	Chicacole Municipality.	1869 to 1874.	Boys ...	208	22	...	...	...	3	233	172	216	44	...	225	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	233
					Girls ...	24	1	...	...	...	...	25	20	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Do. do. (24)	..	Chicacole Circle.	1869 to 1875.	Boys ...	516	5	...	...	...	1	522	384	480	35	...	508	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	522
					Girls ...	52	..	...	...	...	...	52	52	53	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Unaided do (3)	Chicacole ...	Chicacole Municipality,	——— 1875.	Boys ...	61	1	...	...	...	...	62	39	50	11	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
					Girls ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	11	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Do. do. (9)	.....	Chicacole Circle.	1875 & 1876.	Boys ...	173	...	...	...	...	...	173	113	162	6	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
					Girls ..	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Results do. (3)	Berhampore ..	Berhampore Municipality.	1871 to 1873.	Boys ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	34	35	...	...	19	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
					Girls ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Do. do. (5)	.....	Chetterpore Circle.	Do. ...	Boys ..	96	...	...	...	...	...	96	93	96	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
					Girls ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Vizagapatam District.	Protestant Orphan Asylum	Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	...	...	1	14	...	...	15	13	14	15	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
					Girls ...	...	...	1	17	...	...	18	13	15	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
	Results Schools (14) ...	Gollapolem and Vizagapatam.	Do. ...	1863 to 1875.	Boys ...	410	41	...	...	...	...	451	345	411	120	...	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
					Girls ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	47	35	44	1	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	Do. do. (26)	.....	Vizagapatam Circle	1869 to 1875	Boys ...	570	7	...	...	...	...	577	487	560	11	...	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577
					Girls ...	82	...	...	...	...	...	82	64	72	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
	Unaided School (1)	Etikoppaka ...	Do. ...	— Aug. 1875.	Boys ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	24	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26
					Girls ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Results do. (1) ...	Bimlipatam ...	Bimlipatam Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	31	..	...	...	...	...	31	27	30	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
					Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do Schools (3)	Vijayanagaram.	Vijayanagaram Municipality.	.....	Boys ..	108	...	...	...	...	...	108	89	107	5	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
					Girls ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	7	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Do. do. (14)	.....	Vijayanagaram Range.	.....	Boys ...	327	1	...	...	...	...	328	324	382	20	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
					Girls ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	26
	Unaided School (1)	Ooppinavalsa ...	Do. ...	.....	Boys .	14	...	...	...	...	1	15	14	15	...	..	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
					Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Godavery District.	Results School (1)	Vattur .	Ellore Circle ...	———1873.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	12	18	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
					Girls ..	...	.	...	...	3	...	3	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3
	Do. do. (1)	Rajahmundry ...	Rajahmundry Municipality.	Do. ...	Boys ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	42	44	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
					Girls ...	3	...	...	...	...	..	3	5	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Baptist Mission Eurasian School (1) ...	Jagannayakpur ...	Cocanada Municipality.	— Nov. 1874.	Boys ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	10	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
					Girls ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	7	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
	Results School (1)	Cocanada ...	Do. ...	——— 1875.	Boys ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	19	23	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
					Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. Schools (10)	.....	Cocanada Circle.	.....	Boys ..	231	6	...	...	...	...	237	212	264	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
					Girls ..	21	..	...	...	...	...	21	18	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Unaided do. (31)	.....	Do. ...	1869 to 1875.	Boys ...	648	24	...	...	...	...	672	541	632	...	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672
					Girls ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	58	51	57	..	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
	Results School (1)	Ellore ...	Ellore Municipality.	——— 1873	Boys ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
					Girls ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4
	Do. Schools (8)	.....	Ellore Circle ...	1874 to 1876.	Boys ...	16	18	...	...	...	...	34	33	39	...	...	16	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	34
					Girls ...	11	12	.	...	...	...	23	23	23	...	...	11	...	...	...	12	...	..	...	...	...	23
	Unaided do. (8)	.....	Do. ..	.....	Boys ...	141	16	...	...	...	...	157	134	152	...	...	141	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	157
					Girls ...	22	10	...	...	...	...	32	32	32	...	...	22	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	32
Kistna Dist.	Results do. (30)	.....	Masulipatam Circle.	1856 to 1875.	Boys ...	..	...	...	...	117	132	249	184	230	...	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
					Girls ..	...	...	...	...	67	64	131	104	122	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
	Unaided do. (4)	.....	Do. ..	1871 to 1875.	Boys ...		...	...	...	11	27	38	25	34	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20	13	17	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 1 to 8 ...	7 8 0	...	515 12 0	...	...	...	...	523 4 0	523 4 0	...	523 4 0	...	...	2 11 7	0 6 0	...	3 0 0	
As. 2 to 6 ...	86 4 0	...	...	934 4 0	...	...	...	1,020 8 0	1,020 8 0	...	1,020 8 0	...	...	2 5 5	1 9 5	2 4 9	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 1 & 2 ...	...	...	58 8 0	...	...	37 0 0	...	95 8 0	95 8 0	...	95 8 0	...	...	2 7 2	...	...	1 11 6	
Do.	20 0 0	...	...	139 0 0	...	111 0 0	...	270 0 0	270 0 0	...	270 0 0	...	...	2 12 1	4 0 0	1 7 11	...	
.....	2,584 0 0	...	...	...	2,584 0 0	448 3 3	150 10 0	5,766 13 3	3,867 13 5	388 7 8	4,256 5 1	1,510 8 2	...	163 11 3	198 12 4	...	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	312 8 0	...	1,543 12 0	...	...	676 4 4	334 4 0	2,866 12 4	2,866 12 4	...	2,866 12 4	...	...	7 8 8	8 14 10	...	4 7 7	
Do. ...	93 0 0	...	...	925 8 0	...	954 0 0	434 8 0	2,407 0 0	2,407 0 0	...	2,407 0 0	...	...	4 2 10	1 4 1	1 12 3	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	1 6 10	...	...	...	
.....	5 8 0	...	31 0 0	...	...	...	...	36 8 0	36 8 0	...	36 8 0	...	...	1 4 10	5 8 0	...	1 2 4	
.....	40 8 0	...	157 8 0	...	...	...	...	198 0 0	198 0 0	...	198 0 0	...	...	2 1 0	5 12 7	...	1 12 4	
.....	89 8 0	...	...	673 8 0	...	...	...	763 0 0	763 0 0	...	763 0 0	...	...	2 2 6	3 7 1	2 0 10	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	10 8 0	...	...	102 0 0	112 8 0	112 8 0	...	112 8 0	...	...	8 0 7	...	0 14 0	...	
As. 8, 6, & 4.	20 0 0	...	99 8 0	...	...	30 0 0	...	149 8 0	149 8 0	...	149 8 0	...	...	3 2 11	4 0 0	...	2 5 11	
.....	...	...	100 0 0	...	341 0 0	...	...	441 0 0	367 14 0	...	367 14 0	73 2 0	...	21 10 3	...	...	10 9 6	
As. 3 & 4 ...	3 0 0	...	36 8 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	59 8 0	59 8 0	...	59 8 0	...	...	2 15 7	3 0 0	...	1 14 2	
As. 2 to 6 ...	56 0 0	...	...	516 0 0	...	501 6 0	...	1,073 6 0	1,073 6 0	...	1,073 6 0	...	...	4 10 8	3 1 9	2 6 11	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183 8 0	...	1,183 8 0	1,183 8 0	...	1,183 8 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	12 12 0	...	32 8 0	...	...	30 0 0	...	75 4 0	75 4 0	...	75 4 0	...	...	8 5 9	3 3 0	...	6 8 0	
As. 2 to 4 ...	64 8 0	...	...	187 0 0	...	129 0 0	...	380 8 0	380 8 0	...	380 8 0	...	...	4 8 5	2 5 11	2 1 11	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	208 4 0	...	208 4 0	208 4 0	...	208 4 0	...	...	1 4 1	...	...	...	
.....	143 4 0	...	...	440 8 0	420 0 0	...	1,353 3 8	2,356 15 8	2,322 8 0	34 7 8	2,356 15 8	...	...	7 15 7	1 5 3	2 1 6	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	228 0 0	...	54 14 4	282 14 4	276 0 0	6 14 4	282 14 4	...	...	7 7 1	...	...	...	

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.										Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parishs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
	FIRST DIVISION—(*Continued*).																										
Kistna District.—(*Contd.*)	Results Schools (7)	.....	Masulipatam Muncpy.	1868 to 1875.	Boys ...	248	16	...	...	...	...	264	225	265	...	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
					Girls ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	37	36	39	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Do. (45)	.....	Masulipatam Circle.	1870 to 1875.	Boys ...	944	61	...	...	...	2	1,007	761	994	9	...	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007
					Girls ...	127	...	...	...	...	..	127	106	123	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
	Unaided School (1)	Robertsonpetta.	Masulipatam Muncpy.	———1875	Boys ..	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	17	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
					Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. Schools (7)	.....	Masulipatam Circle.	1875 and 1876	Boys .	94	7	...	...	...	...	101	89	105	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
					Girls ...	15	...	...	...	...	..	15	15	15	...	..	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Results do. (3)	Guntoor ...	Guntoor Muncpy.	1871 to 1873.	Boys ...	120	15	...	...	...	...	135	102	138	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
					Girls ..	16	..	...	...	...	...	16	9	11	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Do. (50)	.....	Guntoor Circle ..	1869 to 1875.	Boys ...	1,047	59	...	...	...	..	1,106	865	1,066	...	...	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106
					Girls ...	99	...	...	...	...	..	99	77	85	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
	Unaided Schools (7)	.....	Do. do. ...	1874 to 1876.	Boys ...	105	11	...	...	...	...	116	89	110	7	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
					Girls ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	15	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	SECOND DIVISION.																										
Nellore District.	Results School (1)	Nellore ...	Nellore Muncpy.	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	16	4	20	16	20	12	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	24	2	26	20	29	6	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Do. Schools (6)	... ..	Nellore Circle ...	1871 to 1875.	Boys ...	...	2	...	...	62	18	82	59	75	2	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	31	8	39	28	36	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Unaided do. (2)	.....	Do. do. ...	1874 and 1875	Boys . .	...	...	...	...	12	..	12	10	11	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	8	.	8	5	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Results do. (13)	.....	Do. do. ...	1868 to 1875.	Boys ...	226	11	...	...	...	...	237	197	232	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
					Girls ...	27	...	...	...	...	..	27	23	25	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Do. (25)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	380	20	...	...	...	...	400	325	399	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
					Girls ...	52	..	...	...	...	...	52	39	49	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Unaided School (1)	Ongole ...	Do. do. ...	———1868	Boys ...	54	1	...	...	...	...	55	46	52	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
					Girls ...	1	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. Schools (17)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	249	9	...	...	...	...	258	206	255	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
					Girls ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bellary District.	Salary Grant Schools (3)	Bellary ..	Bellary Muncpy.	.....	Boys ...	57	4	...	1	25	..	87	59	87	18	42	9	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
					Girls ...	1	...	...	..	7	...	8	3	7	21	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Results Schools (6)	.....	Do. do. ...	1871 to 1874.	Boys ...	155	16	...	...	...	...	171	140	168	...	...	151	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
					Girls ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	21	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Do. (4)	.....	Bellary Circle ...	1871 to 1875.	Boys ...	67	1	...	...	...	...	68	61	67	...	...	25	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
					Girls ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Unaided School (1)	Bellary ...	Bellary Muncpy.	———1875	Boys ...	36	1	...	...	...	...	37	25	33	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
					Girls ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Do. Schools (2)	.....	Bellary Circle ..	1875 and 1876	Boys .	20	...	...	...	...	..	20	14	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
					Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kurnool District.	Results School (1)	Kalocogotta ..	Kurnool Circle...	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	7	11	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
					Girls ..	..	...	...	...	4	.	4	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Unaided Schools (5)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	41	33	74	69	74	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
					Girls ...	...	...	..	...	8	11	19			...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Do. (6)	.....	Do. do. ...	1874 and 1875	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	34		34	30	42	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
					Girls ..	...	...	...	...	9	...	9			...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Combined System Schools (4) ..	Kurnool ...	Kurnool Muncpy.	1868 to 1872.	Boys ...	127	23	...	...	1	...	151	123	155	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
					Girls ...	27	1	...	...	...	...	28	24	26	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Municipal Funds.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 2 to 8 ..	73 0 0	...	225 8 0	...	...	400 5 0	127 0 0	825 13 0	825 13 0	...	825 13 0	...	...	3 2 7	2 0 5	...	1 0 0	
A. 1 to R. 1 ..	478 0 0	...	...	1,952 12 0	...	1,522 8 0	580 0 0	4,533 4 0	4,533 4 0	...	4,533 4 0	...	...	5 3 8	4 8 2	2 9 1	...	
As. 4	...	...	...	...	...	32 0 0	15 0 0	47 0 0	47 0 0	...	47 0 0	...	...	3 5 9	...	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	208 0 0	28 0 0	236 0 0	236 0 0	...	236 0 0	...	...	2 4 4	...	...	...	
Do. ...	15 12 0	...	215 0 0	...	...	306 0 0	160 0 0	696 12 0	696 12 0	...	696 12 0	...	...	6 4 5	1 9 4	...	2 1 9	
Do. ...	177 12 0	...	...	2,555 0 0	...	1,808 0 0	445 12 0	4,986 8 0	4,986 8 0	...	4,986 8 0	...	...	5 4 8	2 4 11	2 15 3	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	187 0 0	16 0 0	203 0 0	203 0 0	...	203 0 0	...	...	1 15 10	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	220 12 0	...	...	...	16 0 0	22 3 7	...	258 16 7	326 10 6	...	326 10 6	...	67 10 11	9 1 2	11 0 7	...	...	
Do. ...	60 4 0	...	...	104 4 0	600 6 10	31 10 0	25 0 0	821 8 0	279 12 0	1,085 0 0	1,364 12 0	...	543 3 2	15 11 0	2 2 5	1 12 5	...	
As. 1 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	48 0 0	57 0 0	105 0 0	...	90 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	30 8 0	...	...	408 4 0	...	607 0 0	239 8 0	1,285 4 0	1,285 4 0	...	1,285 4 0	...	...	5 13 6	1 5 3	2 1 2	...	
As. 1 to 12 ...	102 0 0	...	...	525 8 0	...	1,137 0 0	395 0 0	2,159 8 0	2,159 8 0	...	2,159 8 0	...	...	5 14 1	2 9 10	1 9 10	...	
As. 2 to 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	...	160 0 0	...	...	3 6 6	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	977 8 0	288 0 0	1,265 8 0	1,265 8 0	...	1,265 8 0	...	...	5 5 10	...	...	2 11 11	
As. 2	...	...	221 0 0	...	120 0 0	7 8 0	201 4 0	549 12 0	649 15 3	71 13 10	721 13 1	...	172 1 1	11 10 3	...	...	1 11 8	
As. 2 to ...	38 8 0	...	261 0 0	...	...	528 0 0	412 0 0	1,239 8 0	1,239 8 0	...	1,239 8 0	...	...	7 11 2	1 13 4	...	...	
Do. ...	11 8 0	...	...	90 8 0	...	252 0 0	376 0 0	730 0 0	730 0 0	...	730 0 0	...	...	10 14 4	1 14 6	1 7 9	...	
As. 4 to R. 1.	...	...	...	...	...	108 0 0	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	...	108 0 0	...	...	3 13 9	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ..	...	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	192 0 0	288 0 0	288 0 0	...	288 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	11 8 0	72 0 0	...	...	83 8 0	83 8 0	...	83 8 0	...	...	9 4 5	...	1 4 5	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 0 0	188 0 0	188 0 0	...	188 0 0	...	...	2 11 7	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	123 0 0	...	...	123 0 0	123 0 0	...	123 0 0	...	...	4 1 7	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	43 0 0	...	90 0 0	...	...	529 14 0	...	662 14 0	662 14 0		662 14 0	...	...	4 8 2	1 12 8	...	0 11 8	

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	French.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English	Vernacular.
	SECOND DIVISION—(*Continued*).																										
Kurnool District—(*Continued*).	Results School (1)	Nundial ...	Kurnool Circle ..	—— 1868 ...	Boys ...	27	12	...	...	...	...	39	32	42	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
					Girls ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Do. do. (1)	Kondapully ...	Do. do. ...	—— 1871 ...	Boys ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	16	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2			...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Unaided School (1)	Kurnool ...	Kurnool Municipality.	—— 1875 ...	Boys ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	10	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
					Girls ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Do. Schools (4)	.....	Kurnool Circle ...	1874 & 1875 ...	Boys ...	55	5	...	...	13	...	73	75	83	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
					Girls ...	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cuddapah District.	Results do. (18)	.....	Cuddapah Circle.	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	168	...	168	155	155	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	61	...	61	56	57	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
	Unaided do. (15)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	116	...	116	95	95	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	39	39	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Results do. (12)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	253	31	...	...	...	...	284	252	252	...	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
					Girls ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Unaided do. (2)	Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	...	49	...	...	...	...	49	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	49
					Girls ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Do. do. (27)	.....	Cuddapah Circle.	.....	Boys ...	617	27	...	...	...	...	644	547	547	29	...	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644
					Girls ...	57	...	...	...	...	...	57	42	42	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
	Results do. (10)	.....	Madanapully do.	.....	Boys ...	166	23	...	...	...	...	189	161	176	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
					Girls ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Unaided School (1)	.....	Do. do.	.....	Boys ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
					Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. do. (1)	Madanapully ...	Do. do.	21st Mar. 1876.	Boys ...	1	...	...	...	7	...	8	7	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
					Girls ...	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	THIRD DIVISION.																										
Madras.	Salary Grant Schools (2)	Madras	Madras Municipy.	1840 to 1868 ..	Boys ...	2	...	13	33	15	38	101	71	79	82	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	56
					Girls ..	...	..	12	45	9	1	67	44	61	62	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	11
	Results Schools (15)	.....	Do. do. ...	1853 to 1874...	Boys ...	83	28	5	94	147	356	713	581	713	288	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	425
					Girls ...	19	..	10	76	87	135	327	223	317	97	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	230
	Unaided do. (4)	.....	Do. do. ...	1838 to 1850...	Boys ...	18	2	...	3	54	62	139	123	142	108	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	20	25	45	34	41	15	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
	Results do. (52)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	1,490	152	...	...	..	3	1,645	1,410	1,667	422	429	1082	...	...	...	148	16	132	...	...	...	1,645
					Girls ...	266	15	...	...	...	...	281	212	255	9	55	211	...	...	...	15	...	15	..	...	...	281
	Unaided do. (8)	.....	Do. do. ...	1872 to 1876...	Boys ...	46	99	...	...	...	...	145	122	136	...	17	29	...	...	...	99	4	92	...	...	...	145
					Girls ...	14	10	...	...	...	...	24	14	19	..	13	1	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	24
Chingleput District.	Results do. (60)	.....	Sydapet Circle ...	.....	Boys ...	1,355	17	...	...	15	....	1,387	1253	1496	164	990	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387
					Girls ...	173	...	...	...	3	...	176			1	94	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
	Unaided do. (15)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	260	12	...	...	...	...	272	250	304	12	132	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
					Girls ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39			...	16	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Results do. (2)	.....	Chingleput Circle.	1st Jany. 1875.	Boys ...	14	1	...	...	40	..	55	42	58	2	12	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	12	17	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Unaided School (1)	Movalurkuppam.	Do. do. ...	—— 1871 ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	..	..	22	22	16	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
					Girls ...	...	..	..	..	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Results Schools (12)	.....	Conjeveram Municipality.	1864 to 1875...	Boys ...	467	1	...	...	...	...	468	386	464	48	339	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468
					Girls ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	43	34	48	...	15	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
	Do. do. (46)	.....	Chingleput Circle.	1870 to 1875...	Boys ...	1,068	31	...	...	14	15	1,128	975	1,154	65	870	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,128
					Girls ...	141	...	...	...	2	...	143	116	127	...	89	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
	Unaided do. (38)	.. .. .	Do do. ...	1871 to 1876 .	Boys ...	842	18	...	...	14	...	874	791	908	158	746	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874
					Girls ...	113	.	.	.	1		114	94	105	...	87	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 2 to R.1.	...	...	...	67 8 0	...	72 0 0	20 0 0	159 8 0	159 8 0	...	159 8 0	...	...	4 8 11	...	1 14 10	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	9 8 0	...	...	22 8 0	...	18 0 0	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	4 8 9	4 12 0	2 8 0	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	
As. 2 to R. 1.	...	...	...	...	...	93 0 0	10 0 0	103 0 0	103 0 0	...	103 0 0	...	...	1 4 7	...	...	...	
.....	103 0 0	...	...	391 4 0	...	...	...	494 4 0	996 0 0	...	996 0 0	...	501 12 0	2 2 4	1 13 5	2 4 1	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828 0 0	...	828 0 0	...	828 0 0	6 2 10	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	125 4 0	...	...	540 8 0	...	753 0 0	426 0 0	1,844 12 0	1,844 12 0	...	1,844 12 0	...	...	6 10 2	4 3 1	2 2 4	...	
As. 2 & 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0 0	12 0 0	122 0 0	122 0 0	...	122 0 0	...	...	2 9 6	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630 0 0	899 0 0	2,529 0 0	2,529 0 0	...	2,529 0 0	...	...	4 4 8	...	...	...	
As. 4 to 12...	25 8 0	...	...	273 0 0	...	608 0 0	73 0 0	979 8 0	979 8 0	...	979 8 0	...	...	5 11 1	2 5 1	1 11 2	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 8 to Rs. 2.	410 0 0	...	...	...	...	575 12 0	214 0 0	1,199 12 0	1,730 0 0	45 12 2	1,775 12 2	...	576 0 2	15 6 11	9 5 1	...	...	
Ps. 3 to As. 6	646 12 0	...	1,660 2 0	...	5563 2 7	372 3 11	420 0 0	8,662 4 6	6,027 6 11	1,437 0 1	7,464 7 0	1,197 13 6	...	9 4 7	2 14 5	...	2 13 8	
Ps. 3 to As. 8	...	292 8 0	...	...	34 5 4	141 6 9	458 4 0	926 8 1	856 8 8	71 14 4	928 7 0	...	1 14 1	5 14 7	...	...	...	
As. 2 to R.1	507 0 0	...	2,575 0 0	...	...	5,478 12 6	58 0 0	8,618 12 6	8,145 8 6	463 4 0	8,608 12 6	10 0 0	...	5 2 7	2 6 3	...	1 13 3	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	277 6 0	2 4 0	279 10 0	272 2 0	7 8 0	279 10 0	...	...	2 0 11	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 12...	391 4 0	...	...	2,140 0 0	...	2,374 4 0	99 0 0	5,004 8 0	5,004 8 0	...	5,004 8 0	...	...	3 15 11	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	36 0 0	611 0 0	39 8 0	686 8 0	686 8 0	...	686 8 0	...	...	2 11 11	...	...	...	
As. 1½ to 6.	39 4 0	...	...	81 0 0	120 0 0	72 0 0	...	312 4 0	312 4 0	...	312 4 0	...	...	5 12 6	3 4 4	1 14 10	...	
Ps. 3 to 9 ...	...	...	...	...	77 5 0	6 11 9	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	...	...	4 15 11	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	62 8 0	...	607 8 0	...	...	575 11 6	76 3 10	1,321 15 4	1,321 15 4	...	1.321 15 4	...	...	3 2 4	1 13 5	...	1 9 2	
A. 1 to R. 1	241 12 0	...	...	2,067 0 0	...	2,104 2 4	233 2 0	4,646 0 4	4,640 0 4	6 0 0	4,646 0 4	...	...	4 2 4	1 15 7	2 0 1	...	
As. 2 to Rs. 1½	...	...	...	...	182 0 0	1,523 13 5	102 12 0	1,808 9 5	1,808 9 5	...	1,808 9 5	...	...	2 0 8	...	...	...	

Private Mixed Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.											Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
	THIRD DIVISION—(*Continued*).																										
South Arcot District.	Results School (1) ...	Semmandalam ...	Cuddalore Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Do. Schools (3) ...	.....	Cuddalore Circle.	1872 to 1875.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	81	...	81	61	79	10	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	25	7	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Do. do. (15) ...	.....	Cuddalore Municipality.	Do. ...	Boys ...	531	7	...	...	15	...	553	490	515	114	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553
					Girls ...	51	...	...	...	2	...	53	50	53	2	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
	Do. do. (35) ...	.....	Cuddalore Circle.	1869 to 1875.	Boys ...	655	10	...	...	21	...	686	624	709	23	632	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686
					Girls ...	73	...	...	...	8	...	81	75	83	...	76	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
	Unaided do. (5) ...	.....	Cuddalore Municipality.	1875 and 1876.	Boys ...	195	...	...	...	...	...	195	171	179	23	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
					Girls ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Do. do. (14) ...	.....	Cuddalore Circle.	1873 to 1876.	Boys ...	294	5	...	...	...	...	299	247	273	2	281	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
					Girls ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	35	39	...	27	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Results do. (2) ...	Chedambaram ...	Chedambaram Municipality.	1872 to 1874.	Boys ...	49	3	...	...	...	...	52	43	55	6	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
					Girls ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Do. do. (11) ...	.....	Virdachellum Circle.	1873 to 1875.	Boys ...	243	2	...	...	...	5	250	203	243	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
					Girls ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	19	20	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Unaided do. (3) ...	Chedambaram ...	Chedambaram Municipality.	1874 to 1876.	Boys ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	51	39	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
					Girls ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Do. do. (7) ...	.....	Virdachellum Circle.	1872 to 1875.	Boys ...	120	...	...	...	...	...	120	86	120	3	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
					Girls ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	FOURTH DIVISION.																										
North Arcot District.	Results Schools (3) ...	.....	Chittoor Circle.	1868, 1873, and 1874.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	77	...	77	62	82	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	9	14	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Unaided School (1) ...	Ranipett ...	Do. do. ...	— March 1876.	Boys ...	...	...	...	4	24	...	28	22	30	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24
					Girls ...	...	...	...	3	6	...	9	6	10	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
	Results Schools (24) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1866 to 1875.	Boys ...	605	45	...	...	...	...	650	563	647	...	245	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
					Girls ...	26	2	...	...	...	...	28	24	28	...	5	21	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Results School (1) ...	Vellore ...	Vellore Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	56	53	56	...	...	56	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	56
					Girls ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Do. Schools (17) ...	.....	Vellore Circle ...	1870 to 1875.	Boys ...	461	8	...	...	...	...	469	409	448	...	408	61	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
					Girls ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	38	45	...	41	4	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Salem District.	Do. School (1) ...	Chinnacherry ...	Salem Circle ...	——— 1871.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	14	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	3	...	4	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Do. Schools (4) ...	.....	Salem Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	189	1	...	...	...	...	190	167	204	...	78	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
					Girls ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5			...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Do. School (1) ...	Jedamongalam ...	Salem Circle ...	.....	Boys ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	14	...	9	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
					Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1			...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Unaided Schools (3) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61	58	71	...	39		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
					Girls ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9			...	3		22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Salary Grant School (1) ...	Mathagerry ...	Oossoor Circle ...	August 1868.	Boys ...	...	...	4	7	...	...	11	13	13	11	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
					Girls ...	...	...	3	14	...	...	17	16	16	17	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
	Results Schools (4) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1871 to 1875.	Boys ...	51	...	...	...	28	...	79	54	67	...	37	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
					Girls ...	9	...	...	...	3	...	12	4	5	...	3		47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Unaided do. (3) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1874 and 1875.	Boys ...	21	5	...	...	3	16	45	30	47	...	37		9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
					Girls ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	...	2	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Municipal Funds.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
.....	8 8 0	...	15 8 0	...	...	...	84 0 0	108 0 0	84 0 0	12 0 0	96 0 0	12 0 0	...	6 13 9	1 1 0	...	2 9 4	
A. 1 ...	46 0 0	...	...	123 4 0	...	38 0 0	800 0 0	1,007 4 0	1,007 4 0	...	1,007 4 0	...	...	11 11 5	1 13 5	2 0 4	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	127 12 0	...	544 8 0	...	...	549 8 0	...	1,221 12 0	1,198 12 0	23 0 0	1,221 12 0	...	...	2 4 2	2 8 11	...	1 1 9	
Do.	137 8 0	...	...	1415 4 0	...	1,219 8 0	122 0 0	2,894 4 0	2,875 0 1	19 3 11	2,894 4 0	...	...	4 2 3	1 13 4	2 4 3	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	202 0 0	...	202 0 0	196 0 0	6 0 0	202 0 0	...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	418 0 0	19 5 0	437 5 0	432 13 0	4 8 0	437 5 0	...	...	1 8 10	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	3 12 0	...	82 8 0	...	...	79 12 0	...	166 0 0	160 8 0	5 8 0	166 0 0	...	...	3 9 9	1 4 0	...	1 14 8	
As. 2 to 4 ...	61 8 0	...	...	384 8 0	...	460 0 0	...	906 0 0	893 8 0	12 8 0	906 0 0	...	...	4 0 7	3 3 9	1 13 2	...	
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	49 0 0	...	49 0 0	46 0 0	3 0 0	49 0 0	...	...	1 0 8	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	175 0 0	...	175 0 0	170 10 0	4 6 0	175 0 0	...	...	1 12 7	...	...	...	
.....	40 12 0	...	...	70 8 0	...	...	288 0 0	399 4 0	399 4 0	...	399 4 0	...	...	5 10 0	4 8 5	1 2 2	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	...	13 0 0	...	...	0 7 5	...	...	...	
Do.	130 0 0	...	...	1509 0 0	...	1,180 0 0	...	2,819 0 0	2,819 0 0	...	2,819 0 0	...	...	4 12 10	4 13 10	2 8 10	...	
.....	6 8 0	...	118 0 0	...	...	96 0 0	...	220 8 0	220 8 0	...	220 8 0	...	...	3 15 0	2 2 8	...	2 3 7	
.....	135 12 0	...	...	762 0 0	...	310 8 0	144 0 0	1,352 4 0	1,370 0 0	...	1,370 0 0	...	17 12 0	3 1 0	3 8 10	1 9 10	...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	...	...	...	32 8 0	24 0 0	13 4 7	...	69 12 7	69 12 7	...	69 12 7	...	...	4 5 9	...	2 5 2	...	
A. 1 to R. 1 ...	28 4 0	...	174 0 0	...	...	406 0 0	67 0 0	675 4 0	675 4 0	...	675 4 0	...	...	4 0 8	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	...	...	...	18 8 0	...	24 0 0	25 0 0	67 8 0	67 8 0	...	67 8 0	...	...	6 12 0	...	2 0 11	...	
As. 2 to 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	121 0 0	57 0 0	178 0 0	178 0 0	...	178 0 0	...	...	3 1 1	...	...	...	
Rs. 2 ...	282 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	562 0 0	...	864 0 0	804 0 0	60 0 0	864 0 0	...	...	29 12 8	9 11 7	...	...	
.....	20 8 0	...	...	151 0 0	...	160 0 0	...	331 8 0	327 8 0	4 0 0	331 8 0	...	...	5 11 5	3 4 0	2 0 11	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	77 0 0	90 0 0	...	167 0 0	163 8 0	3 8 0	167 0 0	...	...	5 1 0	...	...	...	

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.										Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parialis.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
	FOURTH DIVISION—(*Continued*).																										
Trichinopoly District.	Results School (1)	Muttuputte ...	Trichinopoly Circle.	——— 1856 ...	Boys ...	20	...	...	...	27	...	47	28	31	16	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. Schools (5)	.....	Do. ...	1871 to 1874...	Boys ...	112	...	...	...	1	...	117	103	118	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
					Girls ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Unaided do. (3)	.....	Do. ...	1872 & 1875 ...	Boys ...	97	...	...	...	6	...	103	85	98	...	103	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
					Girls ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6	5	6	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tanjore District.	Results Schools (7)	.....	Tanjore Circle...	.....	Boys ...	99	1	...	...	41	...	141	114	141	19	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
					Girls ...	20	...	...	...	11	...	31	24	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Do. do. (18)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	410	...	...	...	5	...	415	378	392	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
					Girls ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Unaided do. (3)	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	Boys ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	59	50	61	4	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
					Girls ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Results School (1)	Negapatam ...	Negapatam Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
					Girls ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	10	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
	Do. Schools (7)	.....	Negapatam Circle.	1 schl. in 1875. 1 „ in 1874.	Boys ...	107	6	...	...	16	18	147	113	153	15	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
					Girls ...	7	...	...	...	13	4	24	18	22	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Unaided School (1)	Negapatam ...	Negapatam Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	3	...	...	...	11	5	19	16	19	14	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
					Girls ...	3	...	...	...	10	1	14	12	15	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Do. Schools (13)	.....	Negapatam Circle.	.....	Boys ...	2	5	...	...	62	48	117	62	109	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	66	19	85	45	85	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
	Results do. (2)	.....	Negapatam Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	132	1	...	...	1	...	134	108	132	40	134	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
					Girls ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	9	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Do. do. (22)	.....	Negapatam Circle.	1871 & 1875 ...	Boys ...	552	34	...	...	16	7	609	450	579	...	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	609
					Girls ...	43	...	...	...	5	...	48	43	45	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	48
	Unaided do. (2)	.....	Do. ...	.....	Boys ...	53	2	...	...	...	...	55	38	44	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
					Girls ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	FIFTH DIVISION.																										
Coimbatore District.	Results School (1)	Carur ...	Carur Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	23	1	...	3	3	...	30	30	44	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Unaided do. (1)	Vellalur ...	Coimbatore Circle.	——— 1874 ...	Boys ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Results Schools (8)	.....	Coimbatore Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	290	...	...	33	...	...	323	261	274	33	243	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	290
					Girls ...	84	...	...	40	...	...	124	91	103	40	73	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	84
	Do. do. (3)	Irode ...	Irode do. ...	.....	Boys ...	90	14	...	...	...	...	104	82	101	22	96	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
					Girls ...	8	...	...	...	1	...	9	7	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Do. do. (5)	Carur ...	Carur do. ...	1855 to 1875...	Boys ...	220	...	...	...	...	...	220	187	217	23	220	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
					Girls ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	19	28	...	29	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Do. do. (81)	.....	Coimbatore Circle	1845 to 1875...	Boys ...	1,351	63	...	...	27	28	1,469	1,183	1,427	146	1,467	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469
					Girls ...	178	...	...	...	7	3	188	161	187	...	188	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
	Unaided do. (3)	.....	Coimbatore Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	58	51	60	...	46	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
					Girls ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	16	23	...	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Do. do. (2)	Irode ...	Irode do. ...	.....	Boys ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	16	18	...	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
					Girls ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	3	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Do. School (1)	Carur ...	Carur do. ...	——March 1876	Boys ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	16	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
					Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Do. Schools (16)	.....	Coimbatore Circle	1871 to 1876...	Boys ...	284	15	...	...	1	1	301	236	282	20	259	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
					Girls ...	37	...	...	...	...	1	38	31	34	...	35	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Municipal Funds.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 2 to 4 ...	8 4 0	...	...	71 0 0	...	2 14 6	120 1 6	202 4 0	202 4 0	...	202 4 0	...	...	6 15 7	8 4 0	2 8 7	...	
Do. ...	34 8 0	...	...	173 0 0	...	288 0 0	61 0 0	556 8 0	547 0 0	9 8 0	556 8 0	...	...	4 14 10	3 7 2	1 10 10	...	
Do. ...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	148 8 0	52 8 0	219 0 0	200 4 0	9 12 0	219 0 0	...	...	2 6 11	3 9 7	...	...	
.....	84 4 0	...	...	153 8 0	...	101 10 0	99 0 0	438 6 0	438 6 0	...	438 6 0	...	...	3 2 10	3 8 2	1 5 7	...	
.....	154 4 0	...	...	862 0 0	...	37 10 0	50 0 0	1,103 14 0	1,103 14 0	...	1,103 14 0	...	...	2 10 10	4 8 7	2 4 6	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	65 0 0	245 0 0	245 0 0	...	245 0 0	...	...	4 6 0	...	...	...	
.....	70 4 0	...	9 0 0	...	...	289 0 0	...	368 4 0	368 4 0	...	368 4 0	...	...	23 0 3	7 0 5	...	1 8 0	
As. 1 to 2 ...	15 0 0	...	...	157 0 0	...	33 12 0	473 8 0	679 4 0	679 4 0	...	679 4 0	...	...	5 3 0	0 13 4	1 6 8	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	148 8 0	156 0 0	156 0 0	...	156 0 0	...	...	5 9 2	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024 14 0	1,024 14 0	1,024 14 0	...	1,024 14 0	...	...	9 9 8	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	12 12 0	...	218 0 0	...	...	324 0 0	18 0 0	572 12 0	500 4 0	72 8 0	572 12 0	...	...	5 1 1	2 6 10	...	2 0 4	
As. 1 to 4 ...	180 12 0	...	...	717 4 0	...	1,016 8 0	350 8 0	2,265 0 0	2,157 0 0	108 0 0	2,265 0 0	...	...	4 9 6	2 0 1	1 8 1	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0 0	15 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	...	105 0 0	...	...	2 [illegible]	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	8 0 0	...	110 8 0	...	...	126 12 0	102 2 0	347 6 0	255 14 0	4 8 0	260 6 0	87 0 0	...	8 6 5	8 0 0	...	3 10 11	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	66 0 0	1 4 0	67 4 0	...	1 4 0	2 14 9	...	...	...	
As. 4 to Rs. 1½	198 0 0	...	286 0 0	...	108 0 0	918 0 0	172 0 0	1,682 0 0	2,560 4 0	...	2,560 4 0	...	878 4 0	7 4 5	2 2 10	...	1 1 6	
As. 4 to 8 ...	7 0 0	...	124 8 0	...	...	236 0 0	30 0 0	397 8 0	397 8 0	...	397 8 0	...	...	4 7 6	1 0 0	...	1 8 4	
As. 2 to 8 ...	20 4 0	...	118 0 0	...	...	522 0 0	177 0 0	837 4 0	837 4 0	...	837 4 0	...	...	4 1 0	1 1 1	...	0 10 1	
Ps. 6 to As. 12.	422 4 0	...	...	2,561 0 0	1,305 0 0	5,463 0 0	545 0 0	10,296 4 0	10,200 4 0	96 0 0	10,296 4 0	...	...	7 10 7	2 8 4	2 1 11	...	
Ps. 6 to As. 4...	...	...	...	...	...	102 0 0	15 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	...	117 0 0	...	...	1 11 11	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0 0	7 0 0	91 0 0	91 0 0	...	91 0 0	...	...	4 12 8	...	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ps. 6 to R. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	130 0 0	803 0 0	60 0 0	993 0 0	993 0 0	...	993 0 0	...	...	3 11 7	...	...	...	

Private Mixed Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.										Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as more languages).	
						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
	FIFTH DIVISION—(*Continued*).																										
Madura District.	Results Schools (2)	.....	Madura Muncpy.	.....	Boys	5	18	..	...	22	19	59	30	52	6	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
					Girls	...	...	...	...	13	5	18	8	15	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Do. do. (21)	.....	Do. Circle ...	1857 to 1875...	Boys	143	23	.	2	117	14	299	210	289	73	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
					Girls	21	...	...	...	70	1	92	65	84	15	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
	Unaided do. (2)	.....	Do. do. ...	1875 & 1876 ...	Boys	31	11	..	...	2	...	44	36	45	17	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
					Girls	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Results do. (10)	.....	Do. Muncpy.	1864 to 1875...	Boys	363	7	.	6	...	...	376	327	384	14	376	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	370
					Girls	50	..	2	14	...	...	66	44	55	16	66	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	50
	Do. do. (46)	.....	Do. Circle ...	1863 to 1875...	Boys	1,408	71	..	...	10	1	1,490	1,279	1,549	40	1,490	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,490
					Girls	249	...	...	...	1	...	250	170	232	...	250	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
	Unaided do. (4)	.....	Do. do. ...	1870 to 1876...	Boys	106	...	...	...	1	...	107	89	105	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
					Girls	8	...	..	...	...	...	8	7	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Results do. (14)	.....	Dindigul do. ...	1861 to 1875...	Boys	110	15	.	...	113	104	342	250	317	63	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
					Girls	5	...	.	...	49	1	55	37	51	..	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
	Unaided do. (2)	.....	Do. do. ...	1865 & 1869 ...	Boys	20	...	...	...	4	19	43	43	46	10	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
					Girls	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	5	9	..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Results School (1)	Dindigul ...	Do. Muncpy.	——— 1858	Boys	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	25	26	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
					Girls	20	...	..	...	...	...	20	18	21	...	20	20	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	20
	Do. Schools (19)	.....	Do. Circle ...	1864 to 1868 ..	Boys	426	37	..	...	...	...	463	400	469	57	463	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463
					Girls	49	...	...	...	1	...	50	44	65	...	50	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Combined System Schools (2) ...	.....	Do. do. ...	——— 1865	Boys	74	1	...	...	...	...	75	52	73	8	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
					Girls	6	...	..	...	...	...	6	3	3	1	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Unaided Schools (3)	.....	Do. do. ...	1870 to 1876...	Boys	24	40	.	...	...	4	68	63	71	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
					Girls	4	..	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tinnevelly District.	Results do. (91)	.....	Tinnevelly Circle.	1806 & 1874 ...	Boys	1,077	70	..	...	1,169	...	2,316	1,655	2,281	...	2,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,316
					Girls	85	...	..	...	827	...	912	769	999	...	912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	912
	Unaided do. (63)	.....	Do. do...	1865 to 1875...	Boys	731	67	...	...	630	...	1,428	1,071	1,429	26	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428
					Girls	75	...	..	...	455	...	530	398	512	1	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530
	Results do. (3)	.....	Palamcotta Municipality.	——— 1870	Boys	178	4	..	...	5	...	187	152	178	...	187	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
					Girls	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	16	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Do. School (1)	Salai Street ...	Tinnevelly do.	Closed ...	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Schools (12)	.....	Do. Circle.	1850 to 1873...	Boys	265	...	...	...	19	...	284	252	292	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
					Girls	44	...	...	...	22	...	66	56	70	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
	Unaided School (1)	Ellamancoil Street, Palamcotta.	Palamcotta Municipality.	——— 1870	Boys	102	2	...	...	3	...	107	75	91	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
					Girls	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	18	22	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Do. Schools (2)	.....	Tuticorin do.	1870 & 1874 ...	Boys	52	2	..	...	7	...	61	50	87	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
					Girls	2	..	...	...	...	..	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	2
	Do. do. (14)	.....	Tinnevelly Circle.	1860 to 1874...	Boys	368	14	.	...	4	...	386	313	380	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386
					Girls	55	...	.	...	...	...	55	43	54	...	55	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
	Results do. (3)	.....	Shermadevy do.	.....	Boys	106	6	.	...	10	...	122	104	118	...	122	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
					Girls	22	...	.	...	12	...	34	23	33	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Unaided do. (75)	.....	Do. do.	1830 to 1874...	Boys	1,349	67	...	...	702	...	2,118	1,557	2,105	...	2,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,118
					Girls	239	.	...	...	504	.	743	510	695	...	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743
	Results do. (12)	.....	Do. do.	.....	Boys	429	11	.	..	94	1	535	423	557	...	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535
					Girls	46	...	.	...	16	...	62	50	66	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Unaided do. (31)	.....	Do. do.	.....	Boys	649	11	...	...	81	2	743	606	736	3	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743
					Girls	101	...	...	...	26	2	129	95	113	..	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
As. 1 to 4 ...	11 0 0	...	23 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	218 0 0	264 0 0	264 0 0	...	264 0 0	...	...	6 15 2	1 6 0	...	0 12 3	
As. 1 to 8 ...	359 12 0	...	...	651 12 0	...	247 1 9	1,324 9 11	2,583 3 8	2,583 3 8	...	2,583 3 8	...	...	9 6 4	5 8 7	2 14 10	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8 0	76 0 0	91 8 0	91 8 0	...	91 8 0	...	...	2 4 7	...	...	...	
As. 2 to R. 1 ...	97 0 0	...	264 0 0	...	262 0 0	1,269 8 0	333 4 0	2,225 12 0	2,214 4 0	18 4 8	2,232 8 8	...	6 12 8	0 0 3	2 1 1	...	0 12 5	
A. 1 to R. 1 ...	375 4 0	...	...	2,391 8 0	...	2,161 2 5	939 3 0	5,867 1 5	5,867 1 5	...	5,867 1 5	...	...	4 0 9	2 3 2	1 13 5	...	
As. 2 to 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	117 0 0	38 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0	...	155 0 0	...	...	1 9 10	...	...	...	
Ps. 6 to As. 3 ...	40 12 0	...	...	304 8 0	...	57 5 3	753 0 5	1,155 9 8	1,155 9 8	...	1,155 9 8	...	...	4 0 0	1 1 7	1 3 4	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	...	65 0 0	...	...	1 5 8	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 2 ...	18 12 0	...	18 8 0	...	...	36 0 0	7 0 0	80 4 0	80 4 0	...	80 4 0	...	...	1 13 10	1 0 8	...	0 11 10	
A. 1 to R. 1 ...	104 12 0	...	...	606 0 0	...	1,187 0 0	415 0 0	2,312 12 0	2,312 12 0	...	2,312 12 0	...	...	5 3 4	2 4 8	1 8 3	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	4 4 0	...	...	70 11 1	...	108 0 0	40 0 0	222 15 1	222 15 1	...	222 15 1	...	...	4 0 10	1 6 8	1 5 9	...	
As. 2 to 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	134 0 0	...	134 0 0	134 0 0	...	134 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	
P. 2 to 8 ...	398 8 0	...	...	4,486 8 0	831 0 0	383 9 1	7,711 15 11	13,811 9 0	9,218 2 0	189 6 10	9,407 8 10	4,404 0 2	...	3 14 1	0 7 5	2 11 7	...	
P. 2 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	51 8 0	385 7 6	3,582 7 2	4,019 6 8	3,995 11 8	23 11 0	4,019 6 8	...	...	2 11 9	...	...	...	
As. 3 to 4 ...	50 4 0	...	292 0 0	...	...	222 0 0	...	564 4 0	564 4 0	...	564 4 0	...	...	3 7 5	4 9 1	...	1 14 9	
.....	...	...	46 8 0	...	...	...	...	46 8 0	46 8 0	...	46 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	44 12 0	...	...	557 0 0	...	430 8 0	58 0 0	1,090 4 0	1,090 4 0	...	1,090 4 0	...	...	3 8 8	0 12 9	1 13 5	...	
As. 2	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	...	1 4 8	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	195 0 0	...	195 0 0	195 0 0	...	195 0 0	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	654 0 0	27 0 0	681 0 0	681 0 0	...	681 0 0	...	...	1 14 7	...	...	...	
A. 1	17 12 0	...	...	249 8 0	...	18 0 0	162 8 0	447 2 0	447 12 0	...	447 12 0	...	...	3 8 5	0 12 4	2 6 5	...	
P. 2 to A. 1	...	...	...	...	...	339 7 5	4,213 8 8	4,553 0 1	4,553 0 1	...	4,553 0 1	...	...	2 3 3	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 4	112 0 0	...	...	700 0 0	...	787 0 0	126 8 0	1,725 8 0	1,725 8 0	...	1,725 8 0	...	...	3 10 4	2 3 10	1 10 6	...	
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,094 1 4	118 12 0	1,212 13 4	1,212 13 4	...	1,212 13 4	...	...	1 11 8	...	...	...	

TABLE XIV—(*Continued*).

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Mixed Schools

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	French.	Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages). English.	Vernacular.
	SIXTH DIVISION.																										
Malabar District.	Results Schools (3) ...	Cannanore ...	Cannanore Municipality.	1870 & 1872 ...	Boys ...	1	1	3	20	10	18	53	42	50	29	18	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	47
					Girls ...	1	...	8	85	18	7	119	100	120	88	15	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	83	36
	Do. (2) ...	Tellicherry ...	Tellicherry do.	1872 & 1874 ...	Boys ...	41	...	...	4	4	...	49	45	50	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
					Girls ...	7	...	...	11	15	...	33	28	31	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Do. School (1) ...	Choma	Tellicherry Circle.	—— 1858 ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	24	24	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Do. Schools (6) ...	Cannanore ...	Cannanore Municipality.	1866 to 1871 ...	Boys ...	383	9	...	...	21	...	413	283	427	...	...	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	413
					Girls ...	108	...	...	...	9	...	117	78	98	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
	Do. (6) ...	Tellicherry ...	Tellicherry do.	1867 to 1872 ...	Boys ...	298	12	...	...	1	...	311	248	299	...	...	...	311	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	311
					Girls ...	77	...	...	...	...	...	77	58	74	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
	Do. Hindu Schools (92).	.....	Tellicherry Circle.	1863 to 1875...	Boys ...	4,328	77	...	...	1	...	4,406	3,104	3,999	...	...	...	4,406	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	...	...	4,406
					Girls ...	642	...	...	...	2	...	644	476	704	...	...	...	644	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	644
	Combined System Schools (7).	.....	Do. do.	1866 and 1872.	Boys ...	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	259	390	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	400
					Girls ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	55	35	56	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	55
	Do. Mappils do. (14)	.....	Do. do.	.....	Boys ...	...	441	...	...	...	...	441	273	409	...	...	...	441	...	...	...	...	441	...	...	...	441
					Girls ...	...	106	...	...	...	...	106	71	96	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	106
	Unaided Hindu Schools (41).	.....	Do. do.	1869 to 1876...	Boys ...	1,632	44	...	...	...	...	1,676	1,197	1,579	...	...	...	1,676	...	...	...	...	...	531	...	...	1,676
					Girls ...	222	...	...	...	...	...	222	179	246	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
	Do. Mappila School (1).	.....	Do. do.	.....	Boys ...	...	38	...	...	...	...	38	21	27	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38
					Girls ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	7	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
	Results School (1)... ...	Palghaut ...	Palghaut Municipality.	—— 1872...	Boys ...	40	2	...	...	5	...	47	41	42	15	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	9	10	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Do. Schools (4)... ...	.....	Calicut Circle ...	1852, 1868, 1863, & 1873.	Boys ...	37	...	...	...	34	...	71	53	70	15	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
					Girls ...	4	...	...	...	21	...	25	20	22	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Unaided do. (2)... ...	.....	Do. do. ...	1855 to 1867...	Boys ...	45	...	...	...	2	...	47	44	56	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
					Girls ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4			...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Results Hindu Schools (6) ...	.....	Calicut Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	231	4	...	...	...	...	235	202	236	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
					Girls ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Do. School (1)... ...	Palghaut ...	Palghaut do.	.....	Boys ...	47	13	...	...	...	...	60	36	52	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
					Girls ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Do. Schools (39)... ...	.....	Calicut Circle ...	1870 to 1875 ...	Boys ...	1,036	12	...	...	210	...	1,258	1,024	1,247	18	...	...	1,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,258
					Girls ...	178	...	...	...	47	...	225	156	261	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
	Combined System Schools (3).	.....	Do. do. ...	1872, 1874, & 1875.	Boys ...	94	5	...	...	1	...	100	88	106	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
					Girls ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	19	33	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Do. Mappila do. (90).	.....	Do. do. ...	1873 to 1876 ...	Boys ...	...	2,663	...	...	...	...	2,663	2,118	2,867	...	...	...	2,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,663
					Girls ...	...	495	...	...	...	...	495	415		...	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
	Unaided Hindu do. (6).	.....	Calicut Municipality.	.....	Boys ...	156	...	...	...	...	...	156	121		...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
					Girls ...	27	...	...	...	2	...	29	18		...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Do. Mappila School (1).	Palghaut ...	Palghaut do.	.....	Boys ...	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	23		...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28
					Girls ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do. Hindu Schools (50).	.....	Calicut Circle ...	.....	Boys ...	1,212	4	...	...	49	...	1,265	969		...	...	...	1,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265
					Girls ...	259	...	...	...	9	...	268	187		...	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
	Do. Mappila do. (2).	.....	Do do. ...	.....	Boys ...	...	54	...	...	...	...	54	46		...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
					Girls ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	9		...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
South Canara District.	Results School (1)... ...	Mangalore ...	Mangalore Municipality.	—— 1870 ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	98		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
					Girls ...	...	...	11	28	79	...	118			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...
	Do. do. (1)... ...	Naroshmallya Village.	Do. do. ...	—— 1868 ...	Boys ...	7	...	...	...	2	...	9	8		...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	6		...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Do. Schools (6)	.....	South Canara Circle.	1856 to 1875 ...	Boys ...	13	...	...	...	53	...	66	69		...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
					Girls ...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	28		...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Ps. 6 to R. 1 ...	472 8 0	...	44 0 0	...	...	52 15 6	114 15 6	684 7 0	2,018 0 0	691 5 0	2,709 5 0	...	2,024 14 0	19 0 9	4 11 7	...	1 0 9	
Ps. 6 to As. 2 ...	50 8 0	...	49 12 0	...	...	34 8 0	...	134 12 0	288 0 0	...	288 0 0	...	153 4 0	3 15 1	1 12 10	...	1 1 8	
Ps. 6 to As. 1¼.	...	...	...	36 8 0	...	10 8 0	...	47 0 0	120 0 0	5 4 0	125 4 0	...	78 4 0	3 8 10	...	1 8 1	...	
.....	158 12 0	...	566 0 0	...	...	59 6 0	...	784 2 0	784 2 0	...	784 2 0	...	...	2 2 9	2 0 7	...	2 0 0	
.....	90 0 0	...	869 8 0	...	...	29 0 0	...	988 8 0	988 8 0	...	988 8 0	...	...	3 3 8	1 8 10	...	3 8 1	
.....	1,149 12 0	...	...	5,673 0 0	...	918 1 0	...	7,740 13 0	7,740 13 0	...	7,740 13 0	...	...	2 2 7	2 6 8	1 13 3	...	
.....	110 8 0	...	...	978 8 0	...	96 9 0	...	1,185 9 0	1,185 9 0	...	1,185 9 0	...	...	4 0 6	3 2 6	3 12 5	...	
.....	120 8 0	...	...	1,397 8 0	...	57 10 0	...	1,575 10 0	1,159 6 0	16 4 0	1,575 10 0	...	...	4 9 3	1 11 2	5 1 11	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	163 7 0	...	163 7 0	163 7 0	...	163 7 0	...	...	0 1 11	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	0 0 3	...	...	...	
Ps. 6 to As. 2...	17 4 0	...	43 7 0	...	...	27 14 6	...	88 9 6	144 0 0	7 14 0	151 14 0	...	63 4 6	3 0 7	1 14 8	...	1 0 11	
Do. ...	81 9 0	...	...	167 8 0	...	56 10 3	...	305 11 3	572 1 0	4 0 0	576 1 0	...	270 5 9	7 14 3	4 1 3	3 2 7	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	19 14 0	...	19 14 0	240 0 0	1 8 0	241 8 0	...	221 10 0	5 7 10	...	...	...	
.....	19 0 0	...	228 8 0	...	...	...	...	247 8 0	247 8 0	...	247 8 0	...	...	1 2 7	1 11 8	...	1 2 1	
.....	16 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4 0	16 4 0	...	16 4 0	...	...	0 6 8	5 6 8	...	...	
.....	236 12 0	...	...	1,619 15 4	...	...	...	1,856 11 4	1,856 11 4	...	1,856 11 4	...	...	1 9 2	1 8 3	1 9 4	...	
.....	46 4 0	...	...	238 1 0	...	...	...	284 5 0	284 5 0	...	284 5 0	...	...	2 10 6	2 6 11	2 11 3	...	
.....	78 8 0	...	...	6,276 1 4	...	...	...	6,354 9 4	6,354 9 4	...	6,354 9 4	...	...	2 8 2	0 3 0	2 13 5	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 8 to R. 1 ...	527 8 0	...	...	...	...	320 2 0	972 8 0	1,820 2 0	1,580 2 0	240 0 0	1,820 2 0	...	...	18 9 2	5 0 1	...	...	
A. 1 ...	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	...	20 0 0	130 0 0	...	130 0 0	...	110 0 0	9 4 6	1 13 4	...	...	
Ps. 6 to As. 2...	68 12 0	...	...	61 4 0	...	38 14 7	...	168 14 7	756 5 0	66 2 3	822 7 3	...	653 8 8	8 7 8	2 7 3	0 14 2	...	

TABLE XIV—(*Continued*).

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Mixed Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.											Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages)	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parishs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
SIXTH DIVISION—(*Contd*).																										
Neilgherries District.—(*Contd*). South Canara Dist.—(*Contd*).																										
Udapi Boys' Boarding School in connection with the Parochial Sch.	Udapi ...	South Canara Circle.	——— 1837.	Boys ...	1	...	...	...	81	...	82	67	78	12	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	10	14	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Unaided Schools (4).	.....	Do. ...	1855, 1867 & 1873.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	21	31	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17			...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Results Hindu Schs. (4).	Mangalore ...	Mangalore Municipality.	1866 to 1873.	Boys ...	72	12	...	...	27	...	111	94	108	36	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
				Girls ...	11	...	...	...	17	...	28	12	14	3	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Do. Schools (11).	.....	South Canara Circle.	1868, 1873, 1874 & 1875.	Boys ...	200	8	...	...	43	...	251	211	256	10	...	...	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
				Girls ...	20	...	...	...	10	...	30	20	25	1	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Combined System do. (14).	.....	Do. ...	1872 & 1875.	Boys ...	514	44	...	...	60	...	618	532	606	31	...	...	...	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618
				Girls ...	94	...	...	...	9	...	103	82	94	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Unaided do. (4).	.....	Do. ...	1868, 1874, 1875 & 1876.	Boys ...	85	6	...	...	...	...	91	71	82	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
				Girls ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Results Schools (2).	Coonoor ...	Coonoor Municipality.	1862 & 1873.	Boys ...	25	2	3	16	6	9	61	52	67	45	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	43
				Girls ...	...	...	...	29	5	...	34	26	33	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5
Unaided School (1).	Kaity ...	Do. ...	1872 ...	Boys ...	23	...	...	...	3	...	26	22	23	...	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
				Girls ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	8	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
			Total ...	Boys ...	40,994	5,089	29	258	5,053	1,055	52,478	44,319	55,063	2,836	23,776	13,406	13,672	1,387	31	412	20	703	2,162	...	444	52,034
				Girls ...	5,556	686	47	384	2,969	307	9,950	4,974	6,190	597	4,817	2,085	2,407	260	2	65	...	141	28	20	500	9,450

TABLE XV.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Female Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Villages.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.		Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.											Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parishs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
THIRD DIVISION.																										
Doveton Protestant Girls' School.	Vepery ...	Madras Municipality.	March 1856.	Higher Dept.	...	...	3	19	...	...	22	17	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	...
				Middle do.	...	...	10	39	1	...	50	44	53	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	...
				Lower do.	...	...	7	34	2	...	43	42	46	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
			Total ...		...	...	20	92	3	...	115	103	119	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	115	...

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
A. 1 ...	5 8 8	... ...	36 8 0	3 0 0	... ...	175 0 0	120 8 0	340 8 8	4,591 2 0	55 9 1	4,646 11 1	... ...	4,306 2 5	60 5 7	0 8 10	0 0 9	0 8 9	
A. 1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 0 3	... ...	14 0 3	378 3 0	5 15 0	384 2 0	... ...	370 1 9	18 4 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 to 8...	23 12 0	... ...	124 8 0	... ...	24 0 0	252 0 0	... ...	424 4 0	424 4 0	... ...	424 4 0	... ...	... ...	4 0 0	1 15 8	... ...	1 5 2	
As. 2 to 4...	22 8 0	... ...	... ...	429 0 0	... ...	586 10 0	... ...	1,038 2 0	1,038 2 0	... ...	1,038 2 0	... ...	... ...	4 7 11	1 2 0	2 0 6	... ...	
As. 1 to 4...	79 12 0	... ...	... ...	2,223 3 5	... ...	856 2 0	... ...	3,159 1 5	2,969 1 4	190 0 1	3,159 1 5	... ...	... ...	5 2 4	0 15 7	4 2 10	... ...	
As. 2 to 4...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	160 14 0	... ...	160 14 0	160 14 0	... ...	160 14 0	... ...	... ...	2 0 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	
As. 1 to 6...	164 4 0	... ...	78 0 0	... ...	372 0 0	270 8 0	... ...	884 12 0	1,299 0 0	5 0 0	1,304 0 0	... ...	419 4 0	16 11 6	6 5 1	... ...	1 8 0	
Ps. 6 to As. 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 4 0	... ...	17 4 0	747 4 0	... ...	747 4 0	... ...	730 0 0	25 12 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	
.....	14,799 1 8	292 8 0	12,914 13 0	53,339 0 2	13,721 11 9	61,872 1 6	36,002 4 11	1,92,941 9 0	1,93,077 15 3	5,654 7 11	1,98,732 7 2	7,294 7 10	13,085 6 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Higher Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Rs. 2 to 4...	949 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	43 5 4	1,078 0 0	... ...	2,070 5 4	2,520 0 0	479 10 8	2,999 10 8	... ...	929 5 4	176 7 2	55 13 2	... ...	... ...	
	389 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	43 5 4	1,916 1 0	... ...	2,348 6 4	2,280 0 0	479 10 7	2,759 10 7	... ...	411 4 3	62 11 6	8 13 5	... ...	... ...	
	149 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	43 5 4	1,250 0 0	... ...	1,442 5 4	279 0 0	479 10 7	758 10 7	683 10 9	... ...	18 1 0	8 8 9	... ...	... ...	
Rs. 2 to 4 ...	1,487 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	130 0 0	4,244 1 0	... ...	5,861 1 0	5,079 0 0	1,438 15 10	6,517 15 10	683 10 9	1,340 9 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	

Private Female Schools

	Name of Institution.		Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying each Language at the close of the Year.							Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
						Hindus.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parishs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
	SECOND DIVISION.																					
Bellary District.	London Mission School	Middle Dept. ...	Bellary ...	Bellary Municipality.	——— 1834 ...	...	...	...	29	...	29	24	30	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	29
		Lower do. ...																				
Cuddapah District.	Cuddapah Girls' Sch.	Middle do. ...	Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah do. ...	.....	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
		Lower do. ...				...	...	...	46	...	46	40	46	25	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	46
Nellore District.	Christ Church School.	Middle do. ...	Nellore ...	Nellore do. ...	——— 1854.	...	3	13	1	...	17	19	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
		Lower do. ...				...	4	7	...	...	11	12	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
	THIRD DIVISION.																					
Madras District.	Free Church Mission Boarding School.	Middle Dept. ...	Black Town ...	Madras Municipality.	——— 1846.	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	9	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
		Lower do. ...				...	...	...	52	...	52	53	56	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Free Church Mission Day School.	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1841.	82	...	...	...	...	82	75	90	82	67	15	...	...	...	...	...	82
		Lower do. ...				108	...	...	...	...	108	88	126	...	50	58	...	...	...	...	...	108
	Free Church Mission Balica Patasala.	Middle do. ...	Triplicane ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1860.	95	...	...	...	...	95	70	93	...	49	46	...	...	...	...	...	95
		Lower do. ...				95	...	...	...	...	95	70	93	...	45	50	...	...	...	...	...	95
	Saint Mary's R. C. Orphanage.	Middle do. ...	Black Town ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1840.	...	3	25	...	...	28	25	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
		Lower do. ...				...	3	45	...	...	48	45	47	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
	Saint Mary's R. C. Day School.	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1840.	...	2	30	...	...	32	28	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
		Lower do. ...				...	10	42	...	...	52	14	48	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
	Saint Mary's R. C. Special School.	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1872.	...	7	3	...	...	10	8	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
		Lower do. ...				...	2	6	...	...	8	4	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	Civil Orphan Asylum.	Middle do. ...	Egmore ...	Do. do. ...	8th April 1815.	...	...	40	...	...	40	40	44	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Lower do. ...				...	1	40	...	...	41	44	45	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
	Emmanuel Church School.	Middle do. ...	Black Town ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1862.	...	2	12	...	...	14	12	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
		Lower do. ...				...	5	45	...	...	50	40	44	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
	Union School, John Pereira's.	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	15th Jan. 1840.	...	...	18	...	...	18	13	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
		Lower do. ...				...	...	54	1	...	55	39	52	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
	Davidson Street School.	Middle do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	—— August 1868.	...	8	57	...	...	65	57	67	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
		Lower do ...				...	6	70	...	...	76	56	66	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
	Military Female Orphan Asylum.	Middle do. ...	Chetpet ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1787.	...	1	44	...	...	45	45	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
		Lower do. ...				...	16	100	...	...	116	116	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...
	FOURTH DIVISION.																					
N. Arcot District.	American Mission Arasamaram Street School.	Middle Dept. ...	Vellore ...	Vellore Municipality.	——— 1871.	14	...	...	...	...	14	12	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
		Lower do. ...				112	...	...	...	...	112	95	112	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
	American Mission School.	Middle do. ...	Chittoor ...	Chittoor Circle ...	——— 1872.	...	...	...	14	...	14	12	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
		Lower do. ...				...	...	...	21	...	21	18	22	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Tanjore District.	German Lutheran Mission Girls' School.	Middle do. ...	Tranquebar ...	Negapatam do. ...	——— 1871.	...	...	...	6	...	6	7	8	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Lower do. ...				2	...	3	22	...	27	19	26	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION,
of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Municipal Funds.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
None	155 0 0	...	...	...	599 11 8	...	...	754 11 8	599 11 8	...	599 11 8	155 0 0	...	24 15 10	6 7 4	...	...	
.....	162 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 12 0	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	...	77 4 0	30 0 0	20 5 6	...	...	
.....	167 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 4 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	12 12 0	4 8 0	4 2 11	...	...	
Rs. 2 ...	183 13 11	...	...	...	486 7 8	237 12 10	21 9 9	929 12 2	691 0 5	38 15 4	729 15 9	199 12 5	...	38 6 9	9 10 10	...	...	
R. 1 ...	116 2 1	...	...	...	307 4 8	150 3 2	13 10 4	587 4 3	436 7 7	24 12 9	461 4 4	125 15 11	...	38 7 0	9 10 10	...	...	
As. 8 to Rs. 2.	181 2 0	...	...	...	605 6 8	68 15 6	...	855 8 2	800 13 2	25 5 0	826 2 2	29 6 0	...	103 4 3	18 15 6	...	...	
	1,091 10 0	...	...	...	4,237 14 8	482 12 6	...	5,812 5 3	5,605 12 2	177 3 0	5,782 15 2	29 6 0	...	109 1 10	20 0 7	...	...	
As. 2 to 9...	1,401 0 0	...	...	...	1,824 9 9	351 1 0	...	3,576 10 9	3,576 10 9	...	3,576 10 9	...	...	47 11 0	18 10 8	...	...	
	538 1 4	...	...	...	818 14 6	271 11 0	...	1,628 10 10	1,628 10 10	...	1,628 10 10	...	...	18 8 1	6 1 10	...	...	
As. 2 to 7...	651 8 0	...	...	...	705 0 8	260 7 4	...	1,617 0 0	1,617 0 0	...	1,617 0 0	...	...	23 1 7	9 4 11	...	...	
	304 8 0	...	...	...	227 15 3	260 15 0	...	793 6 3	793 6 3	...	793 6 3	...	...	11 5 4	4 5 7	...	...	
None ...	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	600 0 0	15 0 0	615 0 0	...	415 0 0	24 9 7	8 0 0	...	...	
	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	1,800 0 0	48 0 0	1,848 0 0	...	1,448 0 0	41 1 1	8 10 8	...	...	
Rs 1 to 2...	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	321 0 0	...	471 0 0	600 0 0	18 0 0	618 0 0	...	147 0 0	22 1 2	5 5 9	...	...	
	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	531 0 0	...	681 0 0	600 0 0	18 0 0	618 0 0	63 0 0	...	44 2 3	10 11 5	...	...	
Rs. 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	248 0 0	...	248 0 0	300 0 0	10 8 0	310 8 0	...	62 8 0	38 13 0	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	249 0 0	...	249 0 0	300 0 0	11 4 9	311 4 9	...	62 4 9	77 13 2	...	...	...	
.....	331 10 8	1,020 15 8	...	...	2,292 0 11	12 2 0	4,031 15 10	7,688 13 1	5,885 1 6	1,118 11 6	7,003 13 0	685 0 1	...	175 1 3	8 4 8	...	...	
	53 5 4	1,020 15 7	...	...	2,292 0 11	12 2 0	4,031 15 9	7,410 7 7	5,885 1 6	1,118 11 6	7,003 13 0	406 10 7	...	159 2 10	1 3 5	...	...	
Rs. 1¼ ...	230 5 4	...	...	...	104 7 6	192 0 0	9 8 10	536 5 8	445 10 8	12 3 1	457 13 9	78 7 11	...	38 2 6	19 3 1	...	...	
	527 0 0	...	...	...	313 6 5	273 0 0	28 10 8	1,142 1 1	1,140 0 0	38 0 0	1,178 0 0	...	35 14 11	29 7 2	13 2 10	...	...	
As. 12 to Rs. 2.	414 8 0	...	...	...	76 6 0	129 9 0	22 11 6	643 2 6	829 0 0	46 5 1	875 5 1	...	232 2 7	67 5 4	31 14 2	...	...	
	276 0 0	...	...	...	229 2 0	388 11 0	68 2 6	961 15 6	552 0 0	138 15 1	690 15 1	271 0 5	...	17 11 6	7 0 3	...	...	
Rs. 1 to 2.	945 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,324 6 0	123 11 0	2,463 1 0	2,378 7 11	260 10 3	2,639 2 2	...	176 1 2	46 4 10	16 9 3	...	...	
	357 0 0	...	...	...	...	891 14 0	...	1,248 14 0	943 0 0	260 10 3	1,203 10 3	45 3 9	...	21 7 11	6 6 0	...	...	
.....	4,371 1 6	9,346 2 9	...	...	...	...	881 15 3	14,599 3 6	9,357 11 9	5,005 8 9	14,363 4 6	235 15 0	...	319 2 11	97 2 2	...	...	
.....	11,267 14 3	24,092 1 3	...	...	...	...	2,273 9 9	37,633 9 3	24,110 15 8	12,903 9 4	37,014 9 0	619 0 3	...	319 1 5	97 2 2	...	...	
.....	210 12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	223 4 11	446 0 11	354 0 11	92 0 0	446 0 11	...	...	37 2 9	17 9 0	...	...	
	331 12 0	...	...	...	...	19 9 0	170 8 0	521 13 0	402 0 0	119 13 0	521 13 0	...	...	5 7 11	3 7 10	...	...	
.....	406 0 0	493 11 8	...	...	16 0 0	...	...	915 11 8	915 11 8	...	915 11 8	...	...	76 5 0	33 13 4	...	...	
	311 4 0	987 7 4	...	...	32 0 0	...	...	1,330 11 4	1,330 11 4	...	1,330 11 4	...	...	73 14 10	17 4 8	...	...	
As. 1 to 3...	93 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	93 0 0	187 8 0	187 8 0	...	187 8 0	...	...	26 12 7	13 4 7	...	...	
	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	132 0 0	171 4 0	171 4 0	...	171 4 0	...	...	9 0 3	1 14 4	...	...	

TABLE XVI—(*Continued*).

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Female Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.							Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
FIFTH DIVISION.																				
Coimbatore District. — London Mission Boarding School. — Middle Dept.	Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore Municipality.	——— 1832	...	...	...	8	...	8	10	12	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Coimbatore District. — London Mission Boarding School. — Lower do.	Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore Municipality.	——— 1832	1	...	...	28	...	29	29	35	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Tinnevelly District. — Church Missionary Society's Boarding School. — Middle do.	Mengnanapuram.	Tinnevelly Circle.	——— 1842	...	...	...	23	...	23	22	23	15	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Tinnevelly District. — Church Missionary Society's Boarding School. — Lower do.	Mengnanapuram.	Tinnevelly Circle.	——— 1842	...	...	...	43	...	43	41	42	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
SIXTH DIVISION.																				
Malabar District. — Girls' Boarding School. — Middle Dept.	Calicut	Calicut Municipality.	——— 1844 ...	2	...	...	88	...	90	87	92	23	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	90
Malabar District. — Girls' Boarding School. — Lower do.	Calicut	Calicut Municipality.	——— 1844 ...																	
S. Canara District. — Bishop's Girls' School. — Middle do.	Mangalore ...	Mangalore do.	——— 1857 ...	...	...	2	18	...	20	26	27	14	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
S. Canara District. — Bishop's Girls' School. — Lower do.	Mangalore ...	Mangalore do.	——— 1857 ...																	
Nilgiris Dist. — Nazareth Convent School. — Middle do.	Ootacamund ...	Ootacamund do.	16th July 1875 ...	20	33	14	...	24	91	79	91	47	44	...	...	...	...	14	47	44
Nilgiris Dist. — Nazareth Convent School. — Lower do.	Ootacamund ...	Ootacamund do.	16th July 1875 ...																	
			Total ... Middle	213	59	258	203	24	757	687	779	528	233	69	90	49	...	14	332	425
			Total ... Lower	318	47	412	213	...	990	823	993	584	379	154	...	...	...	...	457	533
			Grand Total ...	531	106	670	416	24	1,747	1,510	1,772	1,107	612	223	90	49	...	14	789	958

TABLE XVII.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Female Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.						Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Arabic.	English.	Vernacular.
FIRST DIVISION.																				
Ganjam Girls' School	Parlakimedy ...	Chicacole Circle ...	——— 1875	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	19	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
Vizagapatam Dist. — Maharajah's Boarding School	Vizianagram ...	Vizianagram Munty.	——— 1867	155	...	...	...	...	...	155	136	155	155	...	155	...	...	...	...	155
Vizagapatam Dist. — Do. Day School	Santapetta ...	Do. do.	1st October 1870.	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	36	42	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	35
Vizagapatam Dist. — Do. do.	Bimlipatam ...	Bimlipatam do.	1st December 1870	47	...	...	...	...	...	47	39	50	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	47
Vizagapatam Dist. — Do. Girls' School	Aukapalli ...	Vizagapatam Circle.	—— April 1871 ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	49	43	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	49
Vizagapatam Dist. — Girls' School	Dimila ...	Do. do.	—— Feb. 1876 ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	43	35	44	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	43
Arbuthnot and Co.'s Girls' School	Chittivalasu ...	Vizianagram Range.	.....	2	...	...	...	14	...	16	14	16	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	16

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
.....	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	131 0 0	281 0 0	281 0 0	...	281 0 0	...	...	28 1 7	15 0 0	...	...	
.....	135 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	337 8 7	473 8 0	473 8 0	...	473 8 0	...	...	16 5 3	4 11 0	...	...	
Free ...	392 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	979 0 0	1,371 12 0	156 4 0	1,307 2 10	1,463 6 10	...	91 10 10	66 8 3	17 13 7	...	...	
Free ...	228 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	979 0 0	1,207 0 0	156 4 0	1,307 2 11	1,463 6 11	...	256 6 11	35 11 1	5 8 11	...	...	
As. 3, 2¼, 1¼, & 1.	571 12 0	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	595 12 0	2,649 0 0	...	2,649 0 0	...	2,053 4 0	30 7 2	6 9 1	...	...	
As. 4 and 2.	37 8 0	...	...	...	...	58 9 0	67 15 0	164 0 0	164 0 0	...	164 0 0	...	...	6 4 9	1 7 1	...	...	
Rs. 8 to 30...	...	...	...	...	...	4,728 0 0	...	4,728 0 0	9,600 0 0	...	9,600 0 0	...	4,872 0 0	121 8 3	...	...	...	
	11,239 9 5	10,860 14 1	...	...	6,710 2 10	8,039 6 8	6,585 12 1	43,435 13 1	42,228 12 5	7,950 5 10	50,179 2 3	1,383 9 5	8,126 14 7	...	...	...	...	
	16,291 12 5	26,100 8 2	...	...	8,458 10 5	3,534 1 8	8,035 1 7	62,420 2 3	46,509 1 4	16,166 2 7	62,675 3 11	1,560 4 11	1,815 6 7	...	...	...	...	
	27,531 5 10	36,961 6 3	...	...	15,168 13 3	11,573 8 4	14,620 13 8	1,05,855 15 4	88,737 13 9	24,116 8 5	1,12,854 6 2	2,943 14 4	9,942 5 2	...	...	...	...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
None ...	...	...	...	...	3,561 0 0	...	...	3,561 0 0	3,501 0 0	60 0 0	3,561 0 0	...	...	26 2 11	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	511 1 0	...	...	511 1 0	505 1 0	6 0 0	511 1 0	...	...	14 3 2	...	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	547 15 0	...	...	547 15 0	539 11 0	8 4 0	547 15 0	...	...	14 0 10	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	514 11 0	...	...	514 11 0	508 3 0	6 8 0	514 11 0	...	...	11 15 6	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	...	0 2 9	...	...	...	
.....	158 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 0 0	158 0 0	...	158 0 0	...	...	11 4 7	11 4 7	...	...	

	Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.						Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parishs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Arabic.	English.	Vernacular.
	First Division—(*Continued*).																				
Kistna District. Godavery District.	Church Missiony. Society's School ...	Dommugudem ...	Cocanada Circle ...	——— 1871	2	...	...	...	15	...	17	11	15	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	17
	Pittapur Rajah's Day School	Cocanada ...	Cocanada Munply.	.....	95	...	...	...	...	...	95	80	96	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	95
	Church Mission Caste Girls' School ...	Ellore ...	Ellore do. ...	.....	67	...	...	...	...	...	67	40	60	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	67
	Girls' School	Tangellamudi ...	Ellore Circle ...	.....	...	...	...	...	38	10	48	37	44	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	48
	Do.	Narsapur ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1875	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	23	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25
	Do.	Penumadam ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1874	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
	Do.	Veravasaram ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1875	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	22
	Do.	Jagannadapur ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1875	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
	Church Mission Caste Girls' School ...	Bezwadah ...	Masulipatam Circle.	——— 1870	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	36	51	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	42
	Do. do. Schools (2) ...	Masulipatam ...	Masulipatam Munply	——— 1870	87	...	...	...	...	...	87	77	97	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	87
	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1874 ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	16	20	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	22
	Girls' School	Do. ...	Do. ...	7th Jan. 1874 ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	44	32	34	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	44
	Mission Girls' Schools (3)	Guntur ...	Guntur Munply. ...	.....	48	2	...	...	27	...	77	54	85	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	77
	Caste Girls' School	Guntur Agraharam.	Do. do. ...	—— March 1875	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	21	33	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	42
	Second Division.																				
Nellore District. Bellary District.	London Mission Girls' Schools (2) ...	Bellary ...	Bellary Munply. ...	.....	108	...	...	...	...	...	108	73	106	...	...	36	72	...	...	...	108
	Roman Catholic Mission School ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	3	...	...	...	39	...	42	33	44	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42
	Iyamperoomal's Tamil School	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1871	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	15	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Native Christian Girls' School	Ramayapatam ...	Nellore Circle ...	——— 1872	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	23	27	2	...	45	...	...	...	...	45
	Free Church Mission School	Nellore ...	Do. Munply. ...	——— 1851	67	...	...	...	1	...	68	39	53	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	68
	Girls' School	Yendloor ...	Do. Circle ...	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Third Division.																				
Madras District.	Free Church Mission Chetty Girls' School.	Black Town ...	Madras Munply. ...	——— 1870	105	...	...	...	...	...	105	86	107	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	105
	Native Female Education Society's School.	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1846	4	...	...	...	50	48	102	75	105	28	102	...	...	...	...	28	74
	Free Church Mission School	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1856	72	...	...	...	2	...	74	62	74	...	40	34	...	...	...	...	74
	Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' Day School.	Royapettah ...	Do. do. ...	About 1845 ...	57	...	...	...	3	...	60	38	54	...	56	4	...	...	...	...	60
	Do. do. ...	Meersahibpettah ...	Do. do. ...	—— May 1871	63	...	...	...	...	...	63	44	62	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	63
	Do. do. ...	Tiruvatisvarenpettah.	Do. do. ...	—— Oct. 1868	68	...	...	...	...	...	68	41	58	...	44	24	...	...	...	...	68
	St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic School.	Black Town ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1842	...	...	...	161	1	...	162	128	157	162	...	...	...	...	...	162	...
	St. Peter's Roman Catholic School ...	Royapooram ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1860	...	...	2	47	...	...	49	42	50	49	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
	Roman Catholic Girls' School	Royapettah ...	Do. do. ...	——— 1862	...	...	...	25	3	...	28	21	27	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
	London Mission School	Vepery ...	Do. do. ...	—— Dec. 1867	95	...	...	...	2	...	97	65	85	...	46	51	...	...	...	...	97
	Do.	Veerapillay Street, Black Town.	Do. do. ...	—— Feb. 1862	84	...	...	...	1	...	85	57	79	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	85
	Do.	Varada Muthiappen Street, Black Town.	Do. do. ...	—— Feb. 1862	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	65	81	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	72
	Christ Church School	Mount Road ...	Do. do. ...	Before 1852	...	...	...	66	...	...	66	47	59	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	...
	Streenivasa Pillai's Vernacular School ...	Comalesvarampettah.	Do. do. ...	—— Oct. 1860	168	...	...	...	...	...	168	117	147	...	77	91	...	...	...	...	168
	St. George's Cathedral Girls' School ...	Royapettah ...	Do. do. ...	1st July 1875	...	...	...	29	...	...	29	19	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
	St. Matthias' Poor School	New Town ...	Do. do. ...	About 1846	...	...	2	78	...	...	80	64	65	80	...	...	...	...	...	80	...

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	60 0 0	... ...	... ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	... ...	60 0 0	... ...	... ...	5 7 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	
None. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,534 15 2	... ...	... ...	1,534 15 2	1,227 1 11	307 13 3	1,534 15 2	... ...	... ...	19 3 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	
.....	206 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	350 13 0	556 13 0	556 13 0	... ...	556 13 0	... ...	... ...	13 14 9	5 2 5	... ...	... ...	
.....	149 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	637 10 11	... ...	... ...	786 10 11	239 2 0	... ...	239 2 0	547 8 11	... ...	6 7 5	4 0 5	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 ...	67 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	23 0 0	... ...	90 4 0	90 4 0	... ...	90 4 0	... ...	... ...	4 8 2	3 5 10	... ...	... ...	
Do. ...	84 12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18 0 0	... ...	102 12 0	102 12 0	... ...	102 12 0	... ...	... ...	8 9 0	7 1 0	... ...	... ...	
Do. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 0 0	... ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	... ...	20 0 0	... ...	... ...	0 14 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Do. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	... ...	... ...	1 1 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	
.....	60 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	161 0 0	... ...	48 0 0	269 0 0	360 0 0	17 5 4	377 5 4	... ...	108 5 4	10 7 3	1 10 8	... ...	... ...	
.....	178 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	320 6 0	... ...	240 0 0	738 10 0	840 14 10	64 6 11	905 5 9	... ...	166 11 9	11 12 2	2 5 0	... ...	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	123 2 6	... ...	... ...	123 2 6	147 1 10	9 0 0	156 1 10	... ...	32 15 4	9 12 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	
.....	78 12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	207 12 0	... ...	... ...	286 8 0	200 0 4	9 0 0	209 0 4	77 7 8	... ...	6 8 6	2 7 4	... ...	... ...	
.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	108 8 0	108 8 0	108 8 0	... ...	108 8 0	... ...	... ...	2 0 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	
None ...	74 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	74 4 0	74 4 0	... ...	74 4 0	... ...	... ...	3 8 7	3 8 7	... ...	... ...	
Do. ...	344 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	433 0 0	... ...	420 9 7	1,197 9 7	793 10 8	67 11 5	861 6 1	336 3 6	... ...	11 12 10	4 11 5	... ...	... ...	
Do. ...	... ...	... ...	138 0 0	... ...	72 0 0	... ...	... ...	210 0 0	210 0 0	... ...	210 0 0	... ...	... ...	6 5 10	... ...	... ...	4 2 11	
As. 4 to 8 ...	22 0 0	... ...	3 0 0	... ...	... ...	60 0 0	32 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	... ...	117 0 0	... ...	... ...	9 0 0	1 11 1	... ...	0 3 8	
A. 1 ...	132 4 0	... ...	... ...	80 12 0	661 10 0	15 0 0	50 0 0	939 10 0	330 0 0	2,610 0 0	2,940 0 0	... ...	2,000 6 0	127 13 3	5 12 0	3 8 2	... ...	
None ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	126 0 0	... ...	... ...	126 0 0	660 7 7	... ...	660 7 7	... ...	534 7 7	16 15 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	
As. 12 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	36 0 0	14 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	... ...	50 0 0	... ...	... ...	16 10 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	335 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	747 12 4	247 8 0	... ...	1,330 12 4	1,330 12 4	... ...	1,330 12 4	... ...	... ...	15 7 7	3 14 5	... ...	... ...	
Ps. 3 to A. 1...	300 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	937 7 6	33 7 9	... ...	1,270 15 3	1,003 0 0	267 15 3	1,270 15 3	... ...	... ...	16 15 2	4 0 0	... ...	... ...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	344 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	783 3 8	197 4 0	... ...	1,324 7 8	1,324 7 8	... ...	1,324 7 8	... ...	... ...	21 5 10	5 8 9	... ...	... ...	
Ps. 6 to A. 1...	268 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 4 6	329 2 8	614 15 2	598 7 2	16 8 0	614 15 2	... ...	... ...	16 2 11	7 1 0	... ...	... ...	
Ps. 6 to 9 ...	221 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18 5 3	303 11 3	543 0 6	527 8 6	15 8 0	543 0 6	... ...	... ...	12 5 6	5 0 4	... ...	... ...	
Ps. 9 to As. 2..	499 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 10 3	733 11 9	1,263 6 0	1,248 3 0	15 3 0	1,263 6 0	... ...	... ...	30 13 0	12 2 9	... ...	... ...	
As. 4 to 12 ...	233 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	115 4 0	... ...	348 4 0	600 0 0	71 7 6	671 7 6	... ...	323 3 6	5 3 11	1 13 2	... ...	... ...	
As. 8 to R. 1 ...	213 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	172 14 0	... ...	386 6 0	504 0 0	21 13 0	525 13 0	... ...	139 7 0	12 8 4	5 1 4	... ...	... ...	
As. 4 ...	124 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	39 6 0	... ...	163 14 0	285 0 0	15 8 0	300 8 0	... ...	136 10 0	14 5 0	5 14 10	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 ...	423 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	515 0 0	144 5 6	93 10 3	1,175 15 9	1,216 1 6	... ...	1,216 1 6	... ...	40 1 9	18 11 4	6 8 1	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 to 6 ...	423 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	695 3 9	130 3 0	8 0 8	1,256 7 5	1,012 10 9	... ...	1,012 10 9	243 12 8	... ...	17 12 3	7 6 9	... ...	... ...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	468 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	695 3 9	74 13 6	8 0 7	1,246 1 10	1,089 12 6	... ...	1,089 12 6	156 5 4	... ...	16 12 3	7 3 2	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 to R. 1...	322 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	543 6 4	172 1 0	5 3 6	1,042 10 10	863 8 0	179 2 10	1,042 10 10	... ...	... ...	22 2 11	6 13 7	... ...	... ...	
As. 1 to 4 ...	907 1 11	502 5 3	... ...	... ...	700 0 0	246 1 0	... ...	2,355 8 2	2,153 8 9	201 15 5	2,355 8 2	... ...	... ...	20 2 1	7 12 1	... ...	... ...	
.....	289 2 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	547 12 2	... ...	... ...	836 14 10	817 5 10	... ...	817 5 10	19 9 0	... ...	43 0 4	15 3 6	... ...	... ...	
As. 2 to R. 1...	480 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	202 4 10	295 6 0	224 0 8	1,201 11 6	1,140 0 0	61 11 6	1,201 11 6	... ...	... ...	18 12 5	7 8 0	... ...	... ...	

Private Female Schools

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.						Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Arabic.	English.	Vernacular.
THIRD DIVISION—(*Continued*).																				
Madras—(*Continued*). Gordon Refuge	Saint Thomé	Madras Municipality	——— 1860.	...		1	50	...	...	51	51	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
Hobart Mahomedan Girls' School	Royapettah	Do. do.	15th April 1875	...	155	...	...	...	...	155		...	3	...	...	155	...	...	...	155
Results Schools (16)	.....	Do. do.	.....	622	...	...	...	166	76	864	677	820	90	576	296	...	...	...	68	796
Do. do. (3)	.....	Do. do.	.....	117	...	...	...	...	...	117	73	98	...	51	66	...	...	...	...	117
Do. do. (5)	Chindadripetta	Do. do.	——— 1860.	56	15	...	2	5	12	90	64	82	16	29	46	...	15	15	2	88
St. Andrew's Poor School	Do.	Do. do.	——— 1860.	...	...	10	37	2	...	49	31	42	49	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
Chingleput District. Free Church Mission School	Conjeveram	Conjeveram do.	——— 1845.	98	...	...	...	2	...	100	58	82	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Do. do.	Chingleput	Chingleput Circle	——— 1846.	115	...	...	...	1	...	116	78	96	7	116	59	...	...	...	...	116
Do. do.	Trivellore	Saidapett do.	——— 1858.	70	...	...	...	...	...	70	45	74	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	70
Wesleyan Mission School	St. Thomas' Mount.	Do. do.	——— 1866.	92	...	...	...	...	...	92	64	85	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	92
Do. do.	Saidapett	Do. do.	——— 1868.	59	...	...	...	...	...	59	49	64	...	44	15	...	...	...	...	59
Roman Catholic School	Palaveram	Do. do.	——— 1845.	...	...	7	28	2	...	37	31	42	37	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
Results Schools (3)	.....	Do. do.	——— 1874.	78	...	...	...	5	1	84	58	96	...	61	23	...	...	...	...	84
St. Ignatius' Girls' School	Kitcheri	Chingleput do.	.....	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	28	34	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	33
S. Arcot District. S.P.G. Old Town do.	Cuddalore	Cuddalore Munply.	——— 1865.	10	...	...	...	14	4	28	18	25	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	28
Pensioners' School	Do.	Do. do.	—— June 1865.	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	23	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Vernacular do.	Munjacoopum	Do. do.	31st Jan. 1865.	41	...	...	...	...	...	41	26	35	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41
Caste Girls' do.	Tindivanum	Cuddalore Circle	1st May 1875.	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	16	22	...	22	3	...	...	...	...	22
Ramanajier's Vernacular Girls' School	Tripapalur	Do. Municipality.	1st Aug. 1876.	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	50	55	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	64
FOURTH DIVISION.																				
N. Arcot District. American Mission Schools (2)	Vellore	Vellore Municipality	.....	52	...	...	...	16	19	87	59	85	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	87
Hindu Caste Girls' School	Cosapett	Do. do.	——— 1870.	77	...	...	...	...	...	77	60	75	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	77
Caste Girls' School	Chittoor	Chittoor Circle	——— 1870.	32	...	...	...	...	...	32	25	31	...	21	11	...	...	...	...	32
Girls' School	Virinjepuram	Vellore do.	——— 1875.	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	19	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
Caste Girls' School	Ranipett	Chittoor do.	——— 1875.	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
Salem District. London Mission Christian Girls' School	Salem	Salem Municipality.	.....	1	...	...	1	30	...	32	26	27	6	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
Do. Caste Girls' School	Shevapett	Do. do.	——— 1869.	55	...	...	...	9	...	64	58	71	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	64
Do. Girls' School	Tripatore	Salem Circle	——— 1866.	30	...	...	...	5	...	35	23	39	10	35	8	...	...	...	...	35
Girls' School	Kovilcor	Oossoor do.	——— 1870.	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	10	15	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Do.	Oossoor	Do. do.	—— Feb. 1874.	39	...	...	...	1	...	40	24	40	...	5	35	...	...	...	...	40
Do.	Dowlatabad	Do. do.	—— April 1875.	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	20	27	...	20	18	...	...	...	...	29
Do.	Darampury	Do. do.	13th Feb. 1874.	53	...	...	...	3	...	56	15	29	...	29	33	...	...	...	...	56
Trichinopoly Dist. Lady Hobart's Hindu Girls' School	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly Munply	—— July 1873.	51	...	...	...	8	...	59	33	60	13	59	45	...	...	...	...	59
Results Girls' Schools (3)	.....	Do. Circle.	.....	5	...	1	...	131	1	138	105	131	12	138	...	...	...	...	...	138
Unaided Mission Girls' Schools (2)	.....	Do. Munply.	.....	14	...	...	...	61	...	75	56	71	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	75
Hindu Caste Girls' School	Varadarajaperumal Covil, Trichinopoly.	Do.	1st Nov. 1874.	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	16	20	...	3	22	...	...	...	...	22
Convent School	Trichinopoly	Do. do.	.....	...	...	4	29	...	...	33	30	37	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Tanjore District. High Caste Girls' School	Tanjore	Tanjore Munply.	15th Feb. 1871.	74	...	...	4	...	...	78	49	81	37	78	...	...	...	...	...	78
S.P.G. Girls' School	Do.	Do. do.	.....	1	...	3	...	28	21	53	47	58	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	53
German Lutheran Mission Girls' School	Do.	Do. do.	.....	...	1	...	...	41	...	42	33	36	11	42	...	...	...	...	...	42
Results Girls' Schools (2)	.....	Tanjore Circle	.....	3	...	...	...	34	...	37	28	28	10	37	...	...	...	...	...	37
Girls' School	Athanore	Do. do.	.....	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	9	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dalston Girls' School	Mannargudi	Mannargudi Munply.	.....	57	...	...	...	1	...	58	38	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	58
Napier do. do.	Do.	Do. do.	.....	38	...	...	...	4	...	42	36	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42
Central do. do.	Do.	Do. do.	.....	46	...	...	...	4	...	50	36	50	8	50	...	...	...	...	...	50

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Free ...	1,200 0 0	...	...	...	4,022 4 11	...	180 0 0	5,402 4 11	5,587 9 6	...	5,587 9 6	...	185 4 7	109 9 0	23 8 6	...	...	
None ...	469 8 11	...	...	...	1,151 0 0	...	50 0 0	1,670 8 11	1,184 8 0	211 9 7	1,396 1 7	274 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	2,214 12 0	180 0 0	...	...	3,589 7 4	753 8 4	663 8 3	7,401 3 11	10,657 10 1	2,423 7 0	13,081 1 1	...	5,679 13 2	19 5 2	3 4 4	...	...	
As. 1 to 8 ...	283 12 0	...	...	...	...	230 5 0	...	514 1 0	486 12 0	74 9 0	561 5 0	...	47 4 0	7 11 0	3 14 2	...	...	
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	119 5 0	2 8 0	121 13 0	106 5 0	15 8 0	121 13 0	...	...	1 14 5	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	477 0 0	...	...	477 0 0	477 0 0	...	477 0 0	...	...	15 6 2	...	...	...	
Free ...	178 2 1	...	...	...	1,264 5 0	...	...	1,442 7 1	1,362 1 1	80 6 0	1,442 7 1	...	...	24 13 11	3 1 2	...	...	
Ps. 6 to As. 2	486 0 0	...	...	...	562 0 10	37 13 0	...	1,085 13 10	1,085 13 10	...	1,085 13 10	...	...	13 14 9	6 3 8	...	...	
Free ...	180 0 0	...	...	...	397 4 0	...	...	577 4 0	577 4 0	...	577 4 0	...	...	12 13 3	4 0 0	...	...	
Do. ...	213 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	330 0 0	543 4 0	528 0 0	15 4 0	543 4 0	...	...	8 7 10	3 5 4	...	...	
Do. ...	168 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	228 0 0	396 0 0	396 0 0	12 0 0	408 0 0	...	12 0 0	8 5 3	3 6 10	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	112 0 0	...	...	...	...	230 13 5	...	342 13 5	341 9 8	12 0 0	353 9 8	...	10 12 3	11 6 6	3 9 10	...	...	
.....	123 8 0	...	...	...	419 8 0	8 8 0	239 0 0	790 8 0	761 8 0	29 0 0	790 8 0	...	...	13 10 1	2 2 1	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	100 4 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	24 0 0	...	244 4 0	244 4 0	...	244 4 0	...	...	8 11 7	3 9 3	...	...	
Do. ...	241 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 9 9	301 0 0	546 9 9	560 8 9	...	560 8 9	...	13 15 0	31 2 3	13 6 3	...	...	
As. 4 to 8 ...	180 0 0	...	...	...	325 0 0	20 11 0	...	525 11 0	538 0 0	...	538 0 0	...	12 5 0	23 6 3	7 13 3	...	...	
Free ...	127 6 6	90 0 0	...	...	49 8 0	...	26 15 10	293 14 4	341 3 2	29 7 8	370 10 10	...	76 12 6	14 4 1	4 14 5	...	...	
As. 2 to 4 ...	43 4 0	...	...	...	97 1 0	2 6 0	...	142 11 0	127 3 0	15 8 0	142 11 0	...	...	8 14 8	2 11 3	...	...	
Free ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	1 0 0	61 0 0	...	61 0 0	1 3 6	...	...	...	
.....	127 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	293 11 8	421 3 8	384 0 0	37 3 8	421 3 8	...	...	7 2 3	2 2 7	...	...	
.....	304 4 0	...	...	...	67 12 0	24 0 0	...	396 0 0	372 0 0	24 0 0	396 0 0	...	...	6 9 7	5 1 2	...	...	
.....	120 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 8 0	120 8 0	...	120 8 0	...	...	4 13 1	4 13 1	...	...	
.....	71 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 0 0	71 0 0	...	71 0 0	...	...	3 11 9	3 11 9	...	...	
As. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	...	...	2 2 11	...	...	...	
As. 2 and 1 ...	144 0 0	...	...	...	267 8 11	5 11 0	...	417 3 11	324 0 0	93 3 11	417 3 11	...	...	16 0 9	5 8 7	...	...	
Do. ...	288 0 0	...	...	...	369 0 0	...	...	657 0 0	648 0 0	9 0 0	657 0 0	...	...	11 5 3	4 15 5	...	...	
A. 1 ...	93 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	93 0 0	198 0 0	186 0 0	...	186 0 0	12 0 0	...	8 1 5	4 0 8	...	...	
Free ...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	
Do. ...	214 10 5	...	...	...	344 4 3	...	...	558 14 8	458 4 10	12 0 0	470 4 10	88 9 10	...	19 9 6	8 15 1	...	...	
Do. ...	30 4 9	...	...	...	71 3 5	...	...	101 8 2	91 12 0	9 12 2	101 8 2	...	...	5 1 3	1 8 3	...	...	
Do. ...	139 2 8	...	...	...	164 5 4	...	...	303 8 0	291 8 0	12 0 0	303 8 0	...	...	20 3 9	9 4 5	...	...	
Do. ...	132 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	200 0 0	432 0 0	305 0 0	127 0 0	432 0 0	...	...	13 1 5	4 0 0	...	...	
.....	596 4 0	...	...	...	...	22 0 0	600 0 0	1,218 4 0	876 0 0	342 4 0	1,218 4 0	...	...	11 9 8	5 10 10	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	80 0 0	5 0 0	85 0 0	...	...	1 8 3	...	...	...	
As. 4 ...	47 8 0	...	...	...	...	36 0 6	...	83 8 6	77 8 0	6 0 0	83 8 0	...	...	5 3 6	2 15 6	...	...	
Rs. 3 ...	600 0 0	...	...	...	374 6 0	117 8 9	750 0 0	1,841 14 0	4,659 7 2	220 0 0	4,879 7 2	...	3,037 9 2	162 10 4	20 0 0	...	...	
Free ...	965 13 5	...	...	...	783 2 7	...	...	1,749 0 0	1,749 0 0	...	1,749 0 0	...	...	35 11 1	19 11 5	...	...	
Do. ...	194 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 12 0	194 12 0	...	194 12 0	...	...	4 2 4	4 2 4	...	...	
Do. ...	175 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	782 0 0	957 8 0	957 8 0	...	957 8 0	...	...	29 0 3	5 5 1	...	...	
.....	201 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 8 0	201 8 0	...	201 8 0	...	...	7 3 2	7 3 2	...	...	
Free ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	100 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 8 0	100 8 0	...	100 8 0	...	...	2 10 4	2 10 4	...	...	
Do. ...	102 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 12 0	102 12 0	...	102 12 0	...	...	2 13 8	2 13 8	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE XVIII.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Government

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.												Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Total.			Anatomy.	Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Physiology.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.		Ophthalmology.				English.	Vernacular.
Medical College.	College Department ...	Madras ...	Madras Municipality.	...	...	2	19	...	12	9	9	10	7	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
	School do. ...		—— 1836 ...	44	5	2	27	25	103	94	97	66	13	66	10	51	37	38	...	10	...	...	...	103	...
			Total ...	44	5	4	37	25	115	103	106	76	20	69	15	56	37	38	...	10	...	...	...	115	...
												Mathematics.	Drawing and Estimating.	Surveying and Levelling.	Construction and Hydraulic Engineering.		Mechanical Engineering.								
Civil Engineering College.	College Dept.	Madras ...	Madras Municipality.	8	...	...	...	...	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	School do. ...		1st Aug. 1862. 1st Sept. 1859.	102	3	10	30	...	145	127	140	69	114	100	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...
			Total ...	110	3	10	30	...	153	134	148	77	122	108	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...
												Artistic.	Industrial slope	Attending both Departments.											
School of Industrial Arts	Madras ...	Madras Muncpy. ...	—— 1850 ...	53	2	...	17	...	72	55	73	51	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
												Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Practical Geometry.	Euclid.	Foord's Notes.	Surveying and Levelling.	Machinery and Steam Engine.		Drawing.		Geography and History of India.		
Ordnance Artificers' School	Madras ...	Madras Muncpy. ...	—— 1855 ...	...	...	...	66	...	66	52	66	31	31	31	12	22	9	9	5	...	13	...	30	66	...
			Grand Total ...	207	10	14	150	25	406	344	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	...

FOR SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

Institutions.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Charges. Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Fund Boards.			Cost to Municipalities.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
.....	2,819	10	9	360	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,179	10	9	2,744	5	6	75	5	3	2,819	10	9	360	0	0	...	...	...	313	4	9	313	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	29,449	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	115	0	0	333	11	10	29,998	10	4	28,663	2	4	786	12	2	29,449	14	6	548	11	10	...	...	...	313	4	9	313	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	32,269	9	3	360	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	115	0	0	333	11	10	33,178	5	1	31,407	7	10	862	1	5	32,269	9	3	908	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs. 16 ...	3,031	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,696	0	0	...	...	...	4,727	9	11	2,942	5	7	89	4	4	3,031	9	11	1,696	0	0	...	...	...	433	1	5	190	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs. 3 ...	39,377	0	0	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,346	14	0	...	...	...	43,903	14	0	36,652	12	10	2,904	3	2	39,557	0	0	4,346	14	0	...	...	...	311	7	6	275	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	42,408	9	11	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,042	14	0	...	...	...	48,631	7	11	39,595	2	5	2,993	7	6	42,588	9	11	6,042	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
As. 8 ...	18,632	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	15	11	9,419	1	1	28,503	15	5	18,238	7	1	10,290	15	5	28,529	6	6	...	...	...	25	7	1	518	11	5	338	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
None ...	3,782	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,782	15	0	3,600	0	0	182	15	0	3,782	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	12	0	72	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	97,094	0	7	540	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	6,609	13	11	9,752	12	11	1,14,096	11	5	92,841	1	4	14,329	7	4	1,07,170	8	8	6,951	9	10	25	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIX.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS *Government*

Name of Institution.	Town or Village	Municipality or Local Fund Circle	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.						Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages)	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parishs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	English.	Vernacular.
FIRST DIVISION.																				
Normal Class	Russelcondah.	Chetterpore Circle	8th November 1869	8	..					8	8	8	...	...	..	..	..	8	...	8
Normal School	Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Municipality	——— 1861.	25	..	.				25	25	27	12	.	25		..	.	6	19
Practising School				39	2		.	.		41	42	46	41	..	41	...	..	...	..	41
Normal School	Nursapur	Ellore Circle	31st January 1869.	44	..	..	.		...	44	37	40	15	..	44	.	..	.	...	44
THIRD DIVISION.																				
Normal School	Madras ..	Madras Municipality	——— 1856.	20				1		21	16	17	21	15	6	.		..	21	...
Practising Schools				198	16		17	10		181	161	178	181	131	50	..	.	...	109	72
Female Normal School .	Do.	Do. do .	——— 1870	7	.	1	5	2	..	15	14	17	15	7	8	.		.	6	9
Practising School			——— 1874.	15	..	.	12	6	..	33	21	32	15	17	14	.	..		13	20
FOURTH DIVISION.																				
Normal School	Vellore .	Vellore do. .	——— 1858.	23	..	..	..	2	..	25	23	25	25	25	.	...	.	.	11	14
Practising School				132	2		2	6	.	142	108	134	142	142	..	.			54	88
Normal School	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly do. .	September 1861.	28		.	..	1		29	22	26	29	29	.			.	..	29
Practising School				115	4	..	..	6	...	125	129	148	125	125	..		.	..	33	92
SIXTH DIVISION.																				
Normal School	Calicut ...	Calicut do.	1st June 1872.	14	...	..	...	1		15	19	21	15	...	.	15	..	...	11	4
Practising School				112	13	..	...	5		130	120	131	83	...	...	130	...	..	22	108
Normal School	Palghaut ...	Palghaut do .	——August 1874.	26	4	...	.	...	.	30	26	28	...			30	..	..	...	30
Practising School .. .				59	9	...	..	...	2	70	46	66	..	...	...	70		..	...	76
Normal School	Mangalore	Mangalore do. .	——August 1869	13	...	..	...	9	..	22	20	24	22	.	..	..	22	...	8	14
Practising School				101	7	..	..	75	.	183	141	159	169	...	.		183	...	52	131
			Total ..	308	4	1	5	16	.	234	210	233	154	76	83	45	22	8	63	171
				711	53	..	31	108	2	905	768	894	756	415	105	200	183	.	283	622
			Grand Total ..	919	57	1	36	124	2	1,139	978	1,127	910	491	188	245	205	8	346	793

TABLE XX.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS *Private*

Name of Institution	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.						Average Daily Attendance	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls	Number of Pupils employed at the close of the Year as							Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians	Native Christians	Total.			Carpenters.	Blacksmiths	Book-binders.	Shoe-makers.	Printers	Compounder of Medicine.	Clerk.	English.	Vernacular.
Industrial School	Madras ...	Madras Municipality	2nd November 1874	..	.		43	.	43	35	42	18	4	6	7	6	1	1	43	...

FOR SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (NORMAL).

Institutions.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
.....	518 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 12 11	517 12 11	1 0 0	518 12 11	...	...	64 13 7	64 13 7	...	...	
.....	6,646 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	141 15 0	6,788 5 11	6,594 6 11	52 0 0	6,646 6 11	141 15 0	...	265 13 9	260 2 11	...	...	
As. 12, 8, 6, 4, and 2 ...	646 10 6	...	...	...	...	251 10 0	...	898 4 6	612 0 0	34 10 6	646 10 6	251 10 0	...	15 6 4	9 6 6	...	...	
.....	2,907 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,907 0 8	2,864 8 5	42 8 3	2,907 0 8	...	...	77 8 4	77 8 4	...	...	
.....	9,802 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,802 1 1	9,802 1 1	440 14 1	10,242 15 2	...	440 14 1	640 2 11	612 10 0	...	...	
Rs. 1½, 1, & ½ and half fees for Mahomedan boys.	9,656 5 4	...	...	...	...	1,696 8 0	...	11,352 13 4	9,656 5 4	440 14 1	10,097 3 5	1,255 9 11	...	62 11 5	49 7 0	...	...	
.....	7,613 14 7	...	...	...	23 13 7	...	56 1 9	7,694 5 11	7,543 14 11	142 15 4	7,686 14 3	7 7 8	...	549 1 0	543 13 7	...	...	
As. 12, 3, and 2 ...	3,016 13 10	...	...	...	11 14 10	122 4 0	...	3,151 0 8	3,009 5 10	134 2 10	143 8 8	7 8 0	...	149 11 1	137 13 5	...	...	
.....	2,691 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,691 14 0	2,646 5 0	40 14 6	2,687 3 6	4 10 6	...	116 13 4	116 13 4	...	...	
Rs. 1½, 1 & As. 12, 8 and 6	2,231 9 3	...	...	...	...	1,097 11 0	...	3,329 4 3	2,171 15 3	59 6 6	2,231 5 9	1,097 14 6	...	20 10 7	10 8 0	...	...	
.....	2,280 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	158 12 7	2,438 13 0	2,479 0 5	128 14 4	2,607 14 9	...	169 1 9	118 8 8	103 10 2	...	...	
R. 1 & As. 12, 8 and 4 ...	1,596 14 2	...	...	...	...	952 10 0	158 12 7	2,708 4 9	2,007 15 1	128 14 4	2,136 13 5	571 7 4	...	16 9 0	4 15 11	...	...	
.....	3,379 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,379 8 7	3,251 12 7	127 12 0	3,379 8 7	...	...	177 13 11	177 13 11	...	...	
As. 2 to Rs. 1½	842 13 6	...	...	...	...	576 14 0	...	1,419 11 6	715 1 6	127 12 0	842 13 6	576 14 0	...	7 0 5	2 3 6	...	...	
.....	2,254 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,254 3 5	2,119 3 5	135 0 0	2,254 3 5	...	...	86 11 2	86 11 2	...	...	
No fees ...	195 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	195 0 0	60 0 0	135 0 0	195 0 0	...	...	4 3 10	4 3 10	...	...	
.....	3,383 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,383 2 4	3,253 3 10	129 14 6	3,383 2 4	...	...	169 2 6	169 2 6	...	...	
As. 4 to Rs. 2	1,853 5 3	...	...	...	...	1,617 10 0	...	3,470 15 3	1,753 6 9	129 14 6	1,853 5 3	1,617 10 0	...	13 2 4	1 16 9	...	...	
	41,477 0 11	...	...	...	23 13 7	...	357 5 4	41,858 3 10	41,072 5 6	1,241 13 0	42,314 2 6	154 1 2	609 15 10	...	...	...	...	
	20,039 7 10	...	...	...	11 14 10	6,315 3 0	158 12 7	26,525 6 3	19,956 1 9	1,190 10 9	21,146 12 6	5,378 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	
	61,516 8 9	...	...	...	35 12 5	6,315 3 0	516 1 11	68,383 10 1	61,028 7 3	2,432 7 9	63,460 15 0	5,532 10 11	609 15 10	...	...	...	...	

FOR SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (INDUSTRIAL).

Institutions.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of Endowment.	Receipts. Municipal Funds.	Receipts. Local Funds.	Receipts. Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees, Fines, &c.	Receipts. Other Sources.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Current.	Charges. Extraordinary.	Charges. Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Fund Boards.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Municipalities.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
None	1,800 0 0	...	...	...	2,900 0 0	...	...	4,700 0 0	4,811 6 1	...	4,811 6 1	...	111 6 1	137 7 6	51 6 10	...	...	

TABLE XXI.

APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL

Private

Name of Institution.	Town or Village.	Municipality or Local Fund Circle.	When established or closed.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.							Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.						Number of Scholars at the close of the Year receiving Instruction through (not studying them as mere languages).	
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Pariahs.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Greek.	French.	English.	Vernacular.
FIRST DIVISION.																				
Church Mission Training School. Normal Dept.	Masulipatam ...	Masulipatam Municipality.	— Jany. 1869.	4	...	...	...	36	2	42	36	40	17	...	42	...	...	...	...	42
Church Mission Training School. Practising do.				27	...	...	1	22	15	65	55	65	38	...	65	...	...	...	...	65
FIFTH DIVISION.																				
C. V. E. Society's Training Institution. Normal Dept.	Dindigul ...	Dindigul Municipality.	——— 1863.	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	34	37	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	39
C. V. E. Society's Training Institution. Practising do.			——— 1866.	35	4	...	2	14	...	55	47	59	17	55	...	...	...	...	...	55
Church Missionary Society's English Institution. Normal do.	Palamcottah ...	Palamcottah do. ...	—— Oct. 1870.	48	...	1	...	100	...	149	126	160	149	149	...	...	...	...	149	...
Church Missionary Society's English Institution. Practising do.				39	4	...	...	50	...	93	78	108	93	93	...	...	...	...	...	93
S. P. G. Training Institution ... Normal do.	Sawyerpuram ...	Tinnevelly	——— 1843.	11	...	...	...	102	...	113	87	106	113	113	...	...	79	...	47	66
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution ...	Palamcottah ...	Palamcottah Municipality.	——— 1867.	...	...	...	...	72	...	72	69	76	12	72	...	...	...	...	...	72
			Total ...	164	8	1	3	435	17	628	532	651	478	521	107	...	79	...	196	432

TABLE XXII.

Abstract of Attendance at

——		Number attending Colleges.	Number attending Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Schools of the Middle Class.	Number attending Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.
General Education.	Government ...	430	3,590	7,101	22,114	...	309
General Education.	Private ...	326	12,008	11,950	1,44,988	...	1,930
Special Education.	Government ...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Special Education.	Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	776	15,598	19,051	1,67,102	...	2,239

OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (NORMAL).

Institutions.

Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts. From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Municipal Funds.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Charges. Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Fund Boards.			Cost to Municipalities.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
.....	1,403	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	5	8	...	...	...	4,272	0	1	5,721	6	4	5,397	6	4	324	0	0	5,721	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	14	10	38	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2, 1½, & 1 ...	159	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	5	8	68	6	0	322	0	0	595	11	8	271	11	8	324	0	0	595	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	3	2	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	1,746	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,489	10	8	...	...	...	879	5	10	8,115	12	6	3,719	4	8	2,129	14	8	5,849	3	4	2,266	9	2	...	...	...	172	0	7	51	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 1 to 3½ ...	127	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	0	0	38	9	4	...	...	...	292	9	4	254	0	0	...	...	...	254	0	0	38	9	4	...	...	...	5	6	6	2	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 8 to Rs. 1¾ ...	3,410	2	10	4,431	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,911	12	0	66	4	1	10,819	7	7	9,707	7	11	420	14	0	10,130	5	11	689	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 2 to 8 ...	278	5	4	215	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	4	0	...	...	...	661	10	8	595	0	0	66	10	8	661	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	9	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 10 to Rs. 1¾	1,399	12	0	438	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	15	9	5,731	12	8	8,748	8	5	8,643	5	7	35	4	0	8,678	9	7	69	14	10	...	...	...	99	12	1	16	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
As. 8. ...	1,110	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	335	8	0	2,508	14	9	3,994	10	9	3,593	15	9	125	0	0	3,718	15	9	275	11	0	...	...	...	53	14	4	16	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9,634	4	9	5,084	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,749	6	0	4,701	7	1	13,780	5	5	38,949	13	3	32,184	3	11	3,425	11	4	35,609	15	3	3,339	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

the foregoing Institutions.

Number attending Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Middle Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Normal Schools.	Number attending other Schools for Special Education.	Total.	Remarks.
2,005	...	64	693	...	...	36,506	
62,428	115	1,747	10,409	...	...	2,45,901	
...	...	...	...	1,139	443	1,602	
...	...	...	...	628	43	671	
64,433	115	1,811	11,102	1,767	486	2,84,480	

TABLE XXIII.

APPENDIX B—

Abstract of Receipts and Charges

—		Receipts.																																							
		Colleges.			Schools of the Higher Class.			Schools of the Middle Class.			Schools of the Lower Class.			Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.			Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.			Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.			Female Schools of the Higher Class.			Female Schools of the Middle Class.			Female Schools of the Lower Class.			Normal Schools.			Other Schools for Special Education.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
General Education	Government.	1,12,398	4	6	1,21,557	6	8	2,02,397	2	11	1,23,867	10	3	...	...	...	2,282	15	4	7,079	7	5	...	...	...	19,077	1	9	4,960	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,93,620	5	1
	Private ...	45,547	7	11	3,49,093	0	10	1,76,306	1	4	5,03,992	7	4	...	...	...	24,932	1	11	1,92,941	9	0	5,861	1	0	1,05,855	15	4	89,825	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,94,355	9	10
Special Education	Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,068	7	1	31,834	14	6	1,69,555	4	7
	Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,949	13	3	4,700	0	0	43,649	13	3
Total ...		2,33,597	11	5	4,70,650	7	6	3,78,703	4	3	6,27,860	1	7	...	...	...	27,214	1	3	2,00,021	0	5	5,861	1	0	1,24,933	1	1	94,786	1	5	1,01,018	4	4	36,534	14	6	23,01,181	4	9

N.B.—Rupees 1,52,553-4-5 being the fees collected in Government Institutions and credited to Government have been omitted

TABLE XXIV.

Abstract of Grants-in-aid received by

—	Colleges.			Schools of the Higher Class.			Schools of the Middle Class.			Schools of the Lower Class.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
General Education	17,716	1	11	1,16,311	8	10	*60,039	2	3	*7,079	6	2
Special do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17,716	1	11	1,16,311	8	10	60,039	2	3	7,079	6	2

* Including the expenditure of

(Continued).

at the above Institutions.

Charges.																																										
Colleges.				Schools of the Higher Class.				Schools of the Middle Class.				Schools of the Lower Class.				Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.				Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.				Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.				Female Schools of the Higher Class.				Female Schools of the Middle Class.				Female Schools of the Lower Class.				Normal Schools.				Other Schools for Special Education.				Total.			
RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
1,11,542	9	10		1,25,006	6	4		2,08,515	8	3		1,27,932	4	10		...	...	...		4,257	0	9		7,857	2	4		...	...	...		21,418	15	7		5,014	14	9		...	...	...		...	...	...		6,11,544	14	8	
45,924	9	10		3,31,370	13	7		1,79,687	1	6		5,00,842	7	7		...	...	...		29,138	0	6		1,98,732	7	2		6,517	15	10		1,12,854	6	2		1,01,461	8	11		...	...	...		...	...	...		15,06,529	7	1	
* 74,858	3	2		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		63,460	15	0		32,312	5	6		1,70,631	7	8	
...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		35,609	15	3		4,811	6	1		40,421	5	4	
2,32,325	6	10		4,56,377	3	11		3,88,202	9	9		6,28,774	12	5		...	...	...		33,395	1	3		2,06,589	9	6		6,517	15	10		1,34,273	5	9		1,06,476	7	8		99,070	14	3		37,123	11	7		23,29,127	2	9	

in this table, and Rupees 5,965-8-0 collected from the Provincial School, Calicut, for 1874-75 is not taken into account.

Private Institutions during the year 1875-76.

Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.				Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.				Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.				Female Schools of the Higher Class.				Female Schools of the Middle Class.				Female Schools of the Lower Class.				Normal Schools.				Other Schools for Special Education.				Total.			
RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...		*12,025	1	2		*14,799	1	8		1,487	0	0		27,531	5	10		*24,629	4	0		...	...	...		...	...	...		2,81,617	15	10	
...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		9,634	4	9		1,800	0	0		11,434	4	9	
...	...	...		12,025	1	2		14,799	1	8		1,487	0	0		27,531	5	10		24,629	4	0		9,634	4	9		1,800	0	0		2,93,052	4	7	

Schools closed during the year.

TABLE XXV. APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).

Distinctions conferred by the University of Madras during the year.

Name of Candidate.	Institution in which educated.	Distinction conferred.
SECOND CLASS.		
S. Gnanamuttu, B.A.	Private study	Master of Arts.
FIRST CLASS.		
T. Subba Rau	Presidency College	Bachelor of Arts.
A. E. Adolphus	Doveton College	Do.
SECOND CLASS.		
S. Venkataramu Sastri ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
P. Sundaram Pillai	Trivandrum College	Do.
S. Rajangam Aiyar	Do.	Do.
D. Narayanaswami	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	Do.
C. Ramuni Menon	Presidency College	Do.
C. Srinivasa Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
P. J. Ittcara	Presidency College	Do.
T. Rama Rau	Do.	Do.
V. Ramamurti Pantulu ...	Private study	Do.
K. Seshayya	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	Do.
S. Ramachandra Aiyar ...	Presidency College	Do.
N. Subba Rau	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	Do.
S. Mangesha Rau	Private study	Do.
A. Ramayya Punja	Presidency College	Do.
S. Saminadha Sastri	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
V. Srinivasachari	Presidency College	Do.
T. G. Sundarasan	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	Do.
B. C. Sundara Sastri	Presidency College	Do.
M. R. Samu Aiyangar ...	Do.	Do.
P. Subramanya Aiyar ...	Do.	Do.
S. Raghava Aiyangar	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
S. Visvanadha Aiyar	Do. do.	Do.
V. Ranga Rau	Presidency College	Do.
P. C. Ramasami Aiyar ...	Do.	Do.
S. T. Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
A. Krishnasami	Do. do. ...	Do.
R. Raghunadha Aiyangar ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
M. Sivasubramanya Pillai ..	Trivandrum College*	Do.
G. M. Matthan	Do.	Do.
S. Appa Sastri	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
C. Sarvothama Rau	Presidency College	Do.
T. M. Sethurama Raw ...	Presidency College, Combaconum, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.	Do.
T. R. Srinivasan	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
T. Krishnasami Aiyangar ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
A. T. Ambrose	Private study	Do.
S. Venkataramana Aiyar ...	Presidency College	Do.
S. M. Navanita Krishna Pillai.	Trivandrum College	Do.
THIRD CLASS.		
R. Narayana Menon	Trivandrum College	Do.
Y. Srinivasa Rau	Central College, Bangalore... ...	Do.
A. Sriramulu	Presidency College	Do.
G. Tate	Doveton College	Do.

TABLE XXV—(*Contd.*) APPENDIX B—(*Continued*).

Distinctions conferred by the University of Madras during the year.

Name of Candidate.	Institution in which educated.	Distinction conferred.
THIRD CLASS—(*Contd.*)		
T. Ramakrishna Pillai ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.	Bachelor of Arts.
S. Subramanya Aiyar ...	S.P.G. High School, Tanjore, and Private study.	Do.
E. S. Heusman	Presidency College	Do.
T. S. Saminadha Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Cumbaconum ...	Do.
S. Tirumalachariyar	Trivandrum College	Do.
V. R. Saminadha Aiyar ..	Provincial College, Cumbaconum ...	Do.
Jacob Gnanaolrvu	Private study	Do.
T V. Krishna Pillai	Trivandrum Collge	Do.
P. Rajagopalachari	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.	Do.
R. P. Newbigging	Doveton College	Do.
H. Ramasubba Aiyar ...	Trivandrum College and Private study.	Do.
V. Nityananda Mudaliyar ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.	Do.
G. Venkata Rau	Presidency College	Do.
P. B Satagopachari	Private study	Do.
T. C Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Provincial College, Cumbaconum ...	Do.
D. Lazarus	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.	Do.
P. Tyagarayan	Presidency College	Do.
S. Srinivasa Rau	Central College, Bangalore	Do.
R. A. Thompson	Private study	Do.
M. Sambasami Aiyar	Do.	Do.
R. Nilakanta Aiyar	Trivandrum College	Do.
M. Gurusami	Presidency College	Do.
S. A. Anantanarayanan ...	Provincial College, Cumbaconum ...	Do.
N. Rama Kurupu	Trivandrum College and Private study.	Do.
SECOND CLASS.		
S. A. Subba Rau, B.A. ...	Presidency College	Bachelor of Laws.
S. Gopalachari, B.A. ...	Do.	Do.
THIRD CLASS.		
M. Appadurai Aiyar, B.A. ...	Do.	Do.
T. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A. ...	Do.	Do.
T. C. Krishna Menon B.A. ..	Do.	Do.
M. Gopala Rau, B.A.	Do.	Do.
A. Narayanasami Aiyar B.A. ...	Do.	Do.
C. Dasikachari, B.A.	Do.	Do.
FIRST CLASS.		
T. T. Raghavachariyar, B.A. ...	Civil Engineering College	Bachelor Civil Engineering.
SECOND CLASS.		
C. A. Mahadeva Sastriyar, B.A.	Do.	Do.
THIRD CLASS.		
C. R. Chinnasami Aiyangar ...	Do.	Do.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on Public Instruction, dated 29th December 1876, No. 2,850.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd June 1877, No. 259.

IN paragraph 23 of G.O., dated 10th June 1876, No. 222, the Government directed that the Educational Report for the year 1875-76 should comprise an account of the Department as it stands with reference to its present administrative and financial constitution. Colonel Macdonald has complied with these instructions in the fullest and most complete manner, and the present Report contains a comprehensive account of the origin and development of educational work within the Presidency, which has been embodied in the Administration Report of the Presidency for the year 1875-76 as a standing preface under the head "Instruction." In consequence partly of this increase in the bulk of the report, and partly of the difficulty of printing the complicated tabular statements and appendices, the Report did not leave the Press and reach the Government in a complete form until the 27th April 1877. In future the printing of the Departmental reports forming Appendix A will be discontinued, and the Government expect that the Director's report will be submitted to them not later than the 30th June in each year.

2. In reviewing the past history of the Department, the Director draws attention incidentally to arrangements which have not been found to work satisfactorily in practice, or have outlived the state of things for which they were designed, and indicates the directions in which he considers that improvement is called for. Several of these matters, such as the salary and results grants rules, and the proposal to establish middle-class examinations, have already formed the subject of separate communications, and, as it is presumed that Colonel Macdonald will deal similarly with the other questions specified, the Government will proceed at once to consider the reported operations for the year 1875-76.

3. The results of the different University Examinations are compared in the marginally-noted table with those reported for the preceding year. The large proportion of failures in the Matri-

Examinations.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Matriculation..	1,911	784	2,120	662
F.A. ..	342	183	396	187
B.A. ..	85	55	105	67
B.C.E. ..	2	2	5	3
B.L. ..	16	9	13	8

culation Examination as compared with the year 1874-75 is explained to be owing to a great extent to the difficulty of securing a uniform standard in the University Examinations. Amongst Government Schools the best results were obtained by the Provincial College, Combaconum, the Provincial School, Calicut, and the Presidency College, Madras; while the Trevandrum College in the Travancore State, the High School, Coimbatore, and the Free Church Mission Institution were the most successful of the Private Schools. There were only two candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, of whom one passed in the second class. It is presumed that the attention of the Syndicate of the University has been drawn to the results of the examination in optional languages, referred to in paragraph 45 of the report.

4. The marginal table shows the distribution of the successful candidates at the Matriculation, F.A., and B.A. Examinations amongst the different classes of the community, and the proportion which each of these classes bears to the total population of the Presidency.

	Successful Candidates.	Proportion per Cent.	Percentage of Class to Total Population.
Brahmins ..	570	62·23	3·51
Other Hindus, &c..	193	21·07	88·81
Native Christians..	75	8·18	1·59
East Indians ..	50	5·46	0·09
Europeans ..	21	2·29	0·05
Mahomedans ..	7	·77	5·95
	916	100·00	100·00

5. Turning to Arts Colleges, the Government observe with much satisfaction that the Provincial College of Combaconum fully maintained its high reputation during the year under review, having surpassed every institution in the Presidency in the lower University Examination, and being second only to the Presidency College in the B.A. Examination. It is also reported that the economy with which it is conducted is not less remarkable than the high standard of efficiency maintained in every class, and it is pointed out that the two School Departments taken together yielded a profit from all sources of Rupees 183-14-5.

6. The subjoined table shows the cost of educating each pupil in the College Departments of the more important Public and Private Educational institutions.

Government Colleges.			Private Colleges.		
Institutions.	Cost of educating each Pupil.		Institutions.	Cost of educating each Pupil.	
	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.		Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Presidency College ..	467	394	C. M. S. School, Masulipatam.	399	160
Combaconum do. ...	219	174	Doveton College	478	166
Provincial School, Rajahmundry.	217	183	Free Church Institution ..	124	27
Do. Bellary ...	379	347	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.	221	156
Do. Calicut ...	313	270	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	388	268
Do. Mangalore ...	302	226	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.	110	54
			High School, Coimbatore.	28	7

7. The Government have read the Director's general remarks on higher-class schools in paragraph 72 with interest. If Colonel Macdonald were again to address the Syndicate of the University on the comparative merits of paraphrases and translations as a test of knowledge of English, the discussion of the question would be considerably facilitated by the experience which has now been had of the system of paraphrasing.

8. The two questions raised in the remarks on middle-class schools in paragraph 80 of the report have already been decided in accordance with the Director's recommendations, and the co-operation of the Senate of the University has been invited in connection with the proposals to establish examinations for middle-class schools, referred to in paragraph 83.

9. The Director divides elementary schools into seven classes—

(*a*). Government Schools.
(*b*). Local Fund Schools.
(*c*). Municipal Schools.
(*d*). Schools aided on the Salary-grant System.
(*e*). Schools aided on the Results System.
(*f*). Schools aided on the Combined System.
(*g*). Unaided Schools.

Government Schools of the lower class are of an exceptional nature, and the Governor in Council hopes to learn from the next report that the few remaining taluq schools which belong to this class have either reached a higher grade or have been replaced by Local Fund Schools. The account given of the sixteen Hill Schools is not altogether satisfactory. In the ten elementary Mahomedan Schools the number of pupils rose from 457 to 487. The number of Local Fund Schools rose

from 459 to 654, and the number of pupils from 12,289 to 19,755. An absence of uniformity of system amongst these schools is remarked on by the Director, but from the rapid increase in the number of scholars it is obvious that a want is being supplied, and the Government would strongly deprecate any check being imposed on the efforts of the Local Boards by an attempt to bind them down to hard-and-fast rules.

10. The attention of all Presidents of Municipalities is called to paragraph 92 of the report, in which the Director remarks: "It seems a matter for regret that so few Municipal Schools have been yet established. Under proper management Elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools might be conducted with more efficiency and at far less expense to the Municipalities than the Results Schools which are now supported by them." Some of the best schools are already said to be beginning to realize a fair income from school-fees, and the conditions of a Municipality, with its population comprised within a small area, under the immediate observation of the Commissioners, seem to be very different from those of a Local Fund Circle, for which schools on the results and combined system seem to be generally preferred.

11. During the year the number of schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 5,306 to 5,342, and the amount of the grants from Rupees 2,53,915 to Rupees 2,82,831, the main increase being under the head of Local Funds. The average grant per school was Rupees 52-15-7, and the average grant per pupil attending the schools Rupees 2-2-2. There was a falling off in the number of pupils, but the number of unaided schools preparing for results grants rose from 2,888 with 53,460 pupils to 4,362 with 87,014 pupils. No explanation is given of this large increase in the number of schools of this class compared with the increase in the number of schools for which grants were sanctioned, and the Government trust that it was not due to any great extent to the Inspecting Agency not having been able to overtake the examination of all the schools eligible for grants under the rules. His Grace in Council, while recognising the limitation imposed by the financial condition of the Local Funds, lays particular stress on the necessity of every Results Schoolmaster being satisfied that there is no danger of his being deprived of his legitimate earnings by the failure of the Inspecting Officers to examine his school. The Director will notice this point in future reports.

12. Including Normal Schools and Mixed Schools, the total number of girls under instruction rose from 19,582 to 23,793,* and the number of schools increased by 35. The Government agree with the Director in looking upon it as an encouraging fact that the number of girls under instruction in the year 1875-76 exceeded the number of boys and girls put together in 1859-60.

Government Schools ..	959
Missionary Schools ..	13,898
Other Schools	8,936
Total ..	23,793

13. The operations of the Professional Colleges and Technical Schools seem to have been generally satisfactory and call for no special remark here. The remarks of the Principal of the Civil Engineering College quoted in paragraph 113 of the Director's report will be considered in the Public Works Department.

14. With Colonel Macdonald's report before them, stating that several of the Inspectors consider that they are not obliged to give a preference to Normal Students, and are of opinion that, *cæteris paribus*, an untrained man makes a better teacher than a trained man, the Government are not surprised to learn that the working of the Normal Schools continues to be unsatisfactory. The Government gather that the Director has now drawn special attention to the order directing that as far as possible certificated and trained teachers should alone be employed in Government Schools.

15. From the chapter on general statistics, it appears that the number of institutions in connection with the Department rose from 9,151 to 10,236 and the number of pupils from 255,737 to 284,480, the increases being 1,085 and 28,743 against 9 36 and 24,917 in the previous year. The institutions may be divided into four great classes as under :—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Institutions	130	11,100
Municipal and Local Fund Institutions ..	754	26,808
Private Aided Institutions	5,081	1,59,146
Private Institutions under Inspection but not aided	4,271	87,426
Total ..	10,236	2,84,480

The proportion of school-going children to population varied from 1 in 17 in the town of Madras to 1 in 262 in Salem. Leaving the Presidency town out of consideration, the proportion was highest in Tinnevelly at 1 in 49. The proportion according to race is shown in the margin.

Hindus	1 in 124
Mahomedans	1 in 85
Native Christians	1 in 23
East Indians	1 in 5
Pariahs	1 in 1,654
Europeans	1 in 23

The Director calls special attention to the fact that among East Indians one person out of 5, or 20 per cent. of the total population, is under instruction.

16. In paragraph 153 the Director gives some very interesting tables showing the percentage of fees to total cost in the different classes of public and private institutions. The Government would be glad to have a set of similar tables in a future report, showing the average cost to Government per pupil in each of the sa.. classes of schools.

17. The gross expenditure on Education during the year 1875-76 amounted to Rupees 28,00,655 against Rupees 27,24,420 in 1874-75, and was distributed as follows :—

	RS.
Provincial Funds	12,12,814
Local Funds	4,00,507
Municipal Funds	66,097
Private Funds	10,45,002
Charitable Funds disposed of by Government ..	76,235
Total ..	28,00,655

Of this 5·37 per cent. was spent on superior instruction, 27·77 per cent. on secondary instruction, 43·71 per cent. on primary instruction, and the balance on miscellaneous and technical instruction, and superintendence.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.